

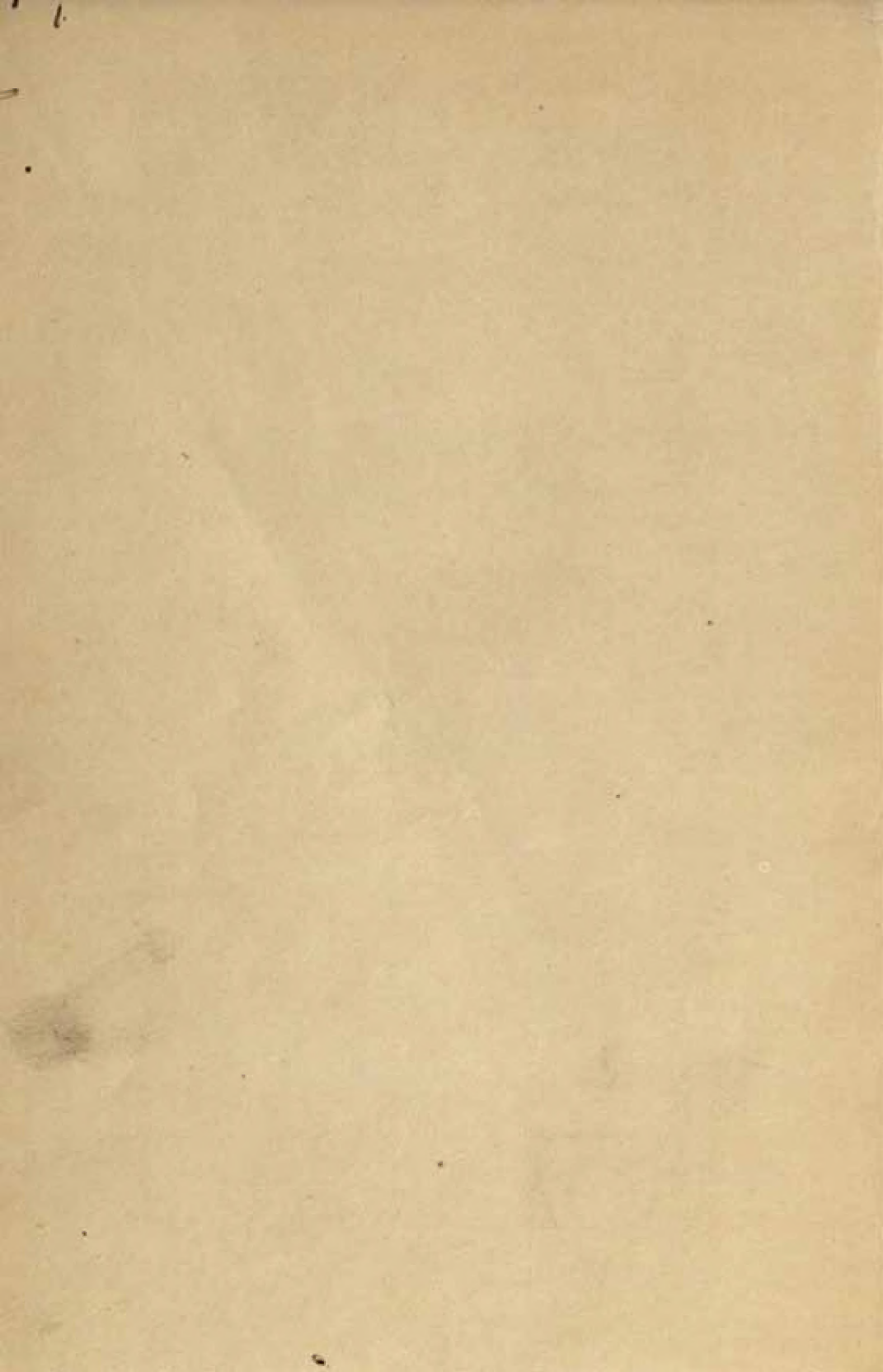
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HATIM'S TALES



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HÂTÎM TILAWÔNÛ.

INDIAN TEXTS SERIES

HATIM'S TALES

KASHMIRI STORIES AND SONGS

RECORDED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF
PANDIT GOVIND KAUL

BY SIR AUREL STEIN, K.C.I.E.

AND EDITED WITH A TRANSLATION, LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS,
VOCABULARY, INDEXES, ETC.

BY SIR GEORGE A. GRIERSON, K.C.I.E.

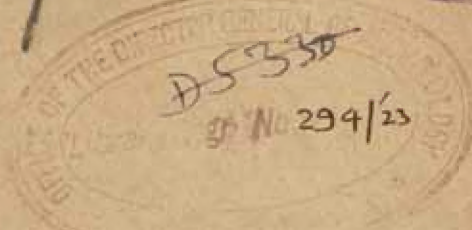
WITH A NOTE ON THE FOLKLORE OF THE TALES
BY W. CROOKE, C.I.E.

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TO THE MEMORY OF
PANDIT GOVIND KAUL
WHOSE SCHOLARSHIP AND FRIENDLY DEVOTION
EVER FURTHERED KASHMIRIAN RESEARCHES
DEDICATED
IN SINCERE AFFECTION AND GRATITUDE.





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PREFACE

THESE pages have to be written many years after the Kashmīrī texts here presented were collected, and amidst urgent tasks concerning the results gathered in a wholly different field of work, that of my Central-Asian explorations. These conditions make me feel particularly grateful for the fact that Sir George Grierson in his Introduction has dealt so exhaustively with the manner in which those texts were originally recorded, and with all aspects of the linguistic interest which may be claimed for them. It has thus become possible for me to confine the preface he has asked for to a brief account of the circumstances which enabled me to gather these materials, and to some personal notes concerning that cherished Indian scholar friend, the late PANDIT GŌVIND KAUL, whose devoted assistance was largely instrumental in rendering them of value for linguistic research, and whose memory this volume is intended to honour.

My interest in the language and folklore of Kashmīr directly arose from the labours which, during the years 1888-98, I devoted, mainly in the country itself, to the preparation of my critical edition of Kalhana's *Chronicle of the Kings of Kashmīr* and of my commentated translation of it.¹ The elucidation of the manifold antiquarian questions which these tasks implied, and which in various ways constituted their chief attraction for me, was possible only in close touch with Kashmīr scholars, and needed constant reference to the traditional lore of their alpine land. In addition it was necessary for me to effect extensive archaeological researches on the spot. What leisure I could spare from onerous and exacting official duties at Lahore for the purely philological portion of those tasks was far too scanty to permit

¹ See Kalhana's *Rājataranginī, or Chronicle of the Kings of Kashmīr*, edited by M. A. Stein, Bombay, 1892, fol. : *Kalhana's Rājataranginī, a Chronicle of the Kings of Kashmīr*, translated with an Introduction, Commentary, etc., by M. A. Stein, Westminster, 1900, 2 vols., 4to.

of any serious study of Kāshmīrī. But during the eight summer vacations which I was privileged to devote in Kashmir to my cherished labours, and particularly during those between 1891 and 1894, which I spent mostly on archaeological tours elucidating the historical topography of the country and tracing its ancient remains, I had opportunities for acquiring some colloquial familiarity with the language. I should probably have been able to make more systematic use of these opportunities had not convenience and conservative attachment to the classical medium of Kashmir scholarship made me prefer the use of Sanskrit conversation with my Paṇḍit friends and assistants at Śrīnagar and wherever they shared my tours and campings.

Meanwhile, Sir George Grierson had commenced his expert linguistic researches concerning Kāshmīrī. They were, for the first time, to demonstrate the full interest of the tongue and the true character of its relationship on the one hand to the Indo-Aryan vernaculars and on the other to the language group, called by him "Dardic" or "Piśāca", the separate existence of which, within the Aryan branch, he has the merit of having clearly established. His Kāshmīrī studies were at the start directed mainly towards the publication of the remarkable works by which the late Paṇḍit Īśvara Kaul had endeavoured to fix the phonetic, grammatical, and lexicographical standards for what he conceived to be the literary form of Kāshmīrī. There was every prospect that these standards, through the exhaustive labours bestowed by Sir George Grierson upon their record and interpretation, would establish themselves for a language which so far had remained free from the systematizing influence of Paṇḍit grammarians. Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul, though a close personal friend of Paṇḍit Īśvara Kaul, and fully appreciative of his scholarly zeal and ingenuity, was inclined to doubt at times the thoroughgoing regularity in the application of all the phonetic distinctions, inflectional rules, etc., laid down by this Kashmirian epiphany of Pāṇini.

I should in no way have felt qualified to decide between the conflicting authorities, even if I could have spared time for the close investigation of the differences of detail concerned. But I realized the value which might attach to an unbiassed phonetic record of specimens of the language taken down at this stage from the mouth of speakers wholly unaffected by quasi-literary influences and grammatical theories. In the course of my Kashmīr tours I had been more than once impressed by the clearness of utterance to be met with in the speech of intelligent villagers, very different from the Protean inconstancy which certain phonetic features of Kāshmirī seemed to present in the mouth of the townsfolk of Śrīnagar, whether Brahmans or Muhammadans. In addition, my interest had been aroused from the first by the rich store of popular lore which Kāshmirī presents in its folk tales, songs, proverbs, and the like.

So in the course of the second summer season, that of 1896, which I was enabled through a kind dispensation to devote to my *Rājatarāṅgiṇī* labours in the alpine seclusion of my cherished mountain camp, Mohand Marg, high up on a spur of the great Haramukh peaks, I endeavoured to use the chance which had opportunely offered itself for securing specimens both of the language spoken in the Sind Valley below me (the important *Lahara* tract of old Kashmīr) and of folklore texts. Hātim Til'wōṇ^a had been mentioned to me as a professional story-teller in particular esteem throughout that fertile tract. He was a cultivator settled in the little hamlet of Panzil, at the confluence of the Sind River and the stream draining the eastern Haramukh glaciers, and owed his surname to the possession of an oil press. When he had been induced to climb up to my mountain height and had favoured Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul and myself with his first recitation, we were both much struck by his intelligence, remarkable memory, and clear enunciation. His répertoire of stories and songs was a large one. Though wholly illiterate, he was able to recite them all at any desired rate of

speed which might suit our ears or pens; to articulate each word separate from the context, and to repeat it, if necessary, without any change in pronunciation. Nor did the order of his words or phrases ever vary after however long an interval he might be called upon to recite a certain passage again. The indication of two or three initial words repeated from my written record would be quite sufficient to set the disk moving in this living phonographic machine.

It did not take me long to appreciate fully Hātim's value for the purpose I had in view. He did not at first take kindly to the cold of our airy camping-place nor to its loneliness, being himself of a very sociable disposition, such as befitted his professional calling exercised mostly at weddings and other festive village gatherings. But it was the cultivators' busy season in the rice fields, some 5,000 feet below us, and his ministrations were not needed by them for the time being. So I managed, with appropriate treatment and adequate douceurs, to retain him for over six weeks. Owing to the pressure of my work on Kalbana's *Chronicle* it was impossible to spare for Hātim more than an hour in the evening, after a climb, usually in his company, had refreshed me from the strain of labours which had begun by daybreak.

Progress was necessarily made slow by the care which I endeavoured to bestow upon the exact phonetic record of Hātim's recitation and the consequent need of having each word where I did not feel sure of it, repeated, eventually several times. Whenever a story was completed I used to read it out to Hātim, who never failed to notice and correct whatever deviation from his text might have crept in through inadvertence or defective hearing. Though able to follow the context in general, I purposely avoided troubling Hātim with queries about particular words or sentences which I could not readily understand. I felt that the object in view would be best served by concentrating my attention upon the functions of a phonographic

recorder and discharging them as accurately as the limitations of my ear and phonetic training would permit.

I could not have adopted this safe restriction of my own task, and might well have hesitated about attempting the record of these materials at all, if I had not been assured from the start of Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul's most competent and painstaking collaboration. The intimate knowledge which long years of scholarly work carried on in constant close contact had given me of his methods and standards, enabled me to leave certain essential portions of the work entirely to his share and with fullest confidence in the result. I could feel completely assured that with that rare thoroughness and conscientious precision which distinguished all his work on the lines of the traditional Sanskrit scholar, his record of Hātim's text written down in Devanāgarī characters simultaneously with my own would be as exact as the system, or want of system, of Kāshmīrī spelling current among Śrīnagar Paṇḍits would permit. I was equally certain that he would spare no trouble to make his interpretation of it, both in the form of an interlinear word-for-word version and of an idiomatic Sanskrit translation, as accurate as possible.

Sir George Grierson's remarks upon the advantages which he derived from Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul's labours make it unnecessary for me to explain here the special value attaching to them. It will suffice to state that Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul's text as written down at the time of dictation was always revised simultaneously with my own. The interlinear translation was then added in the course of the following day, after reference to Hātim wherever doubts arose about the meaning of particular words or phrases. The preparation of the fair copy of both, with the idiomatic Sanskrit rendering added, was a task which helped to keep Paṇḍit Govind Kaul occupied during my absence in Europe for part of 1897. During the summer of the next year I enjoyed once more the benefit of his devoted assistance in labours dear to

us both, and in the peaceful seclusion of my alpine camp. But my big *Rājatarāṅgiṇī* task, then nearing completion, claimed all my energy and time. Thus the lacuna left in Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul's record of Hātim's last tale, due to the accidental loss of the concluding few pages of his original manuscript, escaped attention at the time.

When it was brought to my notice by Sir George Grierson fully fourteen years later, I was encamped once more at the very spot where we had recorded those stories. But, alas, Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul was no longer among the living to give aid; and, what with years of Central-Asian exploration and long labours on their results intervening, those records seemed to me as if gathered in a former birth. Fortunately, Hātim was still alive and quite equal to the stiff climb which his renewed visit demanded—the photograph reproduced here shows him as he looked then. His recollection of the story was as fresh as ever, though increasing years and prosperity had made him give up his peregrinations as a public story-teller. So it was easy for another old retainer, Paṇḍit Kāśī Rām, to take down from Hātim's dictation the missing end of the story; it ran exactly as my own record showed it.

During the years which followed the completion of my main Kashmir labours the efforts needed to carry out successive Central-Asian expeditions and to assure the elaboration of their abundant results, kept me from making definite arrangements for the publication of those linguistic materials. They had meanwhile, together with my collection of Sanskrit manuscripts from Kashmir, found a safe place of deposit in the Indian Institute's Library at Oxford. But it filled me with grateful relief when my old friend Sir George Grierson, after a preliminary examination, kindly agreed in the autumn of 1910 to publish these texts, and thus enabled me to leave them in the hands most competent for the task.

It was the solution I had hoped for all along, and realizing

how much more difficult this task was than the original collection of the materials, I feel deep gratification at the fact that a kindly Fate has allowed him to complete it amidst all his great labours. In view of all the progress which Indian linguistic research for more than a generation past owes to Sir George Grierson's exceptional qualifications and powers of critical work, it would be presumption on my part to appraise how much of the value which may be claimed for this publication is derived solely from the wide range and precision of the scholarly knowledge he has brought to bear upon it.

It is the greatness of his own share in the work which makes me feel particularly grateful to Sir George Grierson for his ready consent to its dedication to the memory of Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul. It affords me an appropriate opportunity for recording some data about the life of a cherished friend and helpmate whose memory deserves to be honoured for the nobility of his character quite as much as for his scholarly gifts and labours. The association of Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul during close on ten years with my own efforts bearing on the history and antiquities of Kashmir has always been appreciated by me as a special favour of Fortune, or—to name the goddess under her own Kashmirian form—of Śārādā, who is the protectress of learning as well as of the alpine land which claims to be her home; for he seemed to embody in his person all the best characteristics of that small but important class among the Brahmans of Kashmir to which the far-off and secluded mountain territory owes its pre-eminent position in the history of Indian learning and literature.

I cannot attempt to indicate here the evidence to be gathered both from the Sanskrit literary products of Kashmir and from surviving local tradition, which makes me believe that high scholarly attainments and a special facility of elegant rhetorical or poetic expression were to be found among the truly learned in Kashmir more frequently combined than elsewhere in India with a keen eye for the realities of life, power of humorous

observation, and distinct interest in the practical affairs of the country. Kalhana himself, the author of the *Rājatarāṅgiṇī*, with whose personality, I felt, I was becoming so familiar across the gap of long centuries, seemed aptly to illustrate this typical combination of features.¹ In Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul I found them all again and united with a high sense of honour, a bearing of true innate nobility, and a capacity for faithful attachment which from the first made me cherish him greatly as a friend, not merely as an accomplished mentor in most things appertaining to Kashmīr and its traditional past. A brief account of his descent and early associations will best explain the growth of these strongly-marked characteristics.²

Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul was born in 1846 as the eldest son of Paṇḍit Balabhadra Kaul (1819-96), who, by reason of his personal qualities, great scholarly attainments, and social position, was universally respected among the Brahman community of Śrīnagar. Paṇḍit Balabhadra's own father, Paṇḍit Taba Kaul, had been a Sanskrit scholar of great reputation in the closing period of Afghān rule in Kashmīr. Being connected as hereditary 'Guru' with the important Brahman family of the Dars he had enjoyed a substantial Jāgīr, and this was allowed to continue when Mahārāja Raṇjit Singh's conquest in 1819 established Sikh dominion over Kashmīr. Paṇḍit Birbal Dar, his patron, had held an influential administrative position already under the Afghān régime. But he incurred the suspicion of 'Azīm Khān, the last governor from Kābul, and persecuted by him, he was obliged to flee from Kashmīr to the Panjāb. Of the adventurous escape which he made with

¹ Cf. the sketch I have given of the information to be gathered from the *Rājatarāṅgiṇī* about the personal character of its author in the Introduction to my translation, i, pp. 21 sqq.

² For the account here presented I have been able to utilize a series of notes which Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul's son, Paṇḍit Nilakanth, collected at my request among the elder members of his family and also among the surviving representatives of the Dar family, their hereditary patrons. In addition my recollection of data verbally communicated to me by Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul has proved useful.

his young son Paṇḍit Rājākāk, in mid-winter 1818-19, across the snow-covered mountains, and of the cruel treatment endured by those of his family he was obliged to leave behind, Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul told me interesting traditions. The experienced advice which Paṇḍit Birbal supplied to Mahārāja Ranjit Singh is believed to have contributed greatly to the success of the campaign, which, in the following summer, placed Kashmir in the power of the great Sikh ruler.¹

The high administrative posts which Paṇḍit Birbal, and after his death his equally capable son Paṇḍit Rājākāk, held during the period of Sikh rule in Kashmir (1819-46), necessarily assured a prominent social position and relative affluence also for Paṇḍit Taba Kaul and his son Paṇḍit Balabhadra Kaul. The latter was thus enabled to devote himself during his youth solely to Sanskrit studies, and to lay the foundations of a scholarly renown which made him, from an early date, a prominent figure among the Paṇḍits of Kashmir. But the far-reaching political changes which followed the accession of Mahārāja Gulāb Singh of Jammu to the rule of Kashmir at the close of the First Sikh War, in 1846, led to the loss of the family's Jāgīr and threw a heavy strain upon Paṇḍit Balabhadra's resources. Though restricted to what income his functions as hereditary Guru and as a teacher of Śāstras could secure, and maintaining throughout his long life a dignified retirement,² Paṇḍit Balabhadra succeeded not only in giving his

¹ Paṇḍit Birbal is said to have been personally present at the fight on the Divesar Karēwa in which the Afghāns were finally defeated by Diwān Chaud Misar and Sardar Hari Singh, Ranjit Singh's generals, and to have decided the issue by pointing out Jabar Khān, 'Aqim Khān's brother and ablest commander, as the chief objective for the attack. I may mention as an interesting relic connected with this event that in the palace-like mansion of the Dar family, a monument of departed glory, I found a number of fine Persian carpets and elaborate felt rugs which according to family tradition Paṇḍit Birbal had been allowed to appropriate from the defeated Afghān governor's camp in recognition of the help he had rendered towards the Sikh success on that field of battle.

² During the latter half of his life he never left the house he occupied within the precincts of the Dar family mansion, though receiving frequent visitors from among those whose office or intellectual attainments placed high in the social world of Śrinagar.

three sons an excellent education, but in accumulating also an important collection of Sanskrit manuscripts.

His tasks were, no doubt, facilitated by the support he derived from his close connexion with the remarkably able men who succeeded Paṇḍit Bīrbal as heads of the Dar family. Paṇḍit Rājākāk, the latter's son (1805-66), had distinguished himself as an administrator already during the troubled times of the closing Sikh régime, and quelled a rebellion in the hill tract of Drāva. When conditions had become more settled under the Dogrā rule he rose high in Mahārāja Gulāb Singh's favour by greatly developing the shawl industry of Kashmīr, then a monopoly and financial mainstay of the State. Endowed with a genuine love of knowledge and with that intellectual adaptability which has distinguished the best brains of Kashmīr through successive historical periods, he had taken care to secure for his son, Paṇḍit Rāmjīv Dar (*circa.* 1850-83), not only a sound training in Persian and Sanskrit, but also some familiarity with English and with Western ways. It was no easy departure in days when close relations with Europeans were apt to be looked at askance as infringing upon the traditional policy of seclusion and the security it was meant to assure.

It was in intimate association with Paṇḍit Rāmjīv Dar that Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul spent most of his early manhood. The experience he thus gained of the world of affairs, of rulers and ruled alike, did much to widen the horizon of his thoughts and interests beyond that of the traditional student of Śāstras. Paṇḍit Rāmjīv seems to have been a man of an unusually active mind and of considerable practical energy. During his short but fruitful life he had the good fortune to serve a ruler so well qualified as the late Mahārāja Ranbīr Singh to appreciate his varied mental gifts and activities. It was the cherished aim of the late Mahārāja to combine the preservation of inherited systems of Indian thought and knowledge with the development of his country's economic resources along the lines of modern

Western progress. Having proved his ability as an administrator of Kashmīr districts, Paṇḍit Rāmjiṽ gradually became the Mahārāja's trusted adviser in a variety of departments which were created to further that policy, including those of education, agriculture, sericulture, etc. The manifold administrative duties entrusted to Paṇḍit Rāmjiṽ did not divert his attention from scholarly interests, and consequently he kept Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul as much as possible by his side wherever his tours of inspection, etc., took him. Thus, Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul was able to acquire a great deal of first-hand knowledge of Kashmīr and the neighbouring territories in all their varied aspects.

Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul had, from his earliest youth, received a very thorough literary training in Sanskrit under his father's direct guidance. In accordance with the traditions of Kashmīr learning he had devoted particular efforts to the study of the *Alaṁkāra-śāstra* and the poetic literature which is bound up with it. His stock of quotations from the latter seemed inexhaustible. He was thoroughly at home also in *Vyākaraṇa*, *Nyāya* and the *Śaiva-śāstra*, and he read widely in the *Epics* and *Purāṇas*. As far as Sanskrit literary qualifications were concerned, he was well equipped for the charge of the "Translation Department", to which he was appointed in 1874. By creating it together with a State Press it was the Mahārāja's intention to diffuse a knowledge of Sanskrit works on law, philosophy, etc., among wider classes of his subjects through the medium of Hindī. Other branches of the same department were intended to secure the same object with regard to selected works in English and Persian. It is needless to discuss here the practical utility of the scheme or the causes which, owing to the lingering illness of the Mahārāja, hampered its execution during the closing years of his reign. It is enough to remember that it provided suitable employments for such highly deserving scholars as Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul and the late Paṇḍit Sahajabhaṭṭa, who was to become another of my Kashmīr assistants, and that

among the works undertaken, but never finished, there was also a Hindi translation of the *Sanskrit Chronicles of Kashmir*.

In 1883 Paṇḍit Rāmji Dar was carried off by a premature death. Soon after, the Translation Department ceased to exist, together with several other institutions which had owed their creation to his stimulating influence. The last years preceding Mahārāja Raṇbir Singh's death in 1886 and the first of the reign of his son and successor were for Kashmir a period of transition. Traditional methods of administration and economic conditions bequeathed by long centuries of practical seclusion were giving way without there being the machinery as yet available to effect needful reforms on the lines developed in British India. It was in various ways a trying time for all those representing the intellectual inheritance of the valley, and after a short spell of work as a teacher in the Sanskrit Pāṭhaśālā, maintained by the Darbār at Śrīnagar, on scant pay—and that often in arrears—Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul found himself without official employment.

His learning and sound methods of scholarly work had already, in 1875, attracted the attention of Professor George Bühler, when that great Indologist had paid his memorable visit to Kashmir in search of Sanskrit MSS. The very commendatory mention which Professor Bühler's report made of Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul's attainments and of the help he had rendered,¹ directed my attention to him from the start. The personal impression gained within the first few days of my arrival at Śrīnagar at the close of August, 1888, was quite sufficient to convince me how amply deserved that praise was. I was quick to notice Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul's special interest in antiquarian subjects, such as made me then already form the plan of a critical edition

¹ Cf. Bühler, "Detailed Report of a Tour in search of Sanskrit MSS. made in Kāśmīr, Rājputāna, and Central India," Extra Number of the *Journal Bombay Branch, R.A.S.*, 1877, pp. 7, 17, 27. In the last-quoted passage Professor Bühler mentions Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul's shrewd identification of the old local name of Leh (*Loḥ* in the *Rājat.*), and rightly states: "His proceeding showed that he was possessed of a truly scientific spirit of enquiry."

and commentary of Kalhana's *Chronicle of Kashmir*. I was equally impressed by his dignified personality, which combined the best qualities of the Indian scholar and gentleman. A short archaeological tour which we made in company to sites round the Dal Lake helped to draw us together in mutual sympathy and regard. So it was to me a great source of satisfaction when, before my departure for the plains, Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul, with his revered father's full approval, accepted my offer of personal employment and agreed to follow me to Lahore for the cold weather season.

It was the beginning of a long period of close association between us in scholarly interests and work. It continued practically unbroken for nearly eleven years, throughout my official employment in the Panjab University at Lahore, and down to Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul's lamented death in June, 1899. Neither my visits on leave to Europe nor an interval in 1892-3, when he was tempted to accept employment at the Court of Jammu on H.H. the Mahārāja's private staff, implied any real interruption. It was, in the first place, my labours concerning the critical publication and elucidation of Kalhana's *Chronicle of Kashmir*, for which Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul's multifarious and ever devoted assistance proved of the greatest value. As to the character and extent of this help it is unnecessary here to give details. They have been recorded at length, and with due expression of my gratitude, both in the Introduction to my text edition of the *Rājatarāṅgiṇī*, published in 1892, and in the Preface to the commented translation of it, with which, in 1900, on the eve of departure for my first Central-Asian expedition, I completed my labours bearing on the early history and antiquities of Kashmir.¹

Nor need I give here details regarding the large share taken by Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul in another important if not equally

¹ Cf. *Kalhana's Rājatarāṅgiṇī*, ed. Stein, p. xvii; *Kalhana's Rājatarāṅgiṇī*, transl. Stein, i, pp. xvii, xxii sq.

attractive task. I mean the preparation of a classified catalogue of the great collection of Sanskrit MSS., over 5,000 in number, which, through Mahārāja Raṇbīr Singh's enlightened care, had been formed at the Raghunāth Temple Library at Jammu. The support I received from successive British residents in Kashmir, including the late Colonels R. Parry Nisbet and N. F. Prideaux, and from my old friend the late Rāja Paṇḍit Sūraj Kaul, then Member of the Kashmir State Council, furnished me with the means for organizing the labours by which, in the course of 1889-94, this very valuable collection was saved from the risk of dispersion and rendered accessible to research. They were effected mainly through Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul and our common friend the late Paṇḍit Sahajabhaṭṭa. A full acknowledgment of their devoted services will be found in the Introduction to the volume which contains the descriptive catalogue, together with the plentiful and accurate extracts prepared by them from previously unknown or otherwise interesting Sanskrit texts.¹

It would have been quite impossible for me, burdened as I was all through my years at Lahore with heavy and exacting official duties, to undertake the big tasks referred to, had not a kindly Fortune provided me in Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul with a coadjutor of exceptional qualities. With a wide range of thorough traditional knowledge of the Śāstras and a keen sense of literary form he combined a standard of accuracy and a capacity for taking pains over details which would have done high credit to any European scholar trained on modern philological lines. Though he was no longer young when he joined me, he adapted himself with instinctive comprehension to the needs of Western critical methods, such as I was bound to apply to all my tasks. With infinite and never-failing care he would record and collate the readings of the manuscripts upon which I depended for the critical constitution of the *Rājatarāṅgiṇī*

¹ See Stein, *Catalogue of the Sanskrit Manuscripts in the Raghunātha Temple Library of H.H. the Mahārāja of Jammu and Kashmir*, Bombay, 1894, pp. vi sq., xl.

text, and also those of other Kashmirian works, almost all unpublished, reference to which was constantly needed for its interpretation. Yet I knew that scrupulously careful as he was about the formal correctness of his Sanskrit writing and speech, the exact reproduction of all the blunders, etc., to be met in the work of often ignorant copyists caused him a kind of physical pain.

It was the same with the labours he had to devote to the collection and sifting of all the multifarious materials needed for the elucidation of antiquarian problems. However much wanting in style and other literary attractions the Kashmirian texts such as *Māhātmyas*, later *Chronicles*, etc., might be which had to be searched, I could always feel sure that none of their contents which might be of interest by their bearing on the realities of ancient Kashmīr would be allowed by Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul to escape his Index slips. The value of the help he could give me in regard to the latter labours was greatly increased by the familiarity he had gained with most parts of the country and its varied population during the years spent by the side of his old patron Paṇḍit Rāmjīv Dar. Though for various practical reasons I had but little occasion to use Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul in that rôle of travelling camp *literatus* which made his worthy Chinese epiphany, excellent Chiang Ssū-yeh, so invaluable to me during my Central-Asian explorations of 1906-8, he was yet exceptionally well able to visualize topographical and other practical facts bearing on archæological questions.

But, perhaps, the greatest advantage I derived from his long association with my labours was the chance it gave me to study in close contact those peculiarities of traditional Indian thought, belief, and conduct which separate Hindu civilization so deeply both from the West and the East, and which no amount of book knowledge could ever fully reveal to a 'Mleccha'. Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul's personality seemed to embody in a particularly clear fashion some of the most characteristic and

puzzling features which constitute the inherited mentality of India, traceable through all changes of the ages. Attached with unquestioning faith to the principles and practices of his Brahman caste, he would make no concessions whatsoever in his own person to altered conditions of life. Yet he was ever ready to explain to me how the slow adaptation in others was reconcilable with traditional tenets. His meticulous observance of religious rites shrank from no personal hardship or sacrifice; he would, e.g., keep the fast days enjoined by the three different systems of worship traditional in his family, even when the chance of the calendar would bring them together in most embarrassing succession. Yet, in the privacy of my study or in the solitude of my mountain camp he was fully prepared to brush aside in my case most of the outward restrictions to which the *profanum vulgus* might attach importance.

His strongly conservative notions were the clearest reflex of those which have governed the administration of Kashmir throughout its historical past. Their instinctive application by Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul to the modern conditions of his country helped me greatly in comprehending how limited in reality were the changes undergone by its social fabric in the course of long centuries, notwithstanding all foreign conquests from the north and south. In his unfailing grave politeness and courtly dignity I could recognize, as it were, the patina which generations of influential employment and social distinction have deposited on the best representatives of the true ruling class of Kashmīr. Whenever Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul was by my side, whether in the alpine peace of my beloved Kashmīr mountains or in the dusty toil of our Lahore exile, I always felt in living touch with past ages full of interest for the historical student of India.

A kindly Fate had allowed me, notwithstanding constant struggles for leisure, to carry my labours on the oldest historical records of Kashmir close to their completion by the time when in the spring of 1899 my appointment to the charge of the Calcutta

Madrasa and the far more encouraging prospect of freedom for my first Central-Asian journey necessitated what seemed merely a temporary change in our personal association. In view of the new field of work which was soon to call me to the 'Sea of Sand' and its ruins far away in the north, I felt anxious to assure to Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul scholarly employment in his own home, worthy of his learning and likely to benefit research. By what appeared at the time a special piece of good fortune, my friend Sir George Grierson was then anxious to avail himself of Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul's methodical help for completing and editing Paṇḍit Īśvara Kaul's great dictionary of Kāshmirī. It was a philological task of considerable importance, and for more than one reason I rejoiced when, before my departure from Lahore, this collaboration of the best Kashmirian scholar of his time with the leading authority in the field of Indian linguistic research had been satisfactorily arranged for.

But Fate, with that inscrutable irony on which Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul, like another Kalhaṇa,¹ loved to expatiate with appropriate poetic quotations, had decreed otherwise. The farewell I took at Lahore from my ever devoted helpmate was destined to be the last. From a rapid visit to Simla to see Sir George Grierson he brought back an attack of fever which, after his return to Kashmir, proved to be of a serious type and ultimately was recognized as typhoid. For weeks his strong constitution held out, supported by the loving care of his family and such proper medical attendance as I endeavoured to assure from afar. But in the end he succumbed, and separated by thousands of miles at the time in the strange mountains of Sikkim, I learned early in June, 1899, the grievous news that my best Indian friend had departed beyond all hope of reunion in this *janman*.

Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul left behind a widow, who, after years of pious devotion to his memory, has since followed him, and a young son, Paṇḍit Nilakanṭh Kaul, who, while prevented by

¹ Cf. *Kalhaṇa's Rājatarāṅgiṇī*, transl. Stein, i, Introduction, p. 36.

indifferent health in early youth from following a scholar's career, has grown up worthily to maintain the family's reputation for high character and unswerving devotion to duty.

The prolonged stays I was subsequently able to make in Kashmīr before and after my successive Central-Asian expeditions had to be spent on work relating to regions far away, and wholly different in character, from what I have come to look upon as my Indian alpine home. But my love for Kashmīr has remained unchanged, and so also my gratitude for the great boon it had given me in Paṇḍit Gōvind Kaul's friendship and help. That I was enabled to prefix a record of his life to this volume and thus to do something to preserve his memory, is a privilege I appreciate greatly. I owe it solely to the scholarly zeal of Sir George Grierson, who has rescued and elaborated the materials which we had collected, in a previous common birth, as it were. For the personal service thus rendered the expression of my warmest thanks is due here in conclusion.

AURÉL STEIN.

23, MERTON STREET,
OXFORD.
September 21, 1917.

INTRODUCTION

THE stories and songs in the following pages were recited to Sir Aurel Stein in June and July, 1896, at Mōhand Marg, in Kashmir, by Hātim Tilawōñ, of Panzil, in the Sind Valley, a cultivator and professional story-teller. They were taken down at his dictation by Sir Aurel Stein himself, and, simultaneously, by Paṇḍit Gōvinda Kaula, and were read again by Sir Aurel with Hātim in August, 1912. Sir Aurel Stein wrote the text phonetically in the Roman character, as he heard it, and Gōvinda Kaula recorded it in the Nāgari character, not phonetically, but spelling the words in the manner customary among Kashmir Paṇḍits of Śrinagar. While there are necessarily considerable differences in the representation of Hātim's words, the two texts are in verbatim agreement. Only in very rare instances are unimportant words found in one omitted in the other. To the copy made by him from Hātim's dictation Gōvinda Kaula added an inter-linear, word for word, translation into Sanskrit, and, from this, he subsequently made a fair copy of the greater part of the text with a translation into idiomatic Sanskrit.

All these materials were handed over to me by Sir Aurel Stein in November, 1910, and a perusal of them at once showed their great importance. They were a first-hand record of a collection of folklore taken straight from the mouth of one to whom they had been handed down with verbal accuracy from generation to generation of professional Rāwīs or reciters, and, in addition, they formed an invaluable example of a little-known language recorded in two ways, viz.: (1) as it sounded to an experienced scholar, and (2) as it was written down in the literary style of spelling. Moreover, Hātim's language was not the literary language of Kāshmiri Paṇḍits, but was in a village dialect, and Sir Aurel Stein's phonetic record of the patois, placed alongside of the standard spelling of Kāshmiri Paṇḍits, gives what is perhaps the only opportunity in existence

for comparing the literary form of an Oriental speech with the actual pronunciation of a fairly educated villager. I, therefore, gratefully undertook the task of editing these tales with a view to their publication.

As I progressed, various difficulties asserted themselves, and Sir Aurel Stein took advantage of a stay in Kashmir in August, 1912, to interview Hātim once more, to read through the text with him again, and, by inquiry from the fount of inspiration, to obtain a solution of the puzzles. The result was a remarkable proof of the accuracy of Hātim's memory. As already intimated, he belonged to a family of Rāwis, and delivered the stories as he had received them. After sixteen years, the text that he recited in 1912 was the same as that which had been copied down in 1896. It even contained one or two words or phrases of which he did not know the meaning. They were "old words" no longer in use, but he still recited them as he had received them from his predecessor.

In the course of my examination of the papers, I found that Gōvinda Kaula's transcript was not quite complete. It extended only to the middle of paragraph 18 of Story xii. In the interval between 1896 and 1912 had occurred the lamented death of that excellent scholar, and his help was no longer available to supply the missing portion. This was, therefore, written down in August, 1912, from Hātim's dictation, and supplied with a Hindī translation by Paṇḍit Kāśī Rāma.

The method employed by me in editing the text is as follows: Sir Aurel Stein's phonetic text is first printed with a free English translation. This is followed by a careful transliteration of Gōvinda Kaula's text, with an interlinear, word for word, translation into English. As this latter text is based on the Paṇḍit's system of spelling, every word is spelt the same way every time that it occurs, and I was able to compile from it a very full vocabulary, which also served as an Index Verborum. As Hātim's pronunciation, like the pronunciation of all spoken words in any language, varied slightly almost every time that the same word was uttered, Sir Aurel Stein's phonetic transcript has necessarily no fixed system of spelling any particular word,

each word being recorded as it sounded on the particular occasion of its being uttered, without reference to its pronunciation on other occasions.¹ Each word, therefore, appears under varying forms, all of which are, of course, of inestimable value for the study of the growth of dialect, but which render the text unsuitable as the basis of a vocabulary. For this reason, as stated above, my vocabulary is based on Gōvinda Kaula's text; but, to make comparison easy, two further indexes have been added. The first is an index of all the words in Sir Aurel's phonetic text, showing in each case the corresponding word in Gōvinda Kaula's text. The second index takes the words in the latter text, but arranges them in the order of their final letters, it being the letters towards the end of a word that are most liable to change in the processes of declension or conjugation. For each word in this text the corresponding word or words in Sir Aurel's text are also given.

The tales and songs are recorded in the order in which they were taken down by Sir Aurel Stein. They include six excellent folk-tales, three songs, and three tales partly in prose and partly in verse. The folk-tales speak for themselves. Of the songs, one (No. i) is a poetical account of an adventure of the famous Sultān Maḥmūd of Ghazni with a fisherman; another (No. iv) purports to give a résumé of the origins of the Musalmān religion; and the third (No. xi) is an amusing account of the turmoil created in Kashmir by Sir Douglas Forsyth's mission to Yarkand in 1873-4. The tales partly in prose and partly in verse are, first, the well-known story of Yūsuf and Zulaikhā, told by Wahāb Khār² (No. vi). The

¹ In regard to this point we may compare Nöldeke's words in a review of Frym & Socin's account of the Dialect of Tār 'Abdīn (ZDMG. xiv, 221): "Die ungemaine Genauigkeit in der Wiedergabe der Laute zeigt übrigens wieder besonders deutlich, wie verschieden oft ein und dasselbe Wort sogar im selben Zusammenhange, ja im selben Satze gesprochen wird: ein auch durch sonstige Niederschrift aus dem Volksmunde bestätigtes Resultat, durch welches allein schon das jetzt so beliebte Dogma von der 'unbedingten Wirkung der Lautgesetze' als eine arge Uebertreibung erwiesen wird. Man bedenke, dass diese Texte sämtlich aus dem Munde eines einzigen, völlig illiteraten Mannes aufgeschrieben sind."

² It is, of course, quite different from the long Kāshmīrī *Yūsuf Zulaikha*, of Maḥmūd Gāmi, published by K. F. Burkhard in ZDMG. xlix, liii.

second is the lamentation of a reed, torn from its forest, and tortured by a carpenter till it becomes a flute (No. vii). The author is one Subhān. The third, which is anonymous, is a curious conversation between a bee and a farmer's wife (No. ix), in which the former complains of tyranny done to it by a bear and by a farmer who robbed it of its honey, while the latter complains of the tyranny done to her by grasping revenue officials.

Three notes are appended to this Introduction. For the first we are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Crooke. In this note he has placed at the disposal of the readers of the following pages his great experience in the science of comparative folklore, and has discussed the relationships of Hātim's tales to similar stories current in other parts of the world. In the second note I have dealt with the natures of the two texts and with the philological lessons that may be drawn from them. In the third, Sir Aurel Stein discusses the metre of the songs.

I

ON THE FOLKLORE IN THE STORIES

By MR. W. CROOKE

THIS collection of folk-tales and ballads from Kashmir presents many features of interest. In the following notes I have not attempted to discuss the general question of their value and of the sources from which they may have been derived. I have confined myself to collecting a series of parallels to the motifs and incidents of the stories, largely drawn from oriental sources. For several of these parallels I am indebted to notes prepared by Sir G. Grierson, Dr. E. Sidney Hartland, and Canon J. A. MacCulloch. These have been specially acknowledged.

I. MAHMŪD OF GHAZNĪ AND THE FISHERMAN

In this story the Sultān Mahmūd, famous for his series of raids in Northern India, like the Khalifah Hārūn-al-Rashīd, is described as wandering through the city in the disguise of a Faqir in search of information. The tale, in fact, is possibly

a reminiscence of one of the most interesting stories in "The Arabian Nights", "Khalifah, the Fisherman of Baghdad,"¹ where the Caliph becomes the partner of Khalifah, the fisherman. In the same collection there is a similar incident in the tale of "Nūr al-Dīn 'Alī and the Damsel Anīs al-Jālīs", where the Caliph becomes partner of Karīm, the fisherman.²

II. THE TALE OF A PARROT

Sir G. Grierson compares with the tale the well-known story of Vikramāditya in the *Pancatantra*, of which numerous variants have been collected by M. E. Cosquin.³ Dr. E. Sidney Hartland writes: "In addition to the variants cited by M. E. Cosquin at the reference given, see *The History of the Forty Vezirs*, translated by Mr. E. J. W. Gibb,⁴ in which a king learns a charm from a Darvesh and communicates it to his Wazīr, who practises it upon him at the first opportunity. The king is forced to enter and re-animate a dead parrot, which persuades the gardener to sell it to a courtesan. She claims a thousand sequins as her fee for a visit which she alleges she had paid to a merchant. She had, however, seen this incident only in a dream. The parrot judges between the parties, and is then sold to the king's chief wife. The Wazīr, who has meanwhile succeeded in occupying the vacant body of the king, boasts to the queen of his knowledge of the charm. She persuades him to try it. The parrot, who is present, watching his opportunity, gets possession of his own body and kills the Wazīr." The tale is an illustration of the folk-tale cycle, "The Separable Soul." In a tale from the Panjāb, while a man was asleep, his soul went wandering about. By and by the soul felt thirsty and went into a pitcher of water to get a drink. While it was inside the pitcher someone put on the lid and imprisoned the soul. When the soul of the man did not return he was believed to be dead, and his corpse was

¹ Sir R. Burton, *The Book of a Thousand Nights and a Night*, ed. 1893, vi, 296 ff.

² *Ibid.*, i, 356 ff.

³ *Les Mangols*, pp. 25-6; cf. C. H. Tawney, *Kathā-Sarīt-Sāgarā of Somaśeva*, i, 21.

⁴ London, 1886, p. 313.

carried out for cremation. By chance someone took the lid off the pitcher and released the soul, which at once returned to its proper owner's body. He revived amidst general rejoicings.¹ The parrot in the tale under consideration is what has been called "The Life-Index" of the king.²

III. THE TALE OF A MERCHANT

The plot turns on the intrigue of a dissolute woman with a beggarman. Sir G. Grierson quotes a variant from the *Linguistic Survey of India*.³ In the *Jātaka*⁴ the Queen Kinnarā falls in love with "a loathsome, misshapen cripple". The king, when she is detected in this intrigue, orders that her hand should be chopped off. But his chaplain dissuades him: "Sire! be not angry with the queen; all women are just the same." In the collection of Sōmadēva, "The Story of the Wife of Śaśin," the lady, in the absence of her husband, visits a man whose hands and feet are eaten away by leprosy; and in another tale from the same collection, "The Story of the Wife of King Simhākṣa, and the Wives of his Principal Courtiers," the ladies fall in love with the hump-backed, the blind, and the lame.⁵ The stock example of this form of tale, the tragedy of which is admirably enhanced by the contrast between a beautiful woman and her loathsome paramour, is the tale from "The Arabian Nights", "The Tale of the Ensorcelled Prince."⁶ Here the vicious wife visits a hideous negro slave, a person who, in oriental tales, is often selected as a paramour by dissolute women. He lives in a hole amidst the rubbish-heaps of the city. "Uncover this basin," he says in a grumbling tone, "and thou shalt find at the bottom the boiled bones of some rats we dined on; pick at these, and then go to

¹ *Punjab Notes and Queries*, iii, 166. On the question generally, see W. Crooke, *Popular Religion and Folklore of Northern India*, 2nd ed., i, 231 ff.

² Sir R. Temple and Mrs. F. A. Steel, *Wideawake Stories*, ed. 1884, 404.

³ Vol. ix, pt. iii ("Bhil Languages and Khandesh"), pp. 304 ff. (specimen of Labāni from Kangra).

⁴ Cambridge translation, v, 234.

⁵ *Kathā-Sarit-Sāgara*, ii, 97, 116 ff.

⁶ Sir R. Burton, *op. cit.*, i, 66 ff.

the slop-pot, where thou shalt find some leavings of beer which thou mayest drink."

The tale then diverges into the common motif of the love of a mortal for fairies, who live in a world of their own to which there is access by a spring, the moral being that the merchant is no better than his erring wife. In the story of "The Queen of the Fairies", the hero in this way finds Ratnamahjari, daughter of the king of the Vidhyā-dharas, marries her by the Gāndharva rite, and loses her in consequence of the violation of a taboo, a common incident in this cycle of stories.¹ With this may be compared Sōmadēva's stories: "The King who married his dependent to the Nereid," and "Yaśaḥ Kētu, the Vidhyādhari Wife, and his Faithful Minister"; and in "The Arabian Nights", "The Second Kalandar's Tale", and "Julnār the Seaborn and her Son, King Badr Bāsim of Persia".²

V. THE TALE OF THE GOLDSMITH

This is based on a familiar folk-tale incident — the Language of Signs. In the tale of "The Prince and the Vizier's Son",³ the princess "pointed to her breast, then to her head, and, lastly, she laid her hand upon a vessel which stood beside her". This is interpreted to mean: When she put her hand on her forehead she showed that she was Cashma Rāni, or "Eye Queen"; when she touched her breast, "my heart shall be thine"; when she touched the bowl, "my home is Lōtā, or the bowl." The closest analogy to the present tale will, however, be found in the tale in "The Arabian Nights" of "'Aziz and 'Azizah",⁴ in which, like the wife in this story, the love-lorn cousin of the contemptible hero interprets for her husband the signs of her rival. In the present tale, when the hero goes to the assignation and falls asleep while he is waiting for the girl, he

¹ W. A. Clouston, *The Book of Sindibād*, 309 ff.

² *Kathā-Sarit-Sāgara*, ii, 237, 292, and cf. ii, 288 ff.; i, 220 ff.; Burton, *op. cit.*, i, 106 f.; vi, 54 ff.

³ C. Swynnerton, *Indian Nights Entertainment*, 167 ff.

⁴ Burton, *op. cit.*, ii, 196 ff.

is advised, when he goes a second time, to cut his finger, so that the pain may keep him awake. A good parallel to this incident occurs in "Gul-i-Bakāwālī", when the prince, who is determined to keep awake in order that he may not fail to meet Bakāwālī, cuts his finger and rubs salt into the wound.¹

The final test of the faithful wife is that she is ready to risk her honour in order to save that of her faithless husband and his paramour. Sir G. Grierson remarks that another version of the episodes in the garden, of the arrest of the lovers, and of the defeat of the Chief Constable, will be found in J. Hertel, *Der Kluge Vizier, ein Kaschmīrischen Volksroman*.² This episode assumes various forms. In Sōmadēva's "Story of Saktimatī",³ Samudradatta is arrested with another man's wife in the temple of the Yakṣa, Maṇibhadra, and both are placed in confinement. The wife of Samudragupta, Śaktimatī, exchanges clothes with the paramour of her husband, and allows them to escape. Similar to this is the tale of "Mohammad the Shalabī, and his Minister, and his Wife" in "The Arabian Nights", in which Mohammad takes the Qāzī's daughter to a place outside the city, where they are caught and imprisoned. Mohammad's wife dresses herself as a youth, enters the prison, and gives her clothes to the girl, who effects her escape. When Mohammad and his wife protest that they have been wrongfully arrested, the king orders that the unfortunate Chief of the Police shall be executed, his house plundered, and his women enslaved.⁴

VI. THE STORY OF YUSUF AND ZULAIKHA

This is the famous tale of Joseph and Potiphar's wife, one of the cycles of great oriental love stories, represented by

¹ W. A. Clouston, *A Group of Eastern Romances and Stories*, 318.

² *Zeitschrift des Vereins für Volkskunde*, Berlin, 1908, pp. 169 ff., 379 ff.

³ *Kathā-Sarīt-Sāgara*, i, 90 ff. In his note to this tale Mr. Tawney compares a story in the *Bahār Dānish*, Nov. vii, pt. iv of Bandello, *Novelle*; H. H. Wilson, *Essays*, i, 224; and Miss R. H. Busk, *Sagas from the Far East*, 320.

⁴ Burton, *op. cit.*, xi, 384.

"Yūsuf and Zulaikha" by Abū'r-Rahmān Jāmī; "Khusrau and Shirin" by Nizāmu'd-Dīn, who was the author also of "Majnūn and Laila". In the Qur'ān¹ Zulaikha is wife of Qitfir, or Potiphar, the ultimate source whence this tale and that of the dream of Pharaoh are derived.² In the story under consideration we have the familiar incident of the Selection of a New King by an Elephant, for which, as Sir G. Grierson points out, we have several parallels from Kashmīr.³ In some of the Kashmīr tales the hawk shares the power of selection with the elephant. The fullest discussion of the widespread incident is that by Dr. E. Sidney Hartland.⁴ Dr. Hartland adds: "I have also given examples showing that in various places the choice of a king actually depended on omens from animals. Thus, Bāpā, the hero of the Guhilots of Mewār, was selected as heir to the throne by an elephant which put a garland round his neck, not once, but thrice."⁵ Selection of the heir by a cobra, which shields the child from the sun by its extended hood, is common. Colonel Tod gives several instances from Rājput traditions.⁶ The Nagasiās and Khariās of the Central Provinces tell similar legends.⁷ A legend from the French colony of Senegal-Niger tells of a bird, a metamorphosed hero, who decides the succession to the post of Chief Griot by taking up his abode with the Griot who is to obtain promotion.⁸ In a Nubian story a blackbird decides the choice of a queen by settling on her head.⁹ We have a good example in Sōmadēva: "In that country there was an immemorial custom that an auspicious elephant was driven about by the citizens, and anyone that he took up with his trunk and placed on his back was anointed king."¹⁰

¹ Surah xli, 23-5.

² Genesis xli.

³ J. H. Knowles, *Folk-tales of Kashmīr*, 17, 159, 169 f, 309.

⁴ *Ritual and Belief*, 1914, 30 ff.

⁵ R. V. Russell, *Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces*, 1916, iv, 462; quoting D. B. Bhandarkar, *Journal Asiatic Society of Bengal*, v, p. 167, 1909.

⁶ *Annals of Rajasthan*, Calcutta reprint, 1884, i, 313; ii, 282, 384.

⁷ Russell, *op. cit.*, iv, 258; iii, 445.

⁸ De Zeltner, *Contes du Sénégal et du Niger*, Paris, 1913, p. 36.

⁹ *Journal Royal Asiatic Society*, xliv, 410.

¹⁰ *Kathā-Sarīt-Sāgara*, ii, 102.

VII. THE TALE OF THE REED-FLUTE

There is a close resemblance, which we may suppose can hardly be accidental, between this personification of the flute and one of the most poetical passages in the "Arabian Nights" in the tale of "Ali Nūr-al-Din and Miriam, the Girdle Girl".¹ "The girl took the bag from him and opening it shook it, whereupon there fell thereout two-and-thirty pieces of wood, which she fitted one into another, male into female and female into male, till they became a polished lute of Indian workmanship. Then she uncovered her wrists, and laying the lute on her lap bent over it with the bending of mother over babe and swept the strings with her finger-tips, whereupon it moaned and resounded, and after its old home yearned, and it remembered the water that gave it drink, and the earth whence it sprang, and wherein it grew, and it minded the carpenter who cut it and the polisher who polished it, and the merchants who made it their merchandise, and the ship that shipped it; and it cried and called aloud, and moaned and groaned; and it was as if she asked it of all these things, and it answered her with the tongue of the case, reciting these couplets"—for which reference must be made to Sir R. Burton's version, which, though it may be accurate, can retain little of the music of the original poetry.

VIII. THE TALE OF A KING

For the main story Sir G. Grierson refers to the Kashmir stories of "The Two Brothers" and "The Four Princes".² The basis of the story is a moral apologue, enforcing the need of caution, which is a commonplace in folk-tales, as in the cycle of "The Seven Wazirs", "Haste in killing is a vile thing, for 'tis a grave matter: the quick we can kill, but the killed we cannot quicken, and needs must we look to the end of affairs".³ "Often procrastination serves to avert an inauspicious measure," says Sômadêva.⁴

¹ Burton, op. cit., vii, 16 f.; cf. xi, 267.

² Knowles, op. cit., 166, 423.

³ Burton, op. cit., ix, 54.

⁴ *Kathā-Sarīt-Sāgara*, i, 279.

The tale diverges in various ways.

First, we have the "Potiphar's Wife" cycle, and that of Phædra and Hippolytus, with their numberless variants, in which a vicious woman fabricates a false charge against her continent stepson, or some other equally innocent person who has the ill-luck to come into contact with her. In Buddhist literature this appears in the tale of the love of Asōka's queen for Kunāla, son of her co-queen, Padmāvati. On his refusal to accept her advances, the queen, to whom her husband, the emperor, had offered any boon she chose, asked to be allowed to assume royal power for seven days. During this time she sent officers to Takṣaśila and had Kunāla blinded. He appeared before his father in the guise of a lute-player, was recognized, and the queen was burnt to death.¹ The same authority refers to the tale of Sārangdhara, who rejected the advances of his stepmother, and when she complained to the king, it was ordered that his limbs should be cut off, and that he should be exposed to wild beasts, a fate from which he was saved only by a miraculous Voice from Heaven.²

Then comes the incident of the king who slays his favourite falcon who dashes the cup out of his hand as he is about to drink the poisoned water. Capon J. A. MacCulloch kindly informs me that there is a version in the Persian Bidpai literature, in the *Anwār-i-Suhelī*,³ the reference to which has been traced by Sir G. Grierson.

Sir G. Grierson also refers to two similar tales from Bengal, one of the tale of a snake in the room of a wedded couple; the other, a full story, with tales of the three guardians, in one of which a horse is substituted for the hawk.⁴

Next, we have the well-known tale of the "Faithful Dog", best known in the story of Beddgelert. Sir G. Grierson notes

¹ W. A. Clouston, *The Book of Sindibād*, Intro., xxix f.; quoting *Orient and Occident*, iii, 177.

² *Ibid.*, xxx f.; quoting H. H. Wilson, *Catalogue of the MacKenzie Manuscripts*.

³ vi, 3, Jarrett's edition (Calcutta, 1880), 402-5; Eastwick's translation (Hertford, 1854), 413-16; Wollaston's translation (London, 1904), 320-2.

⁴ Lal Bihari Day, *Folk-tales of Bengal*, ed. 1912, pp. 43, 141, 146.

that it occurs in the Kashmir tale, "A Lach of Rupees for a Bit of Advice"¹; and he quotes the following parallel from Baluchistan:² "A shrine dedicated to a dog would be a bit of an oddity anywhere, and something more than an oddity in a Musalmān country. Yet such a shrine is to be found in the Kirthar hills. And this is the pious legend that clings to it. Once upon a time there was a dog that changed masters in a pledge for a loan. Now he had not spent many days with his new master before thieves came at dead of night and took off ever so much treasure. But he slunk after the rogues and never let them out of his sight till he had marked down the spot where they had buried the spoil. And, on the morrow, he barked and he barked and made such a to-do, there was nothing for it but for the master of his house to follow him till he came to the spot where the treasure was buried. Well, the owner was pleased enough to get his goods back, as you may guess. And round the dog's neck he tied a label whereon was writ in plain large letters that the debt was discharged, and with that he sent him packing to his old master. So the dog bounded off home, as pleased as pleased could be. But his master was mighty angry to see him, for he was an honest fellow, and much as he loved his dog, he set more store on being a man of his word. And as a warning to all breakers of pledges he hacked him limb from limb. But when in the end he saw the label round his neck, and heard all that he had done, he was exceedingly sorry. So he gathered up the limbs and buried them in a grave. Had the limbs been the limbs of a true believer, and not the limbs of an unclean beast, he could not have made more pother over the burial. And to the grave of the faithful dog Jhalawān folk resort to this day. And there they sacrifice sheep, and distribute the flesh in alms, in the certain belief that whatsoever they seek, that they will surely find."

In Western folklore the tale assumes various forms, the

¹ Knowles, *op. cit.*, 36 ff.

² *Baluchistan Census Report*, 1911, p. 63, § 107.

earliest version appearing in Pausanias.¹ It appears in the *Gesta Romanorum*, No. 26 (Herrtage, p. 98). In the *Book of Sindibād* it appears as the story of "The Snake and the Cat", the faithful cat killing the snake in the baby's cradle.² In the *Pancatantra*³ and *Hitopadēśa*⁴ it is a mungoose which attacks the snake, and in *Kalilah and Dimna* a weasel. Sōmadēva tells it in the form of the "Story of the Brāhman and the Mungoose".⁵

The account of the shrine erected to the faithful dog in Baluchistān already quoted is not the only instance of worship of this kind in India. In the Central Provinces the tale is told of a Banjārā who, after he killed his dog, "built a temple to the dog's memory, which is called the Kukurra Maṇḍhi. And in this temple is the image of a dog. This temple is in the Drūg District, four miles from Bālōd. A similar story is told of the temple of Kukurra Maṭh in Mandlā."⁶ A similar tale has been localized at Rōhisā in Kāthiāwār. When his master learned how basely he had treated the faithful animal, "he wept bitterly and caused the Chitrāsar lake to be excavated, and built round at the spot where the dog fell dead, and on the little island in the lake he built a temple in which he placed his dog's image, which is there to this day."⁷ The tale has migrated as far west as Ireland and as far east as China.⁸

X. THE TALE OF RĀJĀ VIKRAMĀDITYA

The episode of the princess beset by a serpent is, in a slightly different form, found in the tale in the Book

¹ Pausanias, x, 33, 9, with the note of Sir J. G. Frazer, v, 421 f. See the references in Clouston, *The Book of Sindibād*, 236-41, 329, 359. But there is a much fuller account in Clouston, *Popular Tales and Fictions*, ii, 166 ff., 177, n. A complete bibliography of the tale and its analogues will be found in *The Seven Sages of Rome*, edited by K. Campbell, New York, 1907, pp. lxxviii-lxxxii. In the Welsh *Fables of Cathwy the Wise* the story is given and located at Abergarwan (Iolo MSS., 154, 561). There must, therefore, have apparently been more than one version current in Wales.

² Clouston, 56 f.

³ Book v, Fab. 2.

⁴ Book iv, Fab. 13.

⁵ *Kathā-Sarīt-Sāgara*, ii, 90 f.

⁶ R. V. Russell, *Tribes and Castes of the Central Provinces*, ii, 189 f.

⁷ *Bombay Gazetteer*, viii, 641.

⁸ W. C. Borlase, *The Dolmens of Ireland*, iii, 881 f.; H. A. Giles, *Strange Stories from a Chinese Studio*, ii, 261.

of Tobit,¹ in which, by the advice of Raphael, the devil is scared by the stench of the burnt heart and liver of a fish. Sir G. Grierson quotes a story from Bengal in which we have a princess from whose body a snake issues.² It is unnecessary to discuss this tale at length, because, as Dr. E. Sidney Hartland reminds me, it has been examined, with a full collection of parallels, by Mr. F. H. Groome.³

XII. THE TALE OF THE ĀKHŪN

Sir G. Grierson remarks that there is a somewhat similar story in the Linguistic Survey of India,⁴ of which the following is a copy: "There was a Thākūr who had nothing to eat in his house, so he said to himself, 'Brother, I'm going to look for service.' There was also a bird of omen, but though he went every day she never gave him one. One day she went out to pick up some food, and before she started she told her children on no account to give an omen to anyone. While she was away the Thākūr came as usual, and the chicks gave him the looked-for indication; so he saddled his camel, mounted, and set off.

Back came the omen-bird, and overtook the Thākūr on his way. She assumed the form of a woman. 'Who are you?' said he. 'I'm your wife.' 'Come along; one has become two.' So he took her up on his camel. They came to a tank full of water, and he was compelled to descend for a certain purpose. 'I'll be back in a moment,' said he. 'All right,' said she. On the bank of the tank he saw a snake pursuing a frog. 'It's a shame to let the poor thing be killed,' said he. So he took out his pen-knife and cut bits of flesh out of his thigh with which he fed the snake till it could eat no more. Then he got up and went back to his camel. His thigh was all bloody. 'What's happened?' said the omen-bird. 'A snake was going to eat a frog, so I threw it lumps of flesh from my thigh instead.'⁵ Straightway, the omen-bird passed her hand

¹ Chaps. vi-viii.

² Lal Behari Day, op. cit., 96.

³ *Folk-tale*, ix, 226.

⁴ Vol. ix, pt. i, 351.

⁵ Obviously a reminiscence of the well-known tale of Buddha giving his flesh to the tiger-cubs.

over the wound, and it healed as it was before. Then they got up on the camel and went on their way."

Sir G. Grierson remarks: "This is the end of the extract. The entire story, a long one, will be found on pp. 82 ff. of Mr. Macalister's *Specimens*.¹ The frog takes the form of a barber and overtakes the Thākur. The three then go on. The snake, out of gratitude for his good meal, also joins the company as a Brāhman. The four settle in a city, where the omen-bird gets the Thākur service under the king, on a salary of a lākh of rupees. The king's barber persuades the king to set the Thākur three apparently impossible tasks (to get a snake's jewel, to find a ring thrown into a well, and to get news of his dead and gone ancestors), all of which the Thākur performs with the aid of the snake, the frog, and the omen-bird. To carry out the third task, the omen-bird assumes the form of the Thākur, and gets the king to make a huge funeral pyre, on which she sits. It is lighted, and she flies away in the smoke. She then sends the Thākur to the king with the news that he has come back from the king's ancestors and that they are all well, but want a barber. So the king makes another pyre, and sets his barber on it to go off to his ancestors. The pyre is lighted, and the barber is, of course, burned to death, and the king and the Thākur live happy ever afterwards." The tale belongs to the cycle of Friendly Animals represented in the West by Perraults' famous version of "Puss in Boots". In this cycle the performance of seemingly impossible tasks by the aid of helping animals is common.²

The tasks set in the tale now under consideration deserve fuller treatment.

The incident of the ruby with a worm inside it appears in three forms in the "Arabian Nights". In the story of "Ma'arūf the Cobbler and his wife Fātimah", Ma'arūf, when called on to examine a jewel, squeezes it between his thumb

¹ G. Macalister, *Specimens of the Dialects spoken in the State of Jeypore*, Allahabad, 1898.

² J. A. MacCulloch, *The Childhood of Fiction*, 225 ff., and other references in the Index.

and forefinger, and shows that it is "only a bittock of mineral worth a thousand dinars. 'Why dost thou style it a jewel?'"¹ Again, in the "Tale of the King who kenneed the Quintessence of Things", the old man examines the jewels brought for sale. He decides that one of them is of small value, and the merchant asks: "How can this, which is bigger of bulk and worthier for water and righter in rondure, be of less value than that?" The Shaikh decides that "in its interior is a teredo, a boring worm; but the other jewel is sound and secure against breakage".² Lastly, in the "Story of Three Sharpers", the sharper says, "An thou determine upon the killing of yonder man, first break the gem, and if thou find therein a worm, thou wilt know the wight's word to have been veridical." The king smashes the gem with his mace and finds a worm within it.³

Further on, in the episode when the jeweller seizes the garment of one of the girls as she is bathing, we have a version of the Swan Maiden cycle, of which an early form appears in the legend of Krishna when he takes the garments of the Gôpīs as they are bathing in the Jumna. In many cases of tales of this cycle the Swan Maiden is captured to be eventually married to the hero. Sometimes, as in the present case, she is held to ransom. It is unnecessary to discuss at length a cycle of tales which has been fully investigated by Dr. E. Sidney Hartland and by others.⁴ Again, we have the incident of the ruby emitting a brilliant light, a *lieu commun* in Eastern and Western folk-tales. In one of Sômadêva's stories, "The Brave King Vikramāditya," the King Hēmaprabha gives his daughter, Ratnaprabhā, to Naravāhanadatta, with "glittering heaps of jewels, gleaming like innumerable wedding fires".⁵

¹ Burton, *op. cit.*, viii, 18.

² *Ibid.*, ix, 139.

³ *Ibid.*, x, 361.

⁴ *The Science of Fairy Tales*, 255 ff. Cf. in the "Arabian Nights", "The Story of Jānshāh", and "Hassan of Bassorah" (Burton, *op. cit.*, iv, 291 ff.; vi, 188 ff.), and "The Swan Children" in "Dolopathos and the Seven Sages" (Clouston, *The Book of Sindibād*, 372 ff.).

⁵ *Kathā-Sarū-Sāgara*, i, 327.

At every word the fairy Lālmāl speaks a ruby drops, or seven rubies fall daily from her mouth. In one of Sômadêva's tales Marubhūti eats two grains of rice from food in which a child had been cooked, and thus gains the power of spitting gold. On this Mr. Tawney remarks: "In 'Sagas from the Far East' there is a story of a gold-spitting prince. In Gonzenbach's 'Sicilianische Märchen' Quaddaruni's sister drops pearls and precious stones from her hair when she combs it —Dr. Köhler in his note on this tale gives many European parallels. In a Swedish story a gold ring falls from the heroine's mouth whenever she speaks, and in a Norwegian story gold coins. I may add to the parallels quoted by Dr. Köhler, No. 36 in Coelho's 'Contos Portuguezes', in which tale pearls drop from the heroine's mouth."¹

Lālmāl, the fairy, gave the Lapidary her ring and said: "Go thou again into the spring. Close by the side of it thou wilt find a great rock. Show thou my ring unto that rock, and it will arise and stand upright." We are reminded of the wonder-working ring of Aladdin in the "Arabian Nights". In a Kashmir tale, "The Charmed Ring," the merchant's son speaks to the ring, and immediately a beautiful house and a lovely woman with golden hair appeared.² Sulaimān, or Solomon, entrusts his seal ring, on which his kingdom depends, to his concubine, Aminah. Sakhr, the Jinnī, transformed into the king's likeness, takes it, after which Sulaimān is reduced to beggary. But after forty days the Jinnī fled, throwing the ring into the sea, where it was swallowed by a fish, and eventually restored to its owner. The tale is Talmudic, and there is a hint of it in the Qur'ān.³

In the tale of "Vinitamati who became a Holy Man", in Sômadêva's Collection, the Yakṣa gives the hero a ring which averts all calamities known as *itī*, that is to say, excessive rain, drought, locusts, birds, and injury by foreign invaders;⁴

¹ Ibid., ii, 453.

² Knowles, op. cit., 23.

³ Sûrah xxxviii; cf. the ring of Polycrates, Herodotus, iii, 41, 2.

⁴ *Kathā-Sarit-Sāgara*, ii, 173.

and in another tale, "Śrīdatta and Mrgāṅkavati," we have a magic ring which counteracts the effects of poison.¹

The Lady of the Rock turns the Lapidary into a pebble. Then her mother says: "Aha! my girl, I smell the smell of a mortal man"—the "Fee faw fum" of "Jack, the Giant Killer", common in Märchen. The Italian demon, the Orco, has "a demonic acuteness of scent; he can tell, like a sea-monster, the approach of human flesh".² The technical phrase in folk-tales from the Indian plains is *manush-gandha*, "the smell of man's flesh." In a Panjāb story, the tale of "Lāl Bādshāh, the Red King", the ogre cries, "I smell man's flesh, I smell man's blood."³ In a Bengal story the Rākṣasas cry: "How, mow, khow! A human being I smell," or "Hye, mye, khiye!" with the same meaning.⁴

This tale, it may be remarked, contains a version of the Letter of Death. I have discussed this incident in connexion with the story of Bellerophon. In the Homeric version:⁵ "To Bellerophon the gods granted beauty and lovely manhood; but Proitos, in his heart, devised evil for him, and being mightier far drove him from the land of the Argives, whom Zeus had made subject to his sceptre. Now Proitos' wife, goodly Anteia, lusted after him, to have converse in secret love, but no whit prevailed she, for the uprightness of his heart, on wise Bellerophon. Then spake she lyingly to King Proitos: 'Die, Proitos, or else slay Bellerophon, that would have converse in love with me against my will.' So spake she, and anger got hold upon the king at that he heard. To slay him he forbore, for his soul had shame at that; but he sent him to Lykia, and gave him tokens of woe, graving in a folded tablet many deadly things, and bade him show these to Anteia's father, that he might be slain." So the king of Lykia imposed tasks upon him, and when he accomplished

¹ Ibid., i, 61.

² J. Grimm, *Teutonic Mythology*, ii, 486.

³ Swynnerton, *op. cit.*, 335.

⁴ Lal Bihari Day, *op. cit.*, 72, 79; for other examples see MacCulloch, *op. cit.*, 305, n.

⁵ *Iliad*, vi, 155 ff., trans. A. Lang, W. Leaf, E. Myers. In my paper (*Folklore*, xix, 156) I have collected several parallels.

them the king gave him his daughter in marriage and half of all the honour of his kingdom. Dr. Sidney Hartland writes: "Thucydides gives a similar story of Pausanias, Regent of Sparta. The episode of Uriah the Hittite (2 Samuel xi, 14) is another case. Shakespeare, drawing from Saxo Grammaticus (lib. iii), employs it in 'Hamlet'. Walter Map (*De Nugis Curialium*, v, 4) recounts it of Count and Earl Godwin, but leaves the tale half told. It may almost be said to be a commonplace of folk-tales. It generally makes its appearance in tales belonging to the cycle of 'The Man born to be a King'." To this some oriental examples may be added. In Sômadêva's "Story of Śivavarman" the king writes a letter to a neighbouring chief, asking him to slay his minister, Śivavarman. He escapes by announcing that God will not send rain for twelve years on that land in which he is slain.¹ In the Kashmir story of "The Ogress Queen" the queen writes a letter to her grandmother, a Rākṣasi, telling her to kill the lad, but a faqīr reads it and tears it up.² In the Panjāb story of "The Son of Seven Mothers" the queen gives the lad a piece of a broken potsherd, with these words inscribed on it: "Kill the bearer at once, and sprinkle his blood like water." It is read and altered by the hero's wife.³ In the Bengal story of "The Boy whom Seven Mothers suckled", the Rākṣasi queen sends the boy to her mother with a letter requesting her to devour him the moment he delivers the letter.⁴ We have the same incident in "Brave Hiralālbāsē" and in "The Demon and the King's Son" in the collection of Miss Maive Stokes.⁵ Similar to this is the action of the Sultān in the story of "Ahmed the Orphan".⁶ In Arabic folklore such letters are so common that they are known as "the letters of Mutalammis", one of the intended victims of the trick.⁷

Sir G. Grierson reminds me that there is a good version of

¹ *Kathā-Sarit-Sāgara*, i, 27 f.; cf. the tale of Parityāgasena (*ibid.*, i, 353).

² Knowles, *op. cit.*, 48.

³ Temple-Steel, *Wideawake Stories*, 103.

⁴ Lal Bihari Day, *op. cit.*, 116.

⁵ *Indian Fairy Tales*, 53, 184.

⁶ Clouston, *The Book of Sindibād*, 138.

⁷ Burton, *op. cit.*, xii, 68.

the "Letter of Death" tale in the *Bhakta-māla*,¹ in which Dhṛṣṭabuddhi gives a letter to Candrahāsa, saying, "Take thou this to my house and give this letter into the hands of my son Madana, and say unto him, 'Prithee carry out what is written therein.'" But Candrahāsa falls asleep in a garden where comes to sport with her damsels and her fellow-maidens the daughter of Dhṛṣṭabuddhi. "By chance she saw Candrahāsa as he slept, and love for him entered her heart. So she led her companions away, and then leaving them she returned by another path and gazed enraptured at his beauty. In her yearning she saw by him a letter, with her brother's name upon it. She took it up and read it, and therein was written, 'At once give thou poison (*viṣa*) to the one that beareth this letter. Delay thou not in this, or dread my anger.' When she read these words, wroth was she with her father, and filled with pity was she for the youth. Now the damsel's name was Viṣayā. Ink made she with the collyrium of her eyes, and after the word *viṣa*, poison, added she but one little syllable *yā*, so that *viṣa* became *viṣayā*." So Viṣayā was married to Candrahāsa, and the plot laid by the vile Dhṛṣṭabuddhi came to naught.

We have here also a version of "Jack and the Beanstalk", fully discussed by Canon J. A. MacCulloch, who points out the connexion between mythology and folklore, where "a primitive mythological way of regarding the universe has suggested and given rise to the chief incident of one of our well-known nursery tales".²

On the question of eating the leathern peas, Dr. Sidney Hartland writes: "It may be suspected that the real reason why the hero is forbidden to eat the leathern peas is, not that they are indigestible, but that to do so would be to eat the food of supernatural beings, and so unite himself with them permanently; he might not be able to return; he would become one of them. I have considered elsewhere similar incidents."³

¹ See his article, "Gleanings from the *Bhakta-māla*": JRAS. April, 1910, p. 295.

² *The Childhood of Fiction*, 432 ff.

³ *Science of Fairy Tales*, 40 ff.

A full discussion of the matter would be very lengthy, and would lead to inquiries into the rights of hospitality, magical belief, and so forth."

When the hero marries the lady, she directs him to ask only for the skin mat, known as the Flying Couch. We may compare this with the flying horses of the "Arabian Nights".¹ In the Bengali tales the heroine is carried through the air by two birds, and a club and rope carry people across the ocean.²

Brahmā, in the Hindu mythology, gives Kuvēra the great self-moving car, called Puṣpaka.³ We met with flying chariots and similar magical vehicles in the tales of Sōmadēva.⁴ The closest parallel to the incident under consideration is the Flying Carpet of the tale of "Prince Ahmad and the Fairy Peri-Banou" of the "Arabian Nights".⁵

W. CROOKE.

II

ON THE LANGUAGE USED IN THE TALES

As regards the text of these tales recorded by Gōvinda Kaula, it is, so far as its contents and wording go, in every way worthy of the reputation of that excellent scholar. But the spelling of the words is that customary among Kāshmirī Paṇḍits, and is based on no fixed system. These persons have no certain rules for representing the broken vowel sounds that form a prominent feature of the language, and Gōvinda Kaula, each time that a word containing one of these sounds recurred, spelt it as the spirit moved him at the time. A few examples will suffice. The word *pōda*, manifest, is written पद in ii, 1, and पाद in iii, 8; *korun*, he made, is written करन् in iv, 6, but कुरन् in vii, 4, although he writes करन् in the very next line; *ōs*ⁿ, he was, is written आसु in ii, 4, but आस् and आसु in ii, 5. It is evident that to reproduce such spelling would render this work of little

¹ Burton, op. cit., i, 147; iii, 415 ff.

² Lal Bihari Day, op. cit., 130, 116.

³ J. Dowson, *Classical Dictionary*, 174.

⁴ *Kathā-Sarīt-Sāgara*, i, 259, 392; ii, 258, 553.

⁵ Burton, op. cit., x, 249, who gives parallels.

use to any person not perfectly familiar with the language, and would greatly complicate the preparation of any index or vocabulary.

A uniform system of spelling Kāshmīrī in the Nāgarī character was devised by the late Pandit Īśvara Kaula, and was used by him in his *Kāsmīrasabdāṃṭa*, or Kāshmīrī Grammar in the Sanskrit language, which has been published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal. Although not perfect, this system has the merit of being an attempt to represent each sound in the language by one character, and by one character only. With a few minor alterations, it has been followed by me in various works on Kāshmīrī, such as my *Essays on Kāçmīrī Grammar*, my *Manual of the Kāshmīrī Language*, and the Kāshmīrī-English Dictionary in course of publication by the Asiatic Society of Bengal, and it is now, I believe, generally accepted by European scholars.

In preparing the transliterated version of Gōvinda Kaula's text I have therefore first copied the latter, spelling the words according to Īśvara Kaula's system, and have then rigidly transliterated that into the Roman character. It must be clearly understood that this process has in no way altered the real text in any way. If Īśvara Kaula were to read out the text written according to his system, and if Govinda Kaula were to read out what he himself had written, the resultant sounds would in every case be identical. The change has been one of spelling, and of nothing else; in other words, it has been merely a change from unsystematic to systematic spelling.

My text in the Roman character can at once be mechanically converted into the Nāgarī character according to Īśvara Kaula's system of spelling by the aid of the following table and appended instructions:—

अ a, आ ā, इ i, ई ī, उ u, ऊ ū, ए ē, ऐ ai, ओ ò, औ au.

क ka, ख kha, ग ga, ङ na.

च ca, छ cha, ज ja, ञ ñē.

त्स tsā, त्छ tscha, ज्ञ ña.

ट ta, ठ tha, ड da, ण na.

त ta, थ tha, द da, न na.

प *pa*, फ *pha*, ब *ba*, म *ma*.

य *yē*, र *ra*, ल *la*, व *va*, ण *na*.

श *shē*, स *sa*, ह *ha*.

It will be observed that the above agrees with the ordinary system of transliterating Nāgarī, with the following exceptions:—

(1) Kāshmirī possesses no sonant aspirates.

(2) The letters ङ and ण are each used only as a member of a conjunct consonant before a letter of its own class, as in ङ्क *nka*, ङ्ख *nkha*, ङ्ग *nga*, ण्त्त *nṭa*, ण्थ *nṭha*, ण्द *nḍa*. Under these circumstances I have not thought it necessary to add in either case a diacritical mark to the *n*, more especially because, in the Persian character, ङ, ण, and न् are all represented by ن.

(3) After the letters अ, य, and श, the letter ञ is always pronounced *ē*. Hence, I have transliterated them *ñē*, *yē*, and *shē* respectively. For श I use *shē* instead of *śē*; as in Kāshmirī the sound of this letter is the same as that of the Persian ش. The letter न् not only represents a Persian ش, but also the Indian श and ष, the sound of all three having been conflated into one sound, that of the English *sh* in "shell". Kāshmirī possesses no cerebral sibilant, although in Kāshmirī MSS. we sometimes find the letter ष. This, however, is only Paṇḍits' affectation, who pretend that they ought to write पोष, not पोश, a flower, because there is a ष in the Sanskrit पुष्पम्.

(4) Attention may be called to the affricative letters च *cha*, छ *cha*, and ज *ja*. The letter *cha* is the aspirate of *cha*, i.e. it is pronounced as in "cat's head" and not as in "cat-shark".

(5) The short vowels *ē* (except in the cases of *ñē*, *yē*, and *shē*) and *ō* are represented by य and व respectively. They never commence a syllable. In other words, when य and व follow a consonant they are pronounced *ē* and *ō* respectively. Thus क्य is *kē*, not *kyē*, and क्व is *kō*, not *kwa*. Some Kāshmirīs, especially Hindūs, always sound *ē* and *ō* as if there were a half-pronounced *y* before them, so that in their mouths क्य sounds as *kʷē* and क्व as *kʷō*. The vowel *ē* is generally sounded like the *e* in "met" and the vowel *ō* like the *o* in "hot".

The various mātrā-vowels are represented as follows. For particulars in regard to them the reader is referred to the present writer's *Essays* and *Manual*.

कक् $k^a k$.
 कि k^i .
 कु k^u .
 कू $k^ü$.
 कक् $k^a k$.

The vowels a and i can never end a syllable.

The various modified, or *aprasiddha*, vowels are represented and sounded as follows:—

a written as in	कक्	$k^a k$, and sounded like a very short a .
\hat{a}	ककि	$k^a k^i$, " " " \hat{a} .
a	ककु	$k^a k^u$, " " " o .
\hat{u}	ककू	$k^a k^ü$, " " " $ü$.
a	अक्क	$ak^a k$, " something between a and o .
\hat{a}	अकि	$\hat{a}k^i$, " like a^i in $a^i k^i$.
o	अकु	ok^u , " " the first o in "promote".
\hat{u}	अकू	$\hat{u}k^ü$, " " a German \hat{u} .
\bar{o}	आक्क	$\bar{o}k^a k$, " " prolonged German \bar{o} .
"	आकि	$\bar{o}k^i$, " " "
"	आकु	$\bar{o}k^u$, " " "
y^u	किकु	$kyuk^u$, " as written in the Roman character.
$y\hat{u}$	कीकु	$ky\hat{u}k^u$, " as written in the Roman character.
\check{e}	कक्क	$k\check{e}k^a k$, " like \check{e} .
\check{e}	ककि	$k\check{e}k^i$, " " "
yo	ककु	$kyok^u$, " as written.
\check{e}	ककू	$k\check{e}k^ü$, " something like $y\hat{u}$.
\check{o}	कक्क	$k\check{o}k^a k$, " nearly the same as o .
\check{o}	ककि	$k\check{o}k^i$, " like an ordinary \check{o} .
\check{o}	ककु	$k\check{o}k^u$, " nearly the same as o .
\check{o}	ककू	$k\check{o}k^ü$, " nearly the same as \hat{u} .
\bar{o}	कोकु	$k\bar{o}k^u$ (for काकु), sounded like the aw in "awful".
\hat{u}	कु	$k\hat{u}$, sounded something like a much prolonged German \hat{u} , approaching a long i .

As explained in the *Kāshmiri Manual*, the sounds of *ē* and *ō* are not affected by *i-mātrā*, and hence, in this case, no diacritical marks are given to them in the Roman character, although they are marked as *aprasiddha* in the Nāgarī character.

As regards Sir Aurel Stein's system of presenting the sounds uttered by Hātim, it is, of course, consistent with itself. Each letter employed by him represents one sound and one sound only, and each sound is represented by one letter and by one letter only. His system, however, is not the same as mine, and he authorized me, in preparing his materials for the press, to alter it to agree with mine, so long as the alteration was consistent. For instance, I was authorized to alter his *ā* to my *ô*, provided that this was always done, that *ā* was never altered to any other letter, and that no other of his letters was also altered to *ô*.

His system of arranging consonants presented no difficulty. It is practically the same as mine, and only one or two changes were necessary. These are as follows. The fricative sound resembling that of an English *ts* is represented in my system by *ts* and in his by *ts̄*. The sound which corresponds to that of the Persian ش, and which in Nāgarī is written ञ, is written *s* by Sir Aurel Stein and *sh* by me. I have throughout altered his *ts* to *ts̄* and *s* to *sh*. Similarly, the sound represented by the Persian چ is written *z* by Sir Aurel Stein, and, for the sake of uniformity, I have altered it to *zh*, although the sound is not heard in Srinagar Kāshmirī or, consequently, found in Gōvinda Kaula's transcript.

The labial semi-vowel in Kāshmirī is a pure bi-labial, and not a dento-labial. Its sound is neither that of *e* or that of *æ*, but something between both, sometimes, especially before palatal vowels, tending towards a *e*-sound, and sometimes, especially before *a* and before labial vowels, tending towards a *æ*-sound. In my system I use both *e* and *æ* for its representation, endeavouring so far as was possible to indicate the shade of sound to which, in my experience, it approximates. Sir Aurel Stein represents the labial semi-vowel uniformly by *e*, without regard to its exact shade of sound. I have not ventured to interfere with this, and have left his *e*'s unchanged throughout.

Possibly his *i* and *u* are also semi-vowels, but the matter is doubtful, and will be referred to again under the head of vowels.

It thus follows that, so far as the representation of consonants is concerned, the systems of transcription employed in the printed version of Sir Aurel Stein's copy of Hâtim's text and in my copy of Gôvinda Kaula's text are, with the exception of the representation of the labial semi-vowel, identical.

Turning to the representation of vowel-sounds, it might appear that the matter is equally simple. I thought so myself at first, and commenced transcribing his text with the alterations necessary to make it agree with my system. But before long I found that this was an impossible task. The range of vowel-sounds used by Hâtim is not the same as that used in the Śrīnagar Kāshmīrī, with which alone I am familiar. Hâtim has sounds, such as the *a* in "cancelled" (Sir Aurel's *a*, my *ā*), which so far as I am aware occurs only rarely in Śrīnagar Kāshmīrī, and then only in monosyllables ending in an aspirated surd—e.g. in the Hindū pronunciation of *krākh*, a noise, but not in the plural *kraka*. Again, on the other hand, Śrīnagar Kāshmīrī has two short *o*'s—one, the first *o* in the English word "promote", which I represent by *o*, and the other the *o* in "hot", which I represent by *ō*. Sir Aurel Stein's system knows only the latter of these, which he represents by *o*. There are numerous other differences and cross divisions in the two systems, and a thorough examination of the whole of Hâtim's text gives the following results:—

On the one hand, some of Hâtim's sounds have their exact equivalent in the Śrīnagar Kāshmīrī known to me. These are the *a* in "America", the *ā* in "father", the *ai* in "aisle", the *e* in "met", the *ē* like the *a* in "vale", the *ō* in "open", the *u* in "put", the *ū* in "rule", the *ũ* in the German "Kürze", and the peculiar Kāshmīrī *û*, for which, so far as I am aware, there is no equivalent in any European language. In all these our transcriptions agree, except that Sir Aurel represents the *e* in "met" by *e*, while I use *ē*. On the other hand, there is the greatest confusion between the two systems in their representation of the broken vowels, which play so important a rôle

in Kāshmiri pronunciation. One example will suffice. There is a modified *ā*, which Sir Aurel Stein represents by *ā*, and which he says is sounded like the *u* in "rut" prolonged. In Śrinagar Kāshmiri the sound strikes my ear rather as a prolonged German *ö*, although many Paṇḍits, in certain words, sound it almost like the *o* in "note",¹ and I represent it by *ö*. So far the matter is comparatively simple, and it might be possible to solve the problem of the two competing transcriptions; but the case is complicated by the fact that this same modified *ā* almost equally often has an altogether different sound—that of the *aw* in "awful"—which Sir Aurel Stein represents by *ā̄*, and which I represent by *ō*. This may occur in the same word when it occurs more than once. For instance, the word which I always transliterate as *pōdu*, and which means "manifest", was sounded by Hātim as *pāda* in ii, 1, and as *pāda* in iii, 8. At other times it was sounded as *ō*, here following the example of the Paṇḍits to which I have just alluded. Thus my *mōj*^a, a mother, is Hātim's *mōj* in viii, 3, but *māj* in viii, 1. It is evident that it would be impossible to arrange any system of transcription such as mine, which is based on the Nāgari spelling of Kāshmiri Paṇḍits, so as to agree with a pronunciation varying so greatly as in the above examples. I have therefore decided to leave Sir Aurel Stein's representation of the vowel-sounds untouched, and to print it exactly as it stands. This will give rise to inconvenience in comparing the two texts, but it is better that this inconvenience should occur than that any attempted alterations of mine should obscure the niceties of Hātim's pronunciation.

The following is the system employed by Sir Aurel Stein in representing the vowel-sounds used by Hātim:—

LIST OF VOWEL-SOUNDS, AS USED BY SIR AUREL STEIN IN HIS
TRANSCRIPTION

- a* as in "America".
- ^a a very short *a*, but quite audible.
- ā* as in "large".

¹ e.g. most Paṇḍits pronounce the word *kōmā*, work, as if it rhymed with "home".

- \bar{a} as in "cancelled".
 \bar{a} a very short \bar{a} , having the quality of the u in "hut".
 \bar{a} has the sound of the u in "hut", but long.
 \bar{a} as the au in "awful".
 ai as in "aisle".
 \bar{ay} practically equal to the diphthong au , like the ou in "sound", but sometimes heard as \bar{a} with a semiliquid r .
 e as in "met".
 \bar{e} as the a in "vale".
 i as in "pen".
 i a very short i , but quite audible.
 \bar{i} as the i in "pique".
 o as in "hot".
 \bar{o} as the o in "open".
 u as in "put".
 u a very short u , but quite audible.
 \bar{u} as the u in "rule".
 \bar{u} as in German "Kürze", Hungarian "üres".
 \bar{u} a peculiar long vowel difficult to pronounce. See *Kāshmirī Manual*, p. 17 (e).

A few remarks may be made upon the above.

The so-called *mātrā*-vowels are, as in my system, represented by small letters above the line. Thus \bar{a} , \bar{i} , \bar{u} . Sir Aurel Stein remarks about each of them that it is "very short, but quite audible". As a rule, in Śrīnagar Kāshmirī, this is true of \bar{a} and \bar{i} , but to my ear a final \bar{u} is hardly audible, if audible at all. Paṇḍits tell me that they can hear it, but I have only occasionally been able to do so. This seems also to have been Sir Aurel Stein's experience. It is evident that what is meant by his statement that \bar{u} is quite audible is that he has written it when it was audible and has not written it when it was not audible. A reference to the index of words arranged according to their final letters will show that there are hundreds of words ending in \bar{u} in which he did not hear that letter, and consequently did not write it. The cases in which he did hear it are comparatively few. Such are *bāguk*^u (iii, 9) and *vol*^u*mot* (vii, 29). The inaudibility of this letter is well illustrated by

words such as my *amyuk^a*, which becomes in Hātim's mouth *am^vuk* or *amyuk* in iii, 4, and *a'm^vuk* in xii, 17; and my *dop^a*, which is represented not only by *dop^u* (ii, 4; xi, 12), but also by *dop* (v, 9; viii, 1, 13; etc.), *dup* (xi, 2, 14; xii, 4), and even *dup^a* (xi, 11). It is unnecessary to multiply examples. Many more will be found in the indexes, and it is sufficient to state here that, like me, Sir Aurel Stein has found that *u*-mātrā is very rarely audible.

Regarding the sound represented by *āu*, Sir Aurel Stein says that it is practically a diphthong *au*, like the *ou* in "sound", but is sometimes heard as *ā* with a semi-liquid *v*. As it struck me that possibly this *u* might be the equivalent of my *w*, I referred the point to Sir Aurel, and he wrote as follows in reply:—

"As regards *gau*, I am now certain that I do not mean *w* by the special *u*, but merely wished to indicate that the sound was not a usual diphthong. Hātim always keeps the preceding long *ā* [in *āu*] quite clear of the *u*. This is all I wish to indicate by the marks I employed. It may be the semi-vowel *v*, but, in that case, it is exceedingly liquid." It will be observed that, as in *gau* above quoted, the *u* does not necessarily follow a long *ā*. Sir Aurel also occasionally writes an *i*, to which the same remarks apply.

The Kāshmīrī of these tales, as recorded by Paṇḍit Gōvinda Kaula, is practically the same as that described by Paṇḍit Īśvara Kaula in his Kāshmīrī grammar entitled the *Kaśmīraśabdāmṛta*,¹ and by the present writer in his *Essays on Kācīmīrī Grammar* and in his *Kāshmīrī Manual*. There are, however, a few instances in which there occur forms not authorized by any of these works. Some of these are described as "village forms", i.e. as not used in the city of Śrīnagar, and hence by purists banned from literary Kāshmīrī. Others are idioms peculiar to the Musalmān dialect, Hātim, the narrator, being, of course, a follower of Islām; while a few

¹ Published by the Asiatic Society of Bengal in the *Bibliotheca Indica*.

others are additional forms allowed in Śrinagar, but not recorded by Īśvara Kaula.

As regards vocabulary, there are two unusual words which I have not met elsewhere. One of these is *raṭun*, to cause to seize, which is not in Īśvara Kaula's very full Dhātupāṭha. It is the causal of the verb *raṭan*, which is of frequent occurrence. The other is the word *gwāsh*, instead of *gāsh*, the light of dawn, which occurs three times, and is therefore not a slip of the transcriber. The usual negative particle is the standard *na*, not; but *nu* occurs once, and a poetical equivalent is *nau*.

In Persian the words *shāh* and *pādshāh*, a king, sometimes appear with the *ā* of the final syllable shortened, so that we also find *shah* and *pādshah*. The same is the case when these words are borrowed in the language of these tales, though, under the ordinary Kāshmirī rule, a short *a* after *sh* becomes *ṣ*, so that we get both *shāh* and *shēh* (in *shāhmār* or *shēhmār*, a python) and *pātashāh* and *pātashēh*. In the second word it will be observed that, as is frequent in borrowed words, the Paisāci Prakrit rule of hardening the sonant *d* to *t* is followed. On the other hand, Sir Aurel Stein always writes the word *pādshāh* or *pādshah* with a *d*. From this we gather that while Hātīm, like a good Musalmān, adhered to the original borrowed form of the word, Gōvinda Kaula wrote the word as he was accustomed to hear it in the standard Hindū Kāshmirī of Śrinagar.

As regards the vowel-sounds, Gōvinda Kaula almost always indicates the same sounds as those recorded by Īśvara Kaula. According to the latter there is an important group of nouns ending in *ar* which indicate professions (iv, 99), such as *rang^{ar}*, a dyer; *sōn^{ar}*, a goldsmith; *man^{ar}*, a lapidary, and so on. The only noun of this group occurring in the Tales is *sōn^{ar}*, a goldsmith, and this G.K. persistently writes *sōnar*, with a full *a*. In Kāshmirī, when the vowel of a monosyllable is *a* followed by an aspirated surd consonant, the *a* takes the sound of the *a* in the English word "hat" (*Essays*, p. 6). Gōvinda Kaula attempts to represent this sound in the word

krakh, outcry, by *ē*, and writes *krēkh*. Possibly this represents a real variation of pronunciation. In villages *ā* followed by *i-mātrā* is often pronounced *i*. G.K. has reproduced this in one instance in the word *panān*⁴ (iv, 7), which he here writes *panin*, and which Sir Aurel Stein represents by *pan^{en}*. Another instance of village pronunciation recorded by G.K. is the substitution of *a* for *u* in *tshanānāwun* for *tshunānāwun*, to cause to cast (x, 13).

In the Kāshmirī of Īśvara Kaula the sound represented by *ō* is changed to *ū* before *i-mātrā*, *i*, or *y*. Thus from *kōd*, imprisonment, we have *kūd*⁴, a prisoner, with a dative singular *kūdis*. G.K. never indicates this last change. Thus he writes *kōd*⁴, *kōdis*; *sōty* or *sōtin* for *sūty* or *sūtin*, with; *pōntsyum*⁴ for *pūntsyum*⁴, fifth.

As regards consonants we may first note that in the villages the letters *ḍ* and *r* are frequently interchanged. This *r* is a dental letter, as elsewhere on the North-West Frontier. We see this clearly in words like *khālun* or *khārun*, to mount; *wālun* or *wārun*, to bring down, in which *r* is in standard Kāshmirī interchangeable with a dental *l*. We thus find that in the villages there is free interchange between a cerebral *ḍ* and a dental *r*, which could not take place were it not that, as in all Dardic languages, in the common village talk of Kashmir there is a weak feeling of the difference between cerebrals and dentals. We shall see that in Hātim's pronunciation this want of differentiation between these two classes of sounds is remarkably evident. Gōvinda Kaula's spelling is more influenced by his literary training and familiarity with Sanskrit, but even he reproduces the interchange of *ḍ* and *r* in several instances, such as *lārun* or *lāḍun*, to pursue; *kūr*⁴ or *kūḍ*⁴, a daughter; *mor*⁴ or *moḍ*⁴, the body; *thūr*⁴-*kani* or *thūḍ*⁴-*kani*, backwards; *tshāḍun* or *tshārun*, to seek. In all these the standard form sanctioned by Īśvara Kaula is the first of each pair. The examples *mor*⁴ and *moḍ*⁴ are very instructive. G.K. gives both forms, and so does Sir Aurel Stein in his transcription, but the two do not always agree. Where G.K. has *ḍ* Sir Aurel often has *r*, and

vice versa. This illustrates how nearly akin these two letters were as they issued from Hātim's mouth.

The pronunciation of the Persian letter *z* *zāl* in borrowed words varies. Sometimes we have *z* as *kākaz*, paper, and sometimes *d* as in *kākad*, paper, and *gudarun*, to happen.

There are two occurrences of the aspiration of a non-final consonant, viz. *bātha* for *bāta*, words (xii, 25), and *thōth^a* for *tōth^a*, beloved (vii, 4). There are no other instances of such aspiration or disaspiration, although Sir Aurel's transcription teems with both. We have a solitary instance of the insertion of *w* in the word *gicāsh* for *gāsh*, already mentioned. It is probably connected with the Sanskrit *kāśa*.

In the declension of nouns there are a few examples of departure from the rules laid down by Īśvara Kaula. According to him the suffix of the indefinite article is *āh*, as in *kālāh*, a time. Musalmāns drop the *h* and write *kālā*. G.K. writes the article in each way with about equal frequency. A list of occurrences will be found in the vocabulary under the article *āh*, *ā*. This is, however, rather a matter of spelling than one of pronunciation, as the *h* of *āh* is *hā-ē mukhtaḥ*.

The singular agent of the first declension ends in *-an*, as in *tsūran*, by a thief. The word *sōnar* (for *sōn^r*), a goldsmith, belongs to this declension, but in the one instance in which the agent of this word occurs (v, 4) it is *sōnar*, i.e. the same as the nominative. Sir Aurel Stein's transcription shows that this is not a slip on the part of Gōvinda Kaula, and there can be no doubt that the mistake (if mistake it be and not a dialectic form) was made by Hātim.

According to the rule laid down by Ī.K. the suffix *un^a* of the genitive can be used only with nouns that are masculine proper names. But in poetry its use is more extended, and hence in xi, 13 we have *sapharun^a*, of a journey. More directly contrary to the rule is the phrase *ash^zkun^a tab*, the fever of love, in v, 10, a prose passage.

According to Ī.K. the plural agent of the first and fourth declensions ends in *-au*, and of the second and third declensions in *-yau*. G.K. very often writes these *-av* and *-iv*

respectively. In my opinion these are merely two different ways of recording the same sound, one that it is difficult to represent in the Nāgarī character. Elsewhere in Kāshmirī the diphthong *au* is at the present day pronounced exactly like *ō*, and is, in fact, a superfluous letter. But in the plural agent the *u* of *au* is almost consonantal. Perhaps *w* would represent its sound better than *u*, but *aw* could not represent the sound of the *au*. Sir Aurel Stein generally writes this diphthong *au*, and this is probably the best way of representing the sound. In Kāshmirī the sound of व् is something between a labial (not a dento-labial) *v* and a labial *w*, sometimes tending more to one and sometimes tending more to the other, and accordingly I myself sometimes transliterate it *v* and sometimes *w*, a confessedly inaccurate, if convenient, method. The following are examples of the use of *-av* by G.K.: *asmānav*, *dōyav*, *khabardārav*, *malakav*, *nawav*, *nazar-bāzav*, *phakīrav*, *pīrav*, *satav*, *tsōrav*, *tsūrav*, *yīmav*, *zamīnav*. These all belong to the first or fourth declension. For the third declension we have *mōdariv*, *zaniv*. In one instance (x, 1) G.K. gives, in a conversation in the colloquial style, *yīmōv* for what I.K. would write as *yīmau*, and this probably represents the pronunciation as nearly as the Nāgarī character (यिमोव्) will permit. The above list is not complete, but on the other hand it must be understood that there are numerous examples of the more usual spelling with *au* and *yan*.

The postpositions used are those commonly employed. Reference has already been made to the use of *sōty* and *sōtin* for *sūty* and *sūtin*. The word *pēth* means "on", and *pētha* "from on", but in x, 3 and x, 10 *pētha* is exceptionally employed with the meaning of *pēth*.

As regards pronouns, the proximate demonstrative pronoun *yih*, this, has a masculine form in the nominative singular, *yuh* (xii, 5) or *yūh* (ii, 9, 11; x, 12). In xii, 5 *yuh*, as masculine, is opposed to *yih* as feminine. *Yih*, of course, is also used in the masculine. These masculine forms *yuh* and *yūh* are not mentioned by I.K. There are a number of emphatic forms, viz. *yihōy*, *yihuy*, *yuhuy*, *yōhay*, *yuhay* (all masc.); *yihay*

(fem.); and various inanimate emphatic forms such as *yiy*, *yīy*, and *yī*. None of these are mentioned by Ī.K.

The defective pronoun *nōth*, *nōmis*, appears under the form *nēmīs* for the animate dative singular (v, 9; xii, 15). The other forms used (*nōm*, *nōman*, *nōmar*) all have *ō*. The relative pronoun has its nom. sing. fem. *yēsa* instead of Ī.K.'s *yōssa*. Similarly the interrogative pronoun has its nom. sing. fem. *kusa* instead of *kōssa*. Its inanimate dative singular is the regular form *kath*, with a colloquial form *kathō* (xi, 11).

The indefinite pronoun *kēh*, anything, is pronounced *kēh* by Musalmāns, and this is followed by Hātim. Similarly we have the Musalmān *kēntshāh* for *kēntshāh*, anything. There is a nom. plur. masc. *kēhī* which is not given by Ī.K.

The verb substantive is conjugated regularly. In two cases, apparently under the influence of a neighbouring *y*, *u* has been changed to *ē*, so that a masculine form appears under a feminine guise. These are *chēyēy* for *chuyēy*, if there is to thee (ix, 6), and *chēy* for *chuy*, he is verily (xii, 6). In one case *ōs*⁴, they were, is changed to *ōsī*, metri gratia.

In the standard dialect the 2nd person singular of the imperative is the same in form as the root. Thus *kar*, make thou. But if a pronominal suffix is added, *u* is inserted as a junction-vowel, as in *karu-u*, make thou him. The explanation of this is that the 2nd singular imperative originally ended in *u* (as in **karu*), and that this *u* has been dropped in the modern language. We have a survival of the old form in *gatshu*, go thou (xi, 11). To this also must be referred the forms *khyuh* (x, 5) and *khyō* (x, 12), eat thou. These represent the modern *khēh* and an older **khēhu*. The 2nd person plural imperative of *trāwun*, to let go, is *trōviv*. In x, 5 we have a variant *trōvyuv*. This is hardly more than a variation of spelling.

In the past conditional the Hindū Śrīnagar dialect makes the 1st person singular end in *hō* (e.g. *karahō*) and the 3rd person singular in *hē* (*karihē*). Musalmāns shorten these final syllables to *ha* and *hē* respectively. G.K.'s transcription generally, but not always, follows the Musalmān idiom. Thus,

while we have *karahö* (viii, 11), we have also *wuchaha* (viii, 10), I should have seen; *māraha-th* (ii, 11), I should kill thee; *wuchaha-n* (ii, 5), I would see it. So, for the 3rd person, we have *tsārihě* (vi, 14), he might pick out; and *shābihěh* (xii, 5), she would have been beautiful. The final *h* in the last is *hā-ě mukhtafī*.

In the past tenses we have, for the first past, the irregular *pūrun*, he put on (clothes), from *pairun*. For the second past and other pasts in *ōv* there is a strong tendency to weaken the *ōv* by the substitution of a short vowel. Thus *gudariv* (v, 9), it happened, for *guzaryōv*; *gav* (iii, 1), he went, for *gāv*; *khěv* (ii, 2), eaten, for *khyāv*; *pěv* (viii, 9), he fell, for *pyāv*. Similarly, for the plural, we have *khěy* (x, 2), they were eaten, for *khyēy*; *nīy* (v, 9), they were taken, for *nīy*. In *hārēyēkh* (x, 5), for *haryēyēkh*, it (fem.) remained over and above for them, the omission of the first *y* is merely a matter of spelling, as a long *ē* is commonly pronounced as if a *y* preceded it.

There is a similar shortening in the perfect participle, as in *gamot^a* (viii, 1, etc.), gone, for *gōmot^a*; *numot^a* (ii, 4, etc.), dead, for *mūmot^a*; *pēmōt^a* (viii, 9), fallen, for *pyōmot^a*.

In the extremely village style of story xi we find the suffix of the *k^a* genitive, instead of the usual suffix *mot^a*, added to the past participle in order to convert it into an adjective. This is quite common in the Western Pahāri language spoken immediately to the south-east. The examples are *thōv^k*, stationed, and *nyōv^k*, dispatched (both nom. plur. masc.) (xi, 6), for *thōv^a-mātⁱ* and *nyōv^a-mātⁱ* respectively.

There is an irregular form of the conjunctive participle in the same poem. It is *kār^athan* (xi, 10), having made, in place of the standard *karith*.

There are several variations in the forms of the pronominal suffixes added to verbs. Thus we have *mōkalāwahun* (x, 1) for *mōkalāwōn* (*mōkalāwaw* + *n*), we shall complete it. The suffix *wa* of the 2nd person plural very often drops the final *a*, as in *khěyěv* for *khěyěwa*, it (fem.) was eaten by you (x, 12); *karēmav* for *karēm^awa*, they (fem.) were made by me for you

(x, 6). This suffix is sometimes used in a very idiomatic sense, like the corresponding Panjābī singular suffix *jē*. It adds no meaning directly to the verb, but, as it were, adds the idea of "I say to you" to the whole sentence. Thus *bani*, it will become, *bani-v*, (I say to you) it will become (ii, 7); *dima-v*, (I say to you) I will give (ii, 8); *tsali-v*, (I say to you) he will escape (ii, 8). Village forms using the suffix of this person in its full form are *wanamōwa* for *wana-wa*, I will say to you (x, 1, 2), and *wañēmōwa* for *wañēm^awa*, they (fem.) were said by me to you (x, 1). I am informed that an alternative village form for *wanamōwa* (*wanawa*) is *wanōwa*.

Instead of *karukh*, make thou them, we have (xii, 19) *karuhukh*.

Before discussing the details of Hātim's pronunciation as illustrated by Sir Aurel Stein's transcription, it will be well to mention a few general facts.

Words are frequently wrongly divided. Thus the word *amis^ay*—which is *amis*, to him, combined with the emphatic suffix *y*, to which *ū-mātrā* has been added as a junction-vowel—is invariably divided before the *s*, so that we get *amⁱ suy*, *amⁱ sity*, or some such form. So *añḥas*, they brought (*añḥkh*) to him (*as*), is written *añye has*; the corrupt Arabic *aslāma-laikum*, may the peace be upon you, is written *aslā malaikum*; *bōg^arēm^ay*, I divided (*bōg^arēm*) verily (*ay*), is written *bāge rēmai*; and so on for hundreds of examples. On the other hand, two words are sometimes contracted into one, as in *boh^asa* for *bōh hasa*, I, Sir; *bebindaq^a* for *bēbi andar^ay*, within the breastcloth; and *chetal* for *chēh tal*, she is below. In reproducing Sir Aurel Stein's text I have carefully allowed these seeming irregularities to stand. The frequency with which they occur, and the systematic way in which they are recorded, show that they are not slips of the pen, but represent the actual manner in which Hātim, who, of course, knew nothing of Kāshmirī grammar, pronounced the words. To him *amis^ay* was two words—*amⁱ* and *s^ay*—and so on for the others. We thus have a valuable illustration of how languages

change in the mouths of their speakers, and how dialectic variations and different stages of language take their rise.

Reference may also be made to one particular word—that for “king”, which Sir Aurel Stein invariably records as *pādshāh*, with a *d*, while Gōvinda Kaula equally invariably records it as *pātashāh*, with a *t*. Hātīm was a follower of Islām, and apparently pronounced this borrowed Persian word in the form in which it was delivered to his language, while Gōvinda Kaula, a Brāhman affected by no Musalmān prejudices, wrote the word as it is pronounced in Śrinagar, with the typical Piśāca change of *d* to *t*.

Turning to the vowel *a*, we find that it is occasionally interchanged with *a*-mātrā in an unaccented syllable. Thus we have both *bē bahā* and *bēb^hhā*, priceless, and *mahala kān* and *mah^hlakhān*, for G.K.’s *mahalakhān*, the harem of a palace. Much more common is the interchange of *a* and *ā*, as in *bāgas* and *bāgas*, G.K. *bāgas*, to a garden; *dalila* and *dalilā*, G.K. *dalilā*, a story; *dar* and *dār*, G.K. *dar*, in; *saudāgar* and *saudāgar*, G.K. *-gar*, a merchant; *zanāna* and *zanāna*, G.K. *zanāna*, a woman; and many others. Very similarly we have the interchange of *a* or *ā* with *a*-mātrā, as in *jānāvār* and *jān^hvār*, G.K. *jānāvār*, a bird; *khavar* and *khavar*, G.K. *khavar*, news; *kāvandas*, *kāvandas*, *kāvandas*, *khāv^handas*, and *khāv^handas*, G.K. *khāvandas*, to a husband; *halamas* and *hal^hmas*, G.K. *halamas*, to a skirt; and *mārevātalan* and *mārvātalan*, to executioners.

The sounds *a* and *e* seem to be absolutely convertible. Thus we have *ad^a*, *ad^ā*, *ad^e*, and *ade* for G.K.’s *ada*, then; *āna* and *āne* for G.K.’s *ōna*, a mirror; *cha* and *che* for G.K.’s *chēh*, she is; *chas* and *ches* for G.K.’s *chēs*, I (fem.) am; *dakhe nāvān* for G.K.’s *ḍakhanāvān*, leaning upon; *guḍ^a*, *guḍ^ā*, *guḍa*, and *guḍe* for G.K.’s *gōḍa*, at first; *hasa* and *hase* for G.K.’s *hasa*, Sir; *hāv^hnam* (G.K. *hāwanam*), they will show to me, and *vāle nam* (G.K. *vālanam*), they will cause me to descend, both in the same line; *hazrat*, *hazratⁱ*, *hazrat^{ti}*, *hazret*, and *hazretⁱ*, all for G.K.’s *hazrat-i*, a certain title; *jāya* and *jāye*, G.K. *jāyē*, in a place, in two consecutive lines, also *jai* and *jāy^e*; *kata*, *katha*,

and *kathe*, G.K. *katha*, words; 1st persons singular future, such as *parā*, I shall recite; but *behe*, I shall sit, *kare*, I shall do; *kala*, *kalā*, and *kale*, G.K. *kala*, a head; *kartā* and *karte*, G.K. *karta*, please do; *mār^avātalan*, *mār^avātelan*, *māravāt^alan*, *mārevāt^alan*, *mārevātalan*, etc., G.K. *māravātalan*, to executioners; *peṭa*, *pyeṭe*, etc., G.K. *pēṭha*, from on; *yil^a*, *yela*, and *yele*, G.K. *yēla*, from restraint; and hundreds of others.

When *a* precedes *i* it is usually written *a*, as in *raṭit*, G.K. *raṭith*, having seized. Sometimes it is written *aⁱ*, as in *aⁱmⁱ* or *aⁱmⁱ*, G.K. *āmⁱ*, by him. It becomes *āⁱ* in *lāⁱrⁱ*, G.K. *lari*, at the side, and in one instance we have *o*, in *māris* or *moḍis*, to a body. The change of *a* to *o*, but without a following *i*, occurs in *doh*, *doha*, *dohā*, *doh^o*, or *doho*, G.K. *dōha*, on a day.

Other less common changes are the following. We have in one case *a* lengthened to *ā*, in *khābardārau*, by the watchmen (elsewhere *kha*-). Cf. *lāⁱrⁱ* above. We have unaccented *a*-*mātrā* becoming *i*-*mātrā* in *āsⁱnas* or *āsⁱnas*, G.K. *āsanas*, for being. In the word *tulgri*, for G.K. *t^ol^ori*, by a bee, *a*-*mātrā* appears as *u*.

In standard Kāshmīrī, after *sh*, *a* is pronounced as *ē*, and I have in such a case transliterated it by that letter. Thus the Persian *shahr*, a city, is in my transliteration of G.K.'s text shown as *shēhar*. As a rule Hātim preserves the *a*, but there are also several instances of the change to *e*. Thus—

My transliteration of G.K.	Sir Aurel Stein's transcription of Hātim.
<i>shēh</i> , six,	<i>she</i> ,
<i>shēhara</i> , from a city,	<i>shah^ara</i> and <i>shehera</i> ,
<i>shēharāh</i> , a city,	<i>shehra</i> ,
<i>shērīkh</i> , a partner,	<i>sherik</i> ,

and others. The number would be increased if we included several words that Hātim pronounced with *a* (it being remembered that *a* and *e* are with him interchangeable), as in *shāḥan* for G.K. *shēhan*, to the six; *shāhmāras*, G.K. *shēhmāras*, to the python.

A final short *a* is sometimes dropped, as in *gar*, *gar^a*, and

gara, G.K. *gara*, a house; *doh*, *doha*, etc., G.K. *dōha*, on a day; *sar*, *sar^a*, *sare*, and *sera*, G.K. *sara*, investigation.

In standard Kāshmiri a borrowed word ending in a consonant preceded by a long *ā* often adds a final short *a*. Thus *jahāz*, a ship, becomes *jahāza*; *nishān*, a sign, becomes *nishāna*, and so on. Sir Aurel Stein gives three words of this kind to which G.K. does not add a final *a*. These are *chālāna*, G.K. *cālān*, an invoice; *lāl* and *lāl^a*, G.K. *lāl*, a ruby; *māl^a*, G.K. *māl*, property. We have also *a* added in *dopusa*, G.K. *dopus*, said to him, and *chuka*, G.K. *chukh*, thou art.

In the standard dialect, when *a* is followed by *ū-mātrā* it becomes *ū*. Sir Aurel Stein usually represents this sound by *a*. A good example is the feminine genitive postposition which G.K. writes *sūnz^a*, and which Sir Aurel usually writes *sanz*. Occasionally he represents it by *u*. Thus we have also *sunz*; *āsus*, G.K. *ōs^as*, she was to him. For G.K.'s *thūd^a* or *thūr^a*, on the back, we have *taḍ*, *tor*, *taṛ*, and *tūr*. The syllable *^ay* is represented by *uy*, *ūy*, and *ai*. Thus G.K.'s *tamis^ay*, to him verily, becomes *tamⁱ suy* or *tamⁱ süy*, while *tīman^ay*, to them verily, becomes *tim^anai*. Another example of the representation of *ū* by *u* is G.K.'s *wūth^a*, she descended, which becomes *vut^s* (iii, 2), and the same word also represents G.K.'s *wōth^a*, she went up (iii, 1, 3).

The letter *ā* or *āh*, when final and representing the indefinite article, is usually shortened to *a* or *a*, as in *dohā*, G.K. *dōhā*, a day; *dalila* and *dalilā*, G.K. *dalilāh*, a story; *zāla* and *zālā*, G.K. *zālāh*, a net. Similarly, although there is no suffix of the indefinite article, *shōra ga* and *shōragā*, G.K. *shōra-gāh*, an outcry. Often, however, as, for instance, in some of the above examples, the long *ā* is retained.

When *ā* is followed in G.K.'s dialect by *ū-mātrā*, by *i-mātrā*, or by *i* it becomes *ō*, and this same *ō* also usually represents the pronunciation of the diphthong *ai*. Sir Aurel Stein sometimes represents this *ō* by *ā*, which according to his phonetic system represents approximately the same sound. Thus—

G.K.

*bōy*ⁱ, brothers,
dōd'ladaṃ, suffering,
dōn^a, a pomegranate,
dōr^a, holding,
gōj^a*nas*, he caused me to waste away,
khōris, for a khār weight,
kōtyāh, how many?
mōj^a, a mother,

Hātīm.

bāy,
*dā*ⁱ*d*^o *ladai*,
dān,
dār,
gāj^a*nas*,
khāris,
kā^t*va*,
māj, *mōj*,

and others.

For original *ai* we have—

pōda, manifest,
gōb, hidden,
kōd, imprisonment,
gōr, different,

pāda, *pāda*,
gāb,
kād,
*gā*ⁱ*ri*, *gār*.

About equally often this *ō* is represented by *ā*, corresponding to my *ō*, and therefore sounded something like the *aw* in "awful". Thus—

ōlis, to a nest,
ōr^a, a shoemaker's awl,
āziz, poor,
ōs^a*s*, she was to him,
bōlbōsh^a, chirping,
gum-rōyī, losing one's way,
*āsh*ⁿ*nāv*, relations,

ālis,
ār,
āziz,
āsus,
bōlbāsh,
gumrā yiy,
āshnāu, *āsh*ⁱ *nāv*,
as if for *ōsh*ⁱ*nāv*,

and others. For original *ai* we have—

ōna, a mirror,
pōda, manifest,

āne, *āna*,
pāda, *pāda*,

and others.

Very often this *ō* is represented by a simple *ā*, as in—

bōd'hāl, a prison,
*dazōn*ⁱ, verily burning,
gōs, they went for him,
judōyi, separation,

bānd'hāl,
*dazān*ⁱ,
gās,
zhudāi,

G.K.
kōshir^a, Kāshmīris,
zōlith, having burnt,

Hātim.
kāshir^a,
zālīt,

and others. For original *ai* we have—

gōr, different,
khōrāth, alms,
sōlas, for an excursion,

gār, *gāⁱri*,
khārāt,
sālas,

and others.

The word *myōñ^a*, mine (fem.), appears in various forms, viz. *mēñy*, *myē*, *m^yēn*, *myēn*, and *m^yēñy*, in all of which the *ō* is represented by *ē*; whereas for the corresponding *cyōñ^a*, thy (fem.), we have *ch^yān*, *ch^yānⁱ*, and *ch^yān^y*.

We have seen that G.K. usually represents *ū* by *ō*, as in *kōdⁱ* for *kūdⁱ*, *sōty* for *sūty*. Sir Aurel Stein writes for these words *kāⁱd*, *kāⁱdⁱ*, and *kūⁱdⁱ*, and *sāit*, *sāt^y*, etc., respectively.

When *ā* is followed in G.K.'s dialect by *u*-mātrā it becomes *ō*, and Sir Aurel Stein almost always gives for it his sign *ā*, which represents the same sound. Thus—

G.K.
ōkhun, a teacher,
ōl^y, a nest,
ōs^y, he was,
ōy, he came to thee,
bōwun, he explained,

Hātim.
ākhun, *ākhun*,
āl,
ās, *ās^y*, *ās*, *ōs*,
āy, *āy*,
bāvun,

and many others. It will be seen from the above that *ā*, *ā*, and *ō* are also used to represent this sound. So, for *khōtūni*, to the lady, we have *khātūni* and *khātūni*; for *lōyun*, he struck, *lāyun* and *lāyun*; for *sōruy*, all, *sārūy*, *sārūy*, *sōⁱri*, and *sōira*; for *bōw^y*, manifested, *bōy*. There are many other similar examples, and from the above it will be seen that G.K.'s *ō* and *ō* are represented indiscriminately by *ā*, *ā*, and *ā*.

The vowel *e* is, we have seen, interchangeable with *a*. It is also liable to be shortened to *e*-mātrā when final, as in *bāye*, *bāy^e*, or even *bai*, for G.K.'s *bāyē*, to a wife.

We have already noticed that in Kāshmīri *a* after *sh* becomes *ē* (i.e. Sir Aurel Stein's *e*). In one instance Hātim

has *ō* for this *ē*, G.K.'s *shēkh*, hesitation, being represented by *shuk* or *shōk*.

It is well known that the average Kāshmiri is unable to distinguish between the letters *e* and *i*, whether long or short. In this way Hātim gives *ē* instead of G.K.'s *i* in the following—

G.K.

bīthⁱ, seated (m. pl.),
grīstⁱ-bāy, a farmer's wife,
phīrith, having returned,

Hātim.

bvethⁱ, *bēth^u*, and *bāṭⁱ*,
grēst bāy,
phērith, *phērith*, or *phīrit*,

and others. It will be observed that, in the case of *bāṭⁱ*, *i* has become *ā*. Similarly, G.K.'s *rīnzⁱ*, balls, is represented by *rīnz*, *rēnz*, or *rānz*; and his *trēsh*, thirst, by *trēsh* or *trās*. Owing to the confusion of *a* and *e* and of *i* and *ē* (Stein's *e*), we sometimes have *a* for *i*. Thus G.K.'s *grīstⁱ-bāyē*, to a farmer's wife, becomes *grēst^a bāye*, *grēst^a bāye*, or *grēst bāye*. Similarly, G.K.'s *dāpⁱzihēkh*, thou must say to them, is represented by *dabzi hek* or *dabza hek*; G.K.'s *wāzⁱzi*, you should descend, by *vāz^aza*; and *yith*, to this, by *yet*, *yath*, *yat*, and *yat*.

As regards *u*, we occasionally observe hesitation as to quantity. Thus G.K.'s *dop^unas*, he said to him, is represented by both *dop^unas* and *dopunas*; and his *yūsuf*, Joseph, by *yūsuf*, *yusūf*, and *yūsūf*.

Just as in the case of *e* and *i*, so ordinary Kāshmiris are unable to distinguish between *o* and *u*. There are numerous examples of this in Hātim's language. A few will suffice here—

G.K.

borun, he filled,
koḍun, he brought out,
kuṭ^uwālan, by the policeman,
noṭ^u, a pitcher,
byūṭh^u, he sat,
pūrun, he put on,

Hātim.

borun and *burun*,
koḍun, *kuḍun*,
koṭ^uwālan, *kuṭ^uwālen*,
nuṭ,
byōṭh, *byūṭh*,
pōrun, *purun*.

The Persian *khābsūrat*, beautiful, becomes *khōbsūrat* in G.K., for which Hātim has *khōb sūrat* and *khāb sūrat*.

Once or twice we find *u* interchanged with other vowels. Thus we have *che* for *chuh*, he is; and (once each) *chīy* or *chī^u*

for *chuy*, he is verily. The imperative *ṭhun*, cast thou, is represented by *ṭūn*, but elsewhere the *u* of this word is preserved. After *y*, *u* or *o* has a tendency to become *ū*, as in *dʷutuk*, *dyutuk*, *dʷūtuk*, or *dʷūthuk*, for *dyutukh*, they gave; *hʷūtun* or *hyūtun*, for *hyotun*, he began.

An initial *u* in Kāshmiri is always pronounced *wu*. This is not usually the case with an initial *ō*, but G.K.'s *ōra*, thence, is represented not only by *āra* and similar forms, but also by *vōḍa*.

It is well known that *ṣ* and *ṣ̣* are usually pronounced in Kāshmiri with a short *y* before them. Thus *ṣṣ*, *ṣṣ̣*. This *ṣ* is not usually written in G.K.'s transcription, but it is everywhere to be presumed. Sir Aurel Stein as a rule writes this *ṣ* either as a small letter above the line or as a full *y*. Examples will be found on every page of his text. A few are given here—

G.K.	Stein.
<i>khṣkh</i> , thou wilt eat,	<i>kyek</i> ,
<i>khṣwān</i> , eating,	<i>khyavān</i> , <i>khyevān</i> , <i>kʷavān</i> ,
<i>kṣth</i> , in,	<i>khʷath</i> , <i>khyath</i> , <i>kʷet</i> , <i>kyet</i> ,
<i>pṣtha</i> , from,	<i>pṣṭa</i> , <i>pyete</i> , <i>pʷeth</i> , <i>pʷetha</i> .

It will be observed that *yṣ* is sometimes used instead of *ṣ̣*. Other similar cases are—

<i>kṣtha</i> , how?	<i>kyata</i> , <i>kʷeta</i> , <i>kʷeta</i> , <i>kʷita</i> , <i>khʷatha</i>
<i>khṣni</i> , on the haunch,	<i>kunʷa</i> ,
<i>nṣza</i> , railings,	<i>nʷāza</i> ,
<i>ṣṣni</i> , he will conquer,	<i>ṣaʷni</i> , <i>ṣʷāni</i> .

Turning to consonants, we first draw attention to the well-known fact that, as in all Dardic languages, Kāshmiri possesses no sonant aspirates. Original sonant aspirates are always disaspirated. This is fully borne out by Hātim's pronunciation. There is only one occurrence of an aspirated sonant consonant in the whole of Sir Aurel Stein's transcription. This is in the word *ghāsh* (viii, 9), for *gwāsh* or *gāsh*, light, which Sir Aurel writes elsewhere as *gāsh* (five times).

But Hātim's pronunciation goes further. The aspiration of surd consonants is most irregular, many such sounds that are

written by G.K. and elsewhere as aspirated surds are disaspirated, and many unaspirated surds are aspirated. In some cases this runs uniformly through every occurrence of a word or letter. Thus the verb *gatshun*, to go, is always written *gatsun*, and the letter *c* is almost invariably written *ch*. In other cases the aspiration or disaspiration is more capricious.

In the Kāshmiri of Īśvara Kaula and other Hindūs a final surd is always, with a few specified exceptions, aspirated, while Musalmāns retain the unaspirated sound. Thus we have—

Musalmān.	Hindū.
<i>krak</i> , outcry,	<i>krakh</i> .
<i>thap</i> , seizing,	<i>thaph</i> .
<i>rat</i> , blood,	<i>rath</i> .
<i>naṭ</i> , palsy,	<i>naṭh</i> .
<i>kāṭs</i> , glass,	<i>kāṭh</i> .

The transcript of these tales by Gōvinda Kaula follows the Hindū custom and aspirates final surds. With Hātim it is, curiously enough, almost a question of date. The recording of Sir Aurel Stein's transcription commenced on June 16, and continued, with intervals, till July 31, 1896. In the earlier parts of this transcription final surds were not aspirated, but in recording the recitation of July 24, Sir Aurel wrote the word *thaph* (xii, 11), seizing, previously recorded as *thap* or *tap*, and makes a special note on the margin that in this instance the *ph* is a true aspirate. An examination of the rest of the text recorded on that day and on the following and final recitation of July 31, shows that the final surds are here much more consistently aspirated than had been the case previously. It is out of the question to assume that the non-recording of this aspiration in the earlier tales was due to faulty audition on the part of Sir Aurel Stein. He was, I know, perfectly aware at the time of this distinction between Musalmān and Hindū pronunciation, and had previously corresponded with me on the subject.

The following are examples of Hātim's disaspiration :—

For the letter *b* we may take the Arabic borrowed word *sub^han*, at dawn, for which H. has *suban*; but how

inconsistent he is in this is shown by the following cognate forms: *subu* for *subuh*; *subahanas* for *sub^hahanas*; and *subhas* for *sub^hhas*.

We have said that the letter *c* is almost always aspirated to *ch*. Similarly, the aspiration of *ch* (very common in the auxiliary verb *chuh*, he is) is generally retained. But, in one instance (i, 13), *cūy* is written for *chuy*, he is indeed. Another similar case is that of the verb *wuchun*, to see. In this the *ch* is usually retained; but we have *vucehan* (ii, 5) for *wuchahan*, *vucuk* (ii, 4) for *wuchukh*, and *vucun* (ii, 8) for *wuchun*.

Of more frequent occurrence is the aspirate *kh*, and of this disaspiration is frequent. Thus—

Initial.—While the borrowed Persian word *khāb*, well, always preserves its aspiration, *khāb*, a dream, becomes *kāb* and *kāv*; *khabar*, news, is spelt *kabar*, etc., in the first five stories, and *khabar*, etc., afterwards; and *Khōdā*, God, becomes *Kudā*, etc., in i-vi, and *Khudā*, etc., afterwards. Similarly—

khalat-ē-shōhi, a royal robe, becomes *kal'ti shāhi*.

<i>khām</i> , unripe,	„	<i>khām</i> and <i>kām</i> .
<i>khumār</i> , languishment,	„	<i>kumār</i> .
<i>khān</i> , N.P.,	„	<i>khān</i> (ii, 1) and <i>kān</i> (ii, 12).
<i>khōni</i> , on the haunch,	„	<i>kun^vā</i> .
<i>khar</i> , an ass,	„	<i>khar</i> (iii) and <i>kar</i> (v).
<i>khōran</i> , to the feet,	„	<i>kurān</i> .
<i>khash</i> , a cut,	„	<i>kash</i> .

The verb *hasun*, to ascend, retains the aspirate, except in forms derived from the past participle *khot^h*, in which the aspiration sometimes persists and is sometimes lost, giving forms such as *khot^h*, *khut*, and *kut*; *khat^h* and *ka'ty*; *ka'tis*; *khats* and *kats*.

<i>khōta</i> , than,	becomes	<i>khota</i> , <i>khutā</i> , and <i>kutā</i> .
<i>khōtūna</i> , a lady,	„	<i>kōtūna</i> (v) and <i>khātūn</i> (x, xii).
<i>khatith</i> , secretly,	„	<i>ka'tith</i> .
<i>khāwand</i> , a husband,	„	<i>kāvand</i> (i-viii) and <i>khāvand</i> (x-xii).

The verb *khyon^a*, to eat, as a rule has *k* in the earlier tales and *kh* in the later, but this is not universal. Thus we have *khyāu* for *khēv*, eaten, in ii, 2. Occasionally also the cognate Shina language disaspirates in this word.

Khazmath or *khizmath*, service, becomes *khismat* (ii, 3) and *kismat* (xii, 3), and so many others.

It will be observed that the disaspiration occurs whether the *kh* represents the Indian aspirate or whether it represents a Persian *خ*. It will also be noticed that, generally speaking, but not universally, when there are two forms, one with and the other without the aspiration, the disaspirated forms occur in the earlier stories and the aspirated forms in the later stories. The same is true for the other instances of disaspiration, and I shall not trouble to refer to it again. It will, however, be understood that numerous, though not so numerous, instances of disaspiration occur also in the later stories.

Medial *kh* is not so common, but we can quote *paka* for *pakha*, wings; *tākhīt* (x, 12) and *tākīt* (xi, 13) for *tākhkhūth*, certainly; *vutamak^t* for *wōtamukh^t*, upside down.

Final *kh* occurs in *akh*, one, which is represented both by *ak* and *akh* in all parts of the tales, though *akh* occurs only in i, 4, and four times in xii. For *phakh*, a stink, we have only *phak*.

Initial *ph* is preserved in the *phak* just quoted. For *phamb*, cotton wool, we have *phamb* and *pamb*, both in viii. For *phardā*, on the morrow, we have *parda*; while the verb *phērun*, to regret, loses its aspiration twice and preserves it once in viii.

Medial *ph* occurs in *naphṭas*, for the belly, which H. pronounced *napṭas* (x, 3).

Final *ph* occurs in the word *thaph*, grasping. It appears under the forms *thaph*, *thap*, and *tap*.

Although not strictly an aspirate, we may here quote the *shh* in the borrowed Arabic word *mashhūr*, celebrated, which H. (xi, 3) pronounced *maushūr*.

Initial *th* occurs in the following: in *thud* (*thod^a*), erect, it is preserved. For *thūr^a*, a shrub, we have *tūr*, and for *thūr^a* or *thūd^a*, on the back, we have *taḍ*, *tar*, and *tor*; *thūñ^a*, butter,

preserves the *th*; but for *thaph*, grasping, we have *thaph*, *thap*, and *tap*. The common verb *thāwūn*, to place, generally preserves the *th*, but we have *thāwum* and *tāwum*, and, for *thāw'taw*, *tāw'tau*.

Medial *th* occurs in the following: *atha*, a hand, becomes both *athā*, etc., and *ata*, etc., the aspirated forms occurring most frequently in the later tales; *buth^a*, a face, is always *but*; so, for *ath^ar^a*, the woodworm, *atar*; for *katha*, stories, *kathā*, etc., and *kata*; *nēth^ar*, a wedding, *nēth^ar* (xii) and *n^wētar* (viii); *pathar*, downward, *pathar* and *patar*, etc.; *woth^a*, descended, *rut* and *vuth*, and similarly in derived forms; and similarly *wōth^a*, ascended, also becomes *rut* or *vuth*. Other examples are *vata^rrith* for *watharith*, having spread out, but this verb fluctuates as regards the aspirate in other forms; *wōthus*, arose to him, becomes *vothus*, etc., or *vo^tus*; and *wōthith*, having arisen, *vuthit* and *vutit*. *Sāthāh*, a moment, becomes *sātha* or *sāta*.

For final *th* the pronoun *ath* generally becomes *at*, except that we have both *at* and *ath* in xii. Conjunctive participles, such as *wōthith* just cited, almost always end in *t*, the *th*-termination being frequent only in xii; the postposition *kēth*, in, becomes *k^wet*, etc., except in xii, where we have *kh^wath*, etc., with exceptional aspiration of the *k*. The distributive particle *prath* always becomes *prat*. Pronominal datives, such as *tath*, *kath*, etc., follow *ath* in sometimes dropping the aspiration and sometimes (in the later stories) keeping it.

For initial *th* the only real example is *thaharān*, awaiting, for which H. has *tah^arān*.

There are more examples of medial *th*, such as *bōn^htha*, in front, which always has the dental *t*, as in *bōnt^a*, etc.; *byū^hth^a*, seated, and its derivatives also generally disaspirate the *th*, except in xii, which also retains the aspiration. *Ku^hth^a*, a room, also disaspirates except once in x, 7, where we have the dative *ku^hthis*, while in x, 8 we have *kutis* and *ku^htis*; the ablative postposition *pētha* occurs in several forms, *pe^tu*, *pyete*, *p^wethā*, *p^weth*, and *p^wethā*, the aspirated forms occurring chiefly in the later stories. Similar is the treatment of *pō^hth^a* or *pō^hth^an*, like,

for which we have *pā'ti*, etc., and *pā'th*, etc., and *pātin* and *pāthin*. The common word *sēthāh*, very, much, appears as *setā*, etc., and *sethā*, etc., it being noted that both forms occur in xii; *tōth*^u or *thōth*^u, beloved, is always *tōt*, and *zīth*, long (m.pl.), becomes *zīt*.

Initial *th* is always disaspirated by H. Thus the word *thunun*, to throw, is always *tsunun*, and so for all others.

As for medial *th*, in the verb *gatshun*, to go, to be proper, it is always disaspirated by H. The same applies to the indefinite pronoun *kēnshāh*, something, which appears under many forms, in none of which does an aspirated *th* appear. Similarly, we have *matsa* and *mats^{ve}* for *matshi*, on the shoulder; *ratseh^{na}* for *ratshi-hanā*, a little; *vuts* for *wōtsh^u*, she went up, and also for *wūtsh^u*, she went down, and others.

Turning now to aspiration, we may commence with the general statement that every *c* is aspirated by H. The solitary exception is the word *cēshma*, an eye (i, 3), which appears as *ceshma*. Thus we have—

G.K.	H.
<i>cēnda</i> , a pocket,	<i>chanda</i> .
<i>cīth</i> , a letter,	<i>chit</i> .
<i>bacē</i> , young ones,	<i>bachē</i> .
<i>bacāwūn^u</i> , to be released (fem.),	<i>bachāviny</i> .
<i>nayistānūc^u</i> , of the canebrake,	<i>nayis tān nāch</i> .
<i>racēn</i> , she took them (fem.),	<i>rachen</i> .
<i>zacē</i> , rags,	<i>zache</i> .

Reference has already been made to the aspiration of *g* in *ghāsh*, for *gāsh*, light.

Examples of the aspiration of *k* are :—

G.K.	Hatim.
<i>kār^u</i> , a daughter,	<i>kād, khād</i> .
<i>kōmbakas</i> , for help,	<i>khumba khas</i> .
<i>kētha</i> , how ?	<i>k^veta, kh^vatha</i> .
<i>kēnshāh</i> , something,	<i>kyē ba</i> , etc., or <i>khyē ba</i> .
<i>kāsun</i> , to shave (xii),	<i>khāsun</i> .
<i>koṭ^u</i> , a son (xii),	<i>khruṭh</i> .

For the aspiration of *p*, we have *put*, *puṭh*, *phot*, or *phut*, for *pot*^u, back again. *Shiṇā* has *phot* for this word.

For the aspiration of initial *t*, we have *tal* or *thal*, for *tal* below; *tot*, *tut*, or *thuth*, for *tot*^u, thither; and *thāy* for *tāv*, exhaustion.

Medial *t* is also sometimes aspirated. The termination *ta* of the polite imperative often becomes *thā*, etc., as in *karta* or *kar the*, for *karta*, please to do; *ṭunthā* for *ṭhunta*, please to throw. So also the termination *mot*^u of the perfect participle becomes *muth* in *on muth*, for *on*^u*mot*^u, brought; *voṭ*^u*mut* or *vōṭ*^u*muth*, for *vōṭ*^u*mot*^u, arrived. The *t* in *dyut*^u, given, is aspirated in *dyut* or *dyuth*, for *dyut*^u; *ḍvātuk* or *ḍvāthuk*, for *dyutukh*, they gave; *dithin*, for *ditin*, he gave them. Similarly—

G.K.

Hātim.

kyut^u, for,
raṭ^u*na*, a jewel (in
composition),

kh^u*ut*, *k*^u*ut*, *kyut*, *kh**yuth*, *kyuth*.
rotun^a, *rothuna*, *roṭhuna*.

sāta, at a moment,

sāt^a, *sāthā*.

sūṭy, with,

sāt, *sāth*, *sāth*^u, etc.

tot^u, thither,

tot, *tut*, *thuth*.

vōṭ^u, arrived,

vōṭ, etc., or *vōth*.

The above is in no way a complete list of all the instances of disaspiration and aspiration. It is merely a selection of typical examples.

The Dardic languages as a rule have no cerebral letters. Literary Kāshmīrī, however, preserves the distinction between cerebral and dental almost as carefully as is the case in India. There are, nevertheless, a few striking examples to the contrary, as in *ḍuṭakh* or *ḍuṭakh*, cutting in two; *ḍal* or *dal*, a leaf; and *vōṭhun*, to arise, as compared with the Hindi *uṭhnā*. But even in the literary language the pronunciation of cerebral letters cannot be so definitely cerebral as in India, for in Kāshmīrī poetry cerebral consonants are permitted to rhyme with dentals, a thing which is impossible in Indian verse. Thus, in the *Rāmāvatāracarita*, the proper name *Yindrazīth*, *Indrajita*, rhymes with *ḍīṭh*^a, seen, in verse 699, and with *bīṭh*^a, seated, in verse 872.

In the village Kāshmiri of Hātim, the state of affairs is altogether different. Here the utmost confusion exists, dentals being used for cerebrals, and cerebrals for dentals, almost at random. From the numerous examples that follow it is evident that Hātim used an intermediate sound that at one time struck Sir Aurel Stein's ears as cerebral and at another as dental. If Hātim had pronounced real cerebral sounds, it is impossible to suppose that Sir Aurel, with his long familiarity with Indian languages, could have failed to notice them, more especially as some of the words written with dental letters, such as *ḍāk*, a stage, are words that are in everyday use in India both in colloquial speech and in literature. It might be thought that here and there Sir Aurel may have omitted a subscript dot by a slip of the pen; but the omissions are too frequent and too regular to permit this assumption to be taken as a general explanation, and, moreover, it will not account for those cases in which he has marked as cerebrals, letters which in the corresponding Hindī or Sanskrit are always dental. The following are examples of this confusion. The list is in no way complete:—

A. Dentals where we should expect cerebrals—

Literary Dialect.	Hātim.
<i>t</i> for <i>ṭ</i> .	
<i>gāṭ^ṭj^ṭ</i> , skilful (f. sg.),	<i>gāṭij</i> .
<i>gāṭ^ṭl^ṭ</i> , skilful (m. pl.),	<i>gāṭily</i> .
<i>haṭis</i> , to the throat,	<i>hatis</i> .
<i>khaṭith</i> , secretly,	<i>kaṭith</i> .
<i>noṭ^ṭ</i> , a jar,	<i>nut</i> .
<i>phaṭun</i> , to be broken.	
<i>phūṭ^ṭ</i>	<i>phut</i> .
<i>phūṭ^ṭwa</i>	<i>phutu</i> .
<i>phuṭ^ṭrun</i> , to break,	
<i>phuṭ^ṭr^ṭhas</i>	<i>phut^rrhas</i> .
<i>phuṭ^ṭrukh</i>	<i>phut^rruk</i> .
but <i>phuṭ^ṭryūn</i>	<i>phuṭ^rr^ṭūn</i> .
<i>raṭun</i> , to seize.	
<i>rāṭ^ṭ</i>	<i>raṭ^t</i> .

Literary Dialect.

rōt^u
rūt^u
roṭ^umot^u
 but (causal) *rōṭ^umot^u*
roṭun
rūt^unakh
raṭith
roṭ^uwa
tahālⁱ, servants,
troṭ^u, a necklace,
 but *traṭis* (sg. dat.)
tsājahāl, a school,
tsaṭun, to cut,
 tsot^u
 tsaṭānⁱ
 tsaṭun^u
 tsaṭⁱnam
 tsaṭanas
 but *tsaṭanasa*
 tsaṭith

th or *t* for *ṭh*.

oṭh, eight,
bēhun, to sit down.
 būṭhⁱ
 byūṭh^u
 byūṭhus
bōnṭha, before,
 but *bōnṭh*
dēshun, to see,
 dyūṭh^u
 dyūṭhum
 dyūṭh^umay
 dyūṭh^umot^u
 dyūṭhuth

Hātim.

rōt, *rut*.
raṭ.
ruṭmut.
roṭ^amut.
rotun, *rutun*.
rut^anak.
raṭit, *raṭit*.
rutu.
tahāl, *tahālⁱ*, *tahāl^v*.
truṭ.
tratis.
bāt^ahāl.
tsot.
tsatenⁱ.
tsatun.
tselⁱnam.
tsatanas.
tsaṭan^asa.
tsaṭⁱith.

āth.

bāṭⁱ, *belh^v*, *bvēthⁱ*.
byūt, *byūt*, *byōth*, *byōth*,
 byūṭh.
b^vuthus.
bōnt^a, *bōnt^a*, *bont^a*.
bōnṭ.
dyūt, *dyūt*.
dyūṭhum.
dyōl mai.
dyūṭmut.
dyūṭhuth.

Literary Dialect.

kuṭh^u, a room.*kuṭhⁱ**kuṭh^u**kuṭh^uāh**kuṭhis**myūth^u*, sweet,*pēth*, on,*pētha*, from on,*pōthⁱ*, like,*pōthin*, like,*raṭun*, to seize.*raṭh**raṭhta**sēṭhāh*, very,*ṭaharān*, stopping,*ḍ* for *ḍ*.*ḍakhanāwān*, leaning on,*ḍākas*, for a stage,*ḍēshun*, to see.*ḍēshān**ḍēshun^u**ḍishith**ganḍun*, to tie.*ganḍ**ganḍⁱ**ganḍⁱmātⁱ**ganḍin**gundun**ganḍ^unas**ganḍith**ganḍⁱzēs*

Hātīm.

*kuṭi.**kuṭ.**kuṭhā.**kuṭhis, kuṭis, kuṭis.**myūt.**p^uet, p^uet, pyet, pyet,**p^ueth.**peta, pyete, p^ueth, p^uetha,**p^uetha.**pāⁱtⁱ, pāⁱthⁱ, pāⁱthⁱ,**pāⁱth^u, pāⁱth^u, pāⁱtv,**pāⁱty.**pāthin, pātin.**rat.**rath ta.**setā, setā, sethā, sethā.**tah^urān.**dakhe nāvān.**dākas.**dēshān.**dēshun.**ḍēshit.**ganḍ.**ganḍⁱ, ganḍi.**ganḍ^umatyⁱ.**ganḍin.**gundun.**gund^unas.**ganḍit.**ganḍⁱ zyes.*

This last change occurs only when *ḍ* is initial or protected by a preceding *n*. A medial *ḍ* is interchangeable with a dental *r*. See below.

B. Cerebrals where we should expect dentals—

Literary Dialect.	Hātim.
ṭ for t.	
<i>bata</i> , boiled rice,	<i>bat^a</i> , <i>bat^a</i> , <i>batṭ^a</i> .
<i>mē ti</i> , me also,	<i>mveti</i> , <i>maṭⁱ</i> .
<i>raṭana</i> , a jewel (in composition)	<i>rothun^a</i> , <i>roṭhun^a</i> , <i>rotun^a</i> , <i>rutun^a</i> , etc.
<i>tati</i> , there,	<i>taṭⁱ</i> , <i>taṭⁱti</i> , <i>taṭⁱ</i> , <i>taṭ^v</i> .
<i>yēṭatⁱ</i> , where,	<i>ye taṭⁱ</i> .
ṭh for th.	
<i>bātha</i> , words,	<i>bāṭh^a</i> .
<i>hēth</i> , having taken,	<i>het</i> , <i>hit</i> , <i>hvet</i> , <i>hvetḥ</i> , <i>hvetḥ</i> .

Compare *rothun^a* and *roṭhun^a*, for *raṭana*, a jewel, above.

ḍ for d.	
<i>ad^ala</i> , from justice,	<i>aḍal</i> .
<i>mūd^a</i> , he died,	<i>mōd</i> , <i>māḍ</i> .

In Kāshmiri the letter *r* is a dental letter, not a cerebral as in the Indian Madhyadēśa. We see this in the frequent interchange with a dental *l*, as in Hātim's *mōl* or *mōr*, for literary *mōl^a*, father. The same is the case in the North-Western languages, Sindhi and Lahndā. The village confusion between cerebrals and dentals hence explains the frequent interchange in Hātim's dialect, between medial *ḍ* and medial *r*. Thus we have—

A. *ḍ* where we should expect *r*—

Literary.	Hātim.
<i>ōra</i> , thence,	<i>ār</i> , etc., <i>vōḍa</i> , and even <i>āḍa</i> .
<i>garun</i> (G.K. <i>gaḍun</i>), to make.	
<i>garān</i>	<i>garān</i> .
<i>gorun</i>	<i>guḍun</i> .
<i>kor^a</i> , a bracelet,	<i>kqr</i> , <i>kur</i> , <i>kur^a</i> , <i>kuḍ</i> .
<i>kār^a</i> (G.K. also <i>kāḍ^a</i>), a daughter,	<i>kāḍ</i> , <i>khāḍ</i> , <i>kūr</i> .

<i>kōrē</i>	<i>kōḍi, kōḍ^{ve}, kōḍ^{ye}, kōḍ^{vi}, kūḍ^{ve}, kōr^{ve}, kōr^{vi}.</i>
<i>kōri</i>	<i>kōḍ^{ve}, kōḍ^{vo}, kōḍ^{vi}, kōr^{ve}.</i>
<i>kārⁱ</i>	<i>kāḍⁱ.</i>
<i>lārun</i> (G.K. also <i>lāḍun</i>), to pursue.	
<i>lārān</i>	<i>lārān, lāḍān.</i>
<i>lāryōmot^a</i>	<i>lāḍ^omut.</i>
<i>lāryāv</i>	<i>lā^rryau, lāⁱḍyau.</i>
<i>lāryēyēs</i>	<i>lāḍēyes.</i>
<i>mōr^a</i> , he was killed,	<i>mōr, mōḍ.</i>
<i>parun</i> , to read, recite.	
<i>porukh</i>	<i>paḍuk.</i>
<i>parān</i>	<i>parān, paḍān.</i>
<i>porun</i>	<i>paḍun.</i>
<i>thar</i> (G.K. also <i>thad</i>), the back.	
<i>thūr^a</i>	<i>ṭar, tor, tūr, ṭaḍ.</i>
<i>tōra</i> , thence,	<i>tōr^a, tōra, tōre, tōḍ^a.</i>

B. r where we should expect ḍ—

Literary.	Hātim.
<i>kaḍun</i> (G.K. also <i>karun</i>), to extract.	
<i>kāḍⁱ</i>	<i>ka^r^o.</i>
<i>koḍ^a</i>	<i>kur.</i>
<i>kāḍikh</i>	<i>kāⁱḍik, karik, ka^rrik.</i>
<i>koḍukh</i>	<i>kuruk.</i>
<i>kūḍ^akh</i>	<i>kāḍuk.</i>
<i>kaḍan</i>	<i>karān.</i>
<i>kaḍān</i>	<i>kaḍān, karān.</i>
<i>kaḍōn</i>	<i>korōn^o.</i>
<i>kaḍun</i>	<i>karun.</i>
<i>kaḍun^a</i>	<i>kaḍun.</i>
<i>koḍun</i>	<i>koḍun, kuḍun, korun, kurun.</i>
<i>kūḍ^an</i>	<i>kaḍin.</i>
<i>kūḍ^anas</i>	<i>ka^r^oinas.</i>
<i>koḍ^anas</i>	<i>kurānas.</i>
<i>kaḍith</i>	<i>kā^rrit, ka^rriṭh.</i>

ṣhādun (G.K. also *ṣhārun*), to search.

ṣhādān

ṣārān.

ṣhādav

ṣārau.

yēḏāh, a belly,

yērā.

While Dardic languages show a general tendency to harden sonant consonants, Hātim shows occasional instances of the softening of surds. In every case except one the softened consonant is immediately followed by *z*. In the one exception, it is *s* that is softened to *z*. The examples are—

G.K.

Hātim.

dāp^zihēkh, thou shouldst have
said to them,

dabzā hek, dabzi hek.

dāp^zēkh, thou shouldst say to
them,

dābzik.

but *dāp^zēm*, thou shouldst say to me,

dāp^zim.

wās^zzi, thou shouldst descend,

vāz^zā.

but *wās^zzi-na*, thou shouldst not
descend,

vā^zs^z zina

pēs, they fell on him,

p^zēs.

On the other hand, Hātim gives occasional instances of the Dardic hardening of sonants. Such are—

G.K.

Hātim.

tab, fever,

tap.

rasad, assembly,

rasat.

mōv lāg, do not fix,

maulāk.

khazmath, service,

kismat.

khizmath, service,

khismat.

In this connexion we may again refer to G.K.'s *pātashāh* H.'s *pādshāh*, a king.

Turning to individual consonants, we note—

(1) We have prothesis of *h* before *y* in—

G.K.

Hātim.

yun^u, to come,

yūn, h^uūn.

yuthuy, as verily,

yūthuy, h^uūthuy.

(2) *kh* becomes *h* in—

shēkhtā, a certain person,

shahtā.

Possibly *shahṭa* is a slip of the pen, for elsewhere Hātim has *shakṭṣan*, *shakṭṣas*, and so on.

(3) The affricative *ts* sometimes becomes *s*, as in—

G.K.	Hātim.
<i>tsōčē</i> , loaves,	<i>suche</i> , <i>su cho</i> , <i>tsuche</i> .
<i>tsōpōr^d</i> , in four directions,	<i>so pā^ri</i> , <i>so pā^rd</i> .

It becomes *z* in—

<i>pānts</i> , five,	<i>pānts</i> , <i>pānz</i> .
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The representation of G.K.'s *adālūt^s-pēth*, in court, by *adālat-p^seth*, is probably a slip of the pen.

With these changes of *ts* we may compare the interchange of *ch* and *sh* in Hātim's *māch-tulār*, a bee, with the *māsh-tulār* of the title of Story IX. Similarly, we have *zh* for *j* in *shāma* for *jāma*, a coat.

(4) *ny* and *ñy* are interchangeable, as in Hātim's *kanye-phul* and *kañye phul*, a pebble. This is hardly more than a variation of spelling.

(5) Hātim usually preserves a Persian *f*, while G.K. has *ph* instead. Thus, Hātim *fakīr*, G.K. *phakīr*, a mendicant. For "thought" Hātim has both *fikīr* and *phikīr*.

(6) The letter *sh* is sometimes represented by *s*. Sir Aurel Stein's MS. represents the sound of *sh* by *s*, and the occasional apparent change of *sh* to *s* is probably due to the accidental omission of the subscript dot. An example is the word *shēmshēr*, a sword, for which we have *shamshēr*, *shamsēr*, and *samshēr*.

(7) Vocalization of the semi-vowels *y* and *v* is frequent, as in *gai* for *gay*, they went; *gau* or *gau* for *gav*, he went; *māryu* for *māriwa*, (he who) may kill; *tsalan* for *tsaliv*, flee ye; *dimau* for *dimav*, we shall give; and many others.

(8) An example of metathesis is *tsōrastā* for *tsōratsh*, a leather-cutter.

(9) H. uses initial *v* for *b* in *Vikarmājīt* for G.K.'s *Bikarmājīt*, Vikramāditya. Cf. *kāb* or *kāv*, for *khāb*, a dream.

(10) Three miscellaneous words are—

G.K.	Hātim.
<i>bakh^ocōyish</i> , a present,	<i>bakcāyish</i> , <i>bakhshāyish</i> .
<i>jalwa</i> , glory,	<i>jal^ova</i> .
but <i>jēlōy</i> , even glory,	<i>yala vai</i> .
<i>sak^oth</i> , hard,	<i>sak</i> , <i>sakh</i> .

The processes of declension and conjugation employed by Hātim are on the whole the same as those employed by Gōvinda Kaula. The principal differences relate to the pronunciation of the forms, and to the representation of that pronunciation by Sir Aurel Stein's transcription. A few additional points may here be noticed.

In the declension of nouns, Gōvinda Kaula, like Īśvara Kaula, makes the dative singular of nouns of the first declension end in *as*, as in *bāgas*, to a garden. Hātim sometimes has the termination *as*, and sometimes *as*. Examples of both will be found on almost every page. As a specimen, it will suffice to quote the two forms *bāgas* and *bāgas* both occurring close together in ii, 1. Similarly, in the genitive of the same declension, H. has *sunasandⁱ* (v. 3) and *sunasandⁱ* (v. 4), both for G.K.'s *sōna-sindⁱ*, of gold (m. pl.). In these genitives, also, H. sometimes drops the final *a* of the stem, as in *sunar sanz*, for G.K.'s *sōnara-sūnz^o*, of the goldsmith (fem. sing.) (v. 1); *pādshāh sund*, for G.K.'s *pātashāha-sond^o*, of the king (vi. 11). There is a curious example of a feminine noun declined as if it were masculine in *kūḍis-sāⁱth* (possibly a slip for *kūḍi sāⁱth*), for G.K.'s *kōrē-sūty*, with the girl (v. 10); and in xii, 15, we have the masculine form *kuⁱniy*, used instead of the feminine *ku^ony*, only one. Instances like *rīnz*, *rānz*, and *rēnz*, for *rīnzⁱ*, balls; *soira*, *sōⁱri*, *sāruy*, and *sāruy* for *sōruy*, all; *sa*, *se*, and *seⁱ*, for *sa^oh*, two, belong rather to phonetics than to declension.

Similarly, the variations in pronominal forms are really matters of spelling or pronunciation. *Bōh*, I, is represented by *bo*, *bu*; for *myōnⁱ*, my (m. pl. masc.), we have *mēn^o*, *myē*, and *m^oēn*, and for the fem. sing. *myōn^o* we have *mēny*, *myē*, *m^oēn*, *myēn*, and *m^oēny*. For *ts^oh*, thou, we have *su*, *ba*, *ba*, *tsi*, and

tsu, and for *cyōn*^a, thy, *chun*, *ch^uun*, *chōn*, *chōn^v*, *chōny*, and *ch^vōn*, all with the aspirated *ch*.

The proximate demonstrative pronoun *yih*, this, and the relative *yih*, what, appear under the forms *yi* and *yū*, and the emphatic forms *yihuy*, etc., appear under quite a number of variant spellings. The relative m. sg. nom. *yus* appears as *yiś*, *yus*, and *yās*, and its fem. *yēśa* as *yēśa* (x, 1) and *yāśi* (x, 6). In viii, 1, for *yihūnś^a*, of these (fem. sg. nom.), we have *yihās*. As for the remote demonstrative pronoun, its emphatic fem. sg. nom. *say* or *sōy*, she verily, appears as *sai*, *sāi*, *sāy*, and *sāy*. The indefinite pronoun *kēh*, with its various case-forms, appears under a great variety of spellings. The principal of these have been dealt with under the head of phonetics.

The representation of the various forms of the verb substantive is very irregular. A few examples will suffice.

For *chuh*, he is, we have *che* (v. 4); for *chuy*, he is verily, *chī*, *chī*, *chī^v*, *chīy*, and *cūy* (sic); for *chuwā*, is he?, *cha*; for *chēh*, she is, *chā*, *che*, *chu*; for *chēy*, she is to thee, *che* and *chay*; for *chiwa*, ye are, *chu*; for *chiway*, if ye are, *chu voi* and *chu vai*; and for *chih*, they are, *che*, *chī*, *chu*, and *ch^va*.

As regards the conjugation of the active verb, there are numerous departures from G.K.'s spelling, nearly all of which fall under the head of phonetics. Here we may mention the following, which really appear to indicate difference of form:—

G.K.	Hātīm.
<i>shōlān</i> , burning,	<i>shōlān</i> . This form of the present participle is old, and nowadays appears only in poetry and dialects.
<i>yikh-nā</i> , wilt thou not come,	<i>yihna</i> .
<i>dīs</i> , give to her,	<i>disā</i> .
<i>kaḍōn</i> , we shall pass over it,	<i>karōn^v</i> .

III

ON THE METRES OF HĀTIM'S SONGS

By SIR AUREL STEIN

On my return to Kashmir at the close of 1917 Sir George Grierson asked me to inquire into the system of metrification followed in certain old Kashmiri poems of the Bhakti type in which he is interested. I have tried to comply with his request as far as it lay in me, i.e. in full consciousness of the fact that my philological training had never comprised any special study of metrics. After examining portions from a number of these compositions as recited by professional *cyat-gār*^d, I arrived at the conclusion that the metre of these poems is based solely on the number of stress accent syllables counted in each line or *pāda*. No regard is paid to quantity, even where the structure of the verses is apparently modelled on the pattern of Hindi metres dependent on quantity. Pandit Nityānanda Śāstrī, of the Śrī-Pratāp College, Srinagar, a very competent Kashmiri scholar, to whom I submitted this view, has endorsed it.

In order to test this conclusion with reference to the metres of Hātim's songs I secured a visit of the old storyteller, now in his 62nd year, in June, 1918, when my summer camp was once more pitched on Mohand Marg. I had him recite again the metrified story of Sultām Maḥmūd Ghaznavī, the one which of those heard from his lips in 1896 I had best in my recollection. He also gave me the benefit of several songs of lyrical contents (*ghazal*), some of his own composition, which used to be favourite numbers in his répertoire, showing more elaborate versification.

In recording these with special regard to their metre I convinced myself that their verses, whether simple couplets, as in the case of the metrified story just referred to, or built up in more intricate stanzas, have for their constructive principle solely the number of syllables bearing the stress accent of the present colloquial speech. The system is based mainly on the counting of the primary stress accent of each word, but

permits also the counting of secondary stress accents for the sake of metrical convenience. This latitude, which reference to the last words in verses 1, 11, 12, 13 of Maḥmūd Ghaznavi's story may help to illustrate, has its parallel in the rudeness of the rhyme. In this, as verses 3 and 8 show, the vowel sounds of the closing syllables need not agree, as long as the final consonant is the same.

The general rule is that throughout a song the lines, usually rhymed, composing a couplet or stanza, should have a certain fixed number of stress-accented syllables, in conformity with the scheme determining the length of each line. But this simple rule is on occasion ignored through "poetical license", i.e. whenever the rustic poet's skill would be taxed too severely by strict adherence to his metrical scheme. The second line of verse 4 in Maḥmūd Ghaznavi's story with its seven accented syllables instead of the regular six is an illustration.

The lilt of the musical air which, as in the case of Indian poetical compositions generally, is an essential concomitant of the recital, helps, no doubt, to smooth over such irregularities for the not very fastidious ears of the village audience. I regret that my total want of musical knowledge has precluded my ever noting down any of these popular Kashmir airs, often far more attractive to the untrained European ear than the melodies of India proper.

In order to illustrate Hātim's metrical system, the stress-accents in the Maḥmūd Ghaznavi story have been indicated by appropriate marks.

SIR AUREL STEIN'S TRANSCRIPTION

WITH

SIR GEORGE GRIERSON'S TRANSLATION

I

[The marks of accentuation, acute and grave, indicate the stress-accents on which the metre is based.]

- Shāhanshāh Sultānⁱ Māhmūdⁱ Gāznavīⁱ |
 ās^a karān pāne mūlken pārāvīⁱ || 1
 fakīr lāgit ās^a phērān vān^avānⁱ |
 myāni ah^adai āsi mā kah nōt^avānⁱ || 2
 jāye ākis āsⁱ karān dv^oy^a kār |
 ādal tamⁱ sandi sāt^y āsak ceshmā sēr || 3
 jāya ākis vūcun^a hānza ākh alīl |
 mūhimma sāitin ās gōmmut sūy zālīl || 4
 mūhimma sāitin ās trāvān āh tavōsh |
 mūhimma sāitin tāsna rūd^amut kahti hōsh || 5
 yōra zālā ās lāyān gāta sār |
 tōra zālas āsus nā kyā khasān || 6
 dōpusā shāhan kārme sāitin bājⁱvāt |
 lāy zālā yādi Ālla dīlas rāt || 7
 lāyun zālā tōr^a khūtas gāda hāt |
 pādⁱshāhas bōntⁱ kun sūy āu hīt || 8
 gāda hātas bādāl dyūtānas mōhra dyār |
 lāl^a nigīn māl^a muht^ay vūntā bār || 9
 rāt bārit pādⁱshāhan dyūtus nād |
 tūy chūkā myōn sherīk nā murād || 10
 mūhim kās^avun hekāmāti Pārvardigār |
 tāp shūhul sārde garm nōu bahār || 11
 vānā yēy zan bānde mānzūr zās^anūy |
 kāt^a hekāmāt mūhim tāgi kās^anūy || 12
 ātⁱ āndar cūy vustāda vānān zār |
 jumālā ālam bānde Āhmād vūmedvār || 13

I. MAHMŪD OF GHAZNĪ AND THE FISHERMAN

Sultān Maḥmūd of Ghaznī, the king of kings, used himself to watch over the protection of his kingdom.

Disguised as a Faqir, he used to wander from bazaar to bazaar, to see if any of his subjects were in distress.

In one place were the people making prayers for his welfare, and their eyes were satisfied by his justice.

In another place, he saw a wretched fisherman, brought low by poverty.

5. In his poverty he was uttering sighs and groans. In his poverty even his sense had deserted him.

Even where he skilfully cast his net, even there naught came into it.

Said the King to him, "Make me thy partner, and fling one more cast of the net, keeping firm within thy heart the memory of God."

So he flung one more cast and, behold, within his net he caught a hundred fish, and brought them all before the King.

In exchange for the hundred fish the King gave him wealth of money, rubies and jewels, possessions and pearls in camel-loads.¹

10. After he had passed the night, the King called for him and said, "Verily thou becamest my partner without hope or expectation of result (and yet thou hast thereby acquired great wealth).

"It is the power of Providence alone that removeth poverty, (and giveth) sunshine and shade, heat and cold, and the new spring.

"Verily I would say to thee, 'Know this, O slave—accept thou (these as coming from the Almighty), for by how much power wouldst thou thyself have been able to remove thy poverty?'"

Concerning this hath a certain teacher uttered this prayer, "The hope of this slave, Aḥmad, is (on Him from whom proceedeth) all the universe."

¹ The King rewarded him because instead of bringing him the worst fifty fish, he brought the whole hundred from which the King might choose his share. As a reward the King bought also the fisherman's share of the hundred for a very high price.

II. TOTAS ÜNZ KAT

1. Dapān ustād shahar ak gāu shehri Īrān tatⁱ ās
 pādshāh tamⁱsūy chu nāv Bahⁱdūr Khān. tamⁱ ās
 kurmut bāg zanānan kyut tat ās nā vat gārzānas
 tat^v bāgas manz gau pāda fakīra nazar bāzau kār
 nazar kabardārau niy kabar amis pādshāhas dopuk
 fakīra tsāu bāgas manz bōzun pādshāhan hyütun
 sāit vazīr gai tat bāgas manz vucun aⁱti fakīr

2. lache nāu chiy har vaⁱtⁱ bīnā |
 bōz vuphā dāⁱrī ankā ||
 hā fakīrō yōr kōr tsākhu |
 kati kōchuk katye peṭa ākhu ||

fakīr dapān

kurme sālā tuhund khyāu me kya |
 bōz vupha dāⁱrī anka ||

3. pādshāhas bōnt^a kanⁱ pōsh^a tür atⁱ tal momut
 bulbula yeli yimau amis fakīras khashim kur tilⁱ
 pyau fakīr patar vasit momut bulbul gau thud vutit
 pādshāhas hōvun yi virⁱd gau nērit phīrit beye āu
 bulbul mōd beye fakīr gau beye zindā hyütun nērun
 yimchis karān zāra pār dapān chis

hā fakīra khismat kare^v |
 dud^a harik khāsihō bare^v ||
 khās^a pulāu macāmā kyek nā |
 bōz vupha dāⁱrī anka ||

4. yus virⁱd fakīras ās suy bāvun amis pādshāhas
 amⁱ pādshāhan bōu vazīras

II. THE TALE OF A PARROT

1. This is what my Master told me :—

There was a certain country, the land of Persia, and it was ruled by a king named Bahādur Khān. He had made a garden for his womenfolk, into which no stranger was allowed to enter ; but once there came into it a Faqīr. The discerners then discerned him, and the newsmen gave the news to the King. Said they, "A Faqīr has come into the garden." The King heard, and took with him his Vizier. To the garden they went, and there he saw the Faqīr.

2. The Almighty, who hath a hundred thousand names, watcheth over every path.

Hark ye, loyalty is monstrous rare.¹

"O Faqīr, how didst thou enter ?

Where dost thou belong ? whence art thou come ? "

Quoth the Faqīr :—

I came but for a stroll. What of yours have I eaten ? "

Hark ye, loyalty is monstrous rare.

3. It chanced that before the King there was a flowering plant, and at its foot a dead nightingale. As soon as they spoke angrily to the Faqīr, he fell flat, lifeless to the ground, and as he did so the nightingale arose alive. Such magic power did he show the King. The nightingale flew out of the garden, and returned. Then it fell dead and the Faqīr again became alive. He began to depart, but they entreated him, saying :—

"O Faqīr, let me be thy servant !

Cups of the cream of milk will I fill for thee.

Special *pīlao*s and dainties wilt thou not eat ? "

Hark ye, loyalty is monstrous rare.

4. So the Faqīr confided the secret of his magic power to the King, and the King confided it to his Vizier.

¹ Literally a phoenix, a *rara avis*, the Arabic 'anqā. In the original, the imperative "hark ye" is in the singular ; I have put it into the plural, as more consonant with English idiom.

kər tərə byat pādshahān vazīraṣ |
 sutⁱ mäh^aram kurun atⁱ siras ||
 gai sālās shikāraṣ yeg ja |
 bōz vupha dāiri anka ||

tōt^a momut vucuk dər biyā bān |
 hā vaziro āsi he shubān ||
 zu amis manz thāv^atan sātha |
 bōz vupha dāiri anka ||

dop^a vazīraṣ pādshahām yiṭ^a kōl momut |
 phak chus yivān kabar kar chu gomut. ||
 chus nā tah^arān vantaṣ sə kare kyā |
 bōz vupha dāiri anka ||

5. pādshāh karān zār^a pār vazīraṣ amⁱ bāpat bo
 vucehan tōtā kyut āsihe shubān am^y bōzus nā
 vazīraṣ kyē dāpān vustād amis ās dilas manz dagāi.
 vun^y bāu pād^ashāh amis tōtās manz panun muḍ
 tunun trāvit tōtu vut thud chu phērān vazīraṣ kər
 kōm bāv at pādshāh^a sandis moḍis manz yi^y ās amis
 dar dil.

pyau pitarun pādshahāṣ pānaṣ |
 bōr ludun vazīraṣ nā dānaṣ ||
 āsus dagāye zāgān dād kha |
 bōz vupha dāiri anka ||

6. tōt^a chu havāye asmān vazīr chu pādshahāṣ
 sandis mārīs manz vut thud.

khut gurīs khal^akan manz gau |
 dopu nak vazīr mūḍ gurⁱ pyeṭe vasit pyau ||
 kabar dārau niy^e sāy kabara |
 bōz vupha dāiri anka ||

The King gave instructions to the Vizier,
And he thus became proficient in the secret.
They went out hunting together.

Hark ye, loyalty is monstrous rare.

In the forest they saw a parrot lying dead.
"O Vizier, how beautiful this must have been.
Put thou, I beseech thee, thy life into it for but a moment."

Hark ye, loyalty is monstrous rare.

Said the Vizier:—

"My King, for long hath it been dead.

A stink cometh from it; who knoweth when it died?

Stay here I cannot; Sir, what am I to do?"

Hark ye, loyalty is monstrous rare.

5. For this did the King make urgent entreaty to the Vizier.
"Fain would I see how beautiful the parrot was," but the Vizier
refused to listen to him.

And, further, my Master told me:—

In his heart there was treachery. At length the King himself
abandoned his own body and entered into the parrot. Up rose
the parrot, and flew about. Then the Vizier did a deed: he
himself entered into the King's body. That was what had all
along been in his heart.

The burden which had been the King's to bear,

That became laid upon the foolish Vizier.

Treachery was watching in him like a petitioner.

Hark ye, loyalty is monstrous rare.

6. The parrot is flying in the air, and the Vizier is in the body
of the King. He stood up.

He mounted the (King's) horse and went into the army.

He said to them:—

"The Vizier fell from his horse and is dead."

That was the news that the newsman brought.

Hark ye, loyalty is monstrous rare.

7. ămⁱ vazīraṇ yelⁱ kạr kôm bāu pādshaha sạndis
 mạris manz tujyⁿ atas kyet shamshēr at pananis
 mạris korun rēza at lashkạrạ dopun nēⁱryu tīraṇ
 dāz beye bạndūk bāz yus mạⁱryu tōtạ tạmis bạnyau
 bakcāyish ămⁱ tōtan yelⁱ bōz tạ tុl gau tas fakīraṣ
 nish yus tat bāgaṣ manz ấs tamⁱ doho.

hukum dyutanay tīraṇ dāzaṇ ।
 kan tạivtau myānen nāzan ॥
 tōtạ mạraṇas dyutaṇak photu va ।
 bōz vupha dạⁱri anka ॥

8. yus asạl ấs pādshāh su chu tōtas manz fakīraṣ
 nisaṇ su tōtạ kaⁱsī mōr na doho aki drạu yi pādshāh
 sạlạs shikạraṣ vọt jaye akis atⁱ vucum sunạ sạnz
 ming^e mạr ămⁱ sụy kạruk lār ảnyik lashkạrⁱ manz
 dopunak ămⁱ pādshahaṇ yas kạnⁱ yi tạlau tas dimau
 gardan.

9. dopān vustād ămⁱ ming^{ye} mạri tuj vuṭ pād-
 shahasạndi kalạ pyet tịnyen vuṭ tạjy laris pạtạ
 yus su tōtạ ấs fakīr ấs sạhibⁱ ạga dopun ạmis tōtạs
 yas manz yi pādshāh ấs dopunạs gạtⁱ sa nēr az
 labak panun muḍ yim che ạmis ming^{ye} mạri pạtạ
 lārạn nakh^e rōzạn chek nạ.

10. dopān vustād atⁱ ấs momut hạput pādshāh
 bāu ạmis hạpatas manz lạⁱryau yus yi pādshāh^esund
 muḍ ấs yi trạvun atⁱ.

shod bōzun tōtan lạⁱryau ।
 kulⁱ dad^eri manz ho prạⁱryau ॥
 muḍ lobun kạrⁱ tōs marhaba ।
 bōz vupha dạⁱri anka ॥

7. When this Vizier had done the deed, and when he had entered into the King's body, in his hand he raised his sword, and into small pieces did he cut his own dead body. Then said he to his army, "Go forth, ye archers, and ye gunmen. Whoever of you killeth a parrot, to him will be given a reward." When the parrot heard this order he fled afar, and went to the Faqir, who on that day had been in the garden.

He gave the order to the archers,

"Pay ye heed, I pray, to my coaxing."

He gave an order that the parrot should be killed.

Hark ye, loyalty is monstrous rare.

8. Now, as for the real king, he was in the parrot, and had taken refuge with the Faqir; so that parrot was not killed by anyone. One day the Vizier-King sallied forth to hunt; and when he had reached a certain place he descried a hind. After it they made pursuit. They brought it into the army, and he said to them, "I will cut off the head of him who letteth her escape."

9. And, further, my Master told me:—

But the hind gave a sudden spring and leaped over the head of the Vizier-King himself. They pursued her. Now the parrot-King was with the Faqir,¹ and that Faqir was a magician clairvoyant. Quoth he to the parrot-King, "Go forth, your Majesty, to-day wilt thou regain thine own body." Meanwhile the hind had far outdistanced her pursuers.

10. Furthermore, my Master told me:—

There there lay a dead bear. The Vizier-King entered into the bear and pursued the hind, leaving the real King's body lying on the ground.

The news of the Vizier-King's coming was heard by the parrot.

Thither did he run.

He waited, watching from a tree-hole.

He again entered into his own body; wish ye him all good luck!

Hark ye, loyalty is monstrous rare.

¹ A few words are here missing in Sir Aurel Stein's text.

11. tōtā pyau atⁱ patār yi t̃āu pādshāh panānis
 maris manz yus yi vazīr ās su chu hāpātas manz
 khut pād^ashāh asal yus ās su khut guris pyet dopun
 yiman lōkan māⁱryūn hāput lōy^ahas bāndūk phut^rhas
 zang anuk ratit pādshahas nish dopunās pādshahan
 tik^r tam dagāy bo mār^ahat nā kya kare ha lōk
 dapanam hāput chus vazīr t̃ye chī^r panun muḍ
 gālmūt vuma thāvat t̃a hāput vazīr boha se mārāt.

12. dapan vustād anuk zyūn zāluk hāput.

hat vāⁱnsi gau kam ya zhāday ।

āu Bāh^adūr Kānas pyāday ॥

kār Vahab Kāre Allāh Allāh ।

bōz vuph dāⁱrⁱ anka ॥

11. Down fell the parrot dead, and the King entered his own body, but he who had been the Vizier was now in the bear. The real King mounted his horse, and said to his men, "Shoot ye that bear." They fired with their guns at him, and brake his leg. They seized him and brought him before the King. Said the King, "Treachery was done by thee to me. What can I do but kill thee? Otherwise people will say of me, 'He hath a bear for a Vizier.' Thou hast destroyed thine own body. Now no longer can I keep a bear like thee as a Vizier. Sir, I am about to kill thee."

12. And my Master further said:—

They brought firewood, and they burnt the Vizier to ashes.

A hundred years passed, less or more.

And then came the messenger of Death to Bahādur Khān.

O Wahb, the blacksmith,¹ cry "Allāh, Allāh!"

Hark ye, loyalty is monstrous rare.

¹ The name of the author of the story.

III. SAUDĀGARASÜNZ KAT

1. Saudāgar gau sōdahās ga'ri āsus zanāna sāy gaye mushtāk fakīras akis vāryahās kālās doh° aki āu saudāgar gar panun māl het pādshahās gay° kabar saudāgar vōt pādshāh drāu sālās rāt kyut vōt saudāgarā sund chu atⁱ vud°nye pahar chu gomut rāt hund yi saudāgar bāi vut vōdye pyet h°eten batā trōm pādshāh chu vuchān tūri pātin saudāgar bāi drāye bro-bro pādshāh chu pakān patā patā vātⁱ maidānas akis manz atⁱ ās fakīr nār°han zālīt kārīs amⁱ salām batā thōunas bōnt° kanⁱ dopunas k°e ami tul tōt° lāyun amis saudāgar bāye dop°nas tūr° kyāzi āyak dop°nas amⁱ phīrit az āsum āmut panun kāvand tamⁱ gōm tēr k°e tam vuñy batā dop°nas amⁱ fakīran bo k°emāy na guḍa°ny dim anit amis saudāgarasund kal° ad° k°emai bat° pādshāh ās vuchān yi k°ēnta yimau doyou kata ka'ri ti bōz pādshahan sārūy.

2. dapān vustād drāye saudāgar bāi vāt panun gar° khat hyūr pādshāh chu bun° kanⁱ amⁱ tōt amis saudāgaras kale vut h°et rumālī k°et che pakān bro-bro pādshāh chu patā patā vāt amis fakīras nish tulun tōt° lāyun amis saudāgar bāy° dop°nas tē sap°zak nā amis panānis kāvandasunz vuñy sap°dak° mēny.

3. pādshāh drāu vōt panun gar° trāvun arām gāsh phul vut krāk dopān che saudāgar vaṭau panun gar° suy mōr tūrau vāt atuy saudāgar bāi dapān che pādshahās kāvand āyām suy mōrham tūrau pādshāhās che kabar yi saudāgar kamⁱ mōr

III. THE TALE OF A MERCHANT

1. A Merchant once went forth to trade, leaving his wife at home, and she for long became filled with love for a beggarman—a Faqir. One day the Merchant came home with the chattels he had bought, and to the King came the news that “the Merchant hath returned”. At night the King went forth to wander through the city, and he reached the Merchant’s house. While he was standing there, at the end of the first watch of the night, the Merchant’s wife got up and went forth carrying a dish of cooked rice upon her head. The King watched her in secret. On ahead went she, and along after her followed the King. They arrived at a certain open space where the beggarman was seated over a little fire. She made salutation to him, and laid the dish of rice before him. Quoth she : “Eat !” But straightway he raised a cudgel and with it struck the Merchant’s wife. He said unto her, “Why hast thou come so late ?” She made reply to him, “My husband came home to-day, and hence was I delayed. Eat now, prithee, this dish of rice.” But the beggarman said to her, “I will not eat. First bring me that Merchant’s head. Then, and not till then, will I sup.” Now all this time the King was watching, and he heard all this talk that passed between them.

2. Furthermore, my Master told me :—

The Merchant’s wife went off, and came to her own home. She went upstairs, while the King stayed down below. She cut off her husband’s head, and came down with it wrapped in a handkerchief. On ahead went she, and along after her went the King. She came to the beggarman. He raised his stick and struck the Merchant’s wife. Said he to her, “Thou wast not true to thine own husband. Now wilt thou be true to me ?”

3. The King departed. He returned to his palace and went to his bed. Morning blossomed forth, and there was raised a cry. They say : “The Merchant came home and thieves have killed him.” To the palace came the Merchant’s wife. She saith unto the King, “My husband came home to me, and he hath been killed by thieves.” The King knoweth well who killed the Merchant, while

tārān che pai saudāgar kamⁱ mōr kâⁱsi chu na khasān zima.

4. dapān vustād kuruk yi saudāgar zāluk atuy drāu pādshāh bayⁱ sâⁱri chu vuchān āya amisanz kulai yi che karān gat dapān che bot^o zālā pān āye hitan vut šaneñy nāras manz pādshāh gōs kar^onas tap dapān chus pādshah yey tā ti kya? t^oey tā yi kya dopunas m^oe trāu yil^a bo zālā pān dopunas nāgas akis p^oet chai m^oen dod^a bañye sâi vanē amyuk māⁱnye trāvun yile zōl amⁱ pān panānis kāvandas sâit gay^o khalās pag^a drāu pādshah vōt at nāgas p^oet vuchin atⁱ zanāna amⁱ say zanāna chu dapān pādshah t^oey tā yi kya yey tā ti kya dop^onas amⁱ zanāna āthⁱ duh^o dapāi bo am^ouk javāb.

5. dapān vustād āth doh gai pat^a kun pādshahas pyau yād lāⁱdyau pādshah tat nāgas p^oet vuchin sa zanāna dop^onas vanum tamⁱ kat^oehund māⁱni dopunas gab an bāvul beye nut anun bāvul tā nut dop^onas vasyat nāgas manz nut tūn phirit dop^onas beye anun bāvul kana ratit thāvus nātis p^oet kal^a dop^onas lāyus shamsēri hanz tūnd.

6. dapān lāⁱyinas samshēri hanz tūnd amⁱ sāt^a gabān pādshāh gāb hangat^a manga gāb.

7. dapān vustād yi che vātān bāgas akis manz atⁱ chu vuchān palang pāⁱrit atⁱ p^oet pādshāh trāvun arām atⁱ āsa pāⁱriye yim^a vuy nyu tulit pādshāh tūnuk akis jāye manz sapud bēdār vuchān

the people are seeking for a clue to find the murderers. But on no one can they fix the guilt.

4. And, further, my Master said :—

They brought out the Merchant's body and burnt it. The King went forth to the place of cremation and watched everything that should come to pass. There came up the widow, on her way to burn herself upon her husband's pyre. She was saying : " I also will burn my body." She came and prepared to leap into the flames ; but the King went near unto her, and caught her by the hand. He said unto her, " If this, then why that ? If that, then why this ? " Said she to him, " Let me go free, I will burn my body." Again said she to him, " By such and such a spring dwelleth my milk-sister. She will tell thee the meaning of this." So he let her go, and she was burnt beside her husband, and became released from the sorrows of the world. Next day went forth the King, and came to that spring. There saw he a certain woman, and to her he said, " If that, then why this ? If this, then why that ? " The woman made reply, " After eight days will I give to thee the answer."

5. Said my Master :—

Eight days passed, and then the King called to mind the woman's words. He ran to the spring. There saw he her and again asked he of her the meaning of those words. Quoth she, " Go thou, and bring hither a goat and a jar." He brought the goat and the jar, and then said she, " Descend thou into this spring and therein set thou the jar upside-down." And further said she to him, " Lead thou down the goat by the ear, and put its head upon the jar." (He did so), and she cried, " Strike thou it a blow with the sword."

6. And my Master said :—

He struck it a blow with his sword, and on the instant did the King of a sudden disappear.

7. And furthermore my Master told me :—

He found himself in a garden, and there was there spread a bed. On the bed he climbed and lay down and fell asleep. Now there were fairies there. They lifted him up and carried him off into a certain place. There he awoke, and seeth all round him

chu janāṭaḥ jāy^o atⁱ lāgimat^ʔ nagmaṃ pādshāh chu
mushtāk atⁱ tamāshas kun.

8. dapān gay^o yima paⁱriye pāṇas amis diṣuk
kunz dop^uhas yet kutis thāṃ kulup vut aṣ andar
ṭāṃ andar atⁱ vuchun gur zīn kaⁱrit koḍun neḇar
tap kaⁱrit neḇar yeli korun chu vud^uñye tap kaⁱrit
dop^uhas khas yemis guris khot^u amis guris yi chu
vuchān satau zemīnau tāⁱlti navau asmānau p^ʔeti
yi kēṭā Kudā sāḇan pāḍa kurmut ti vuch pādshahan
tat sāⁱth^ʔ gau mushtāk gōs pāḍa Shētān dop^unas kya
chuk vuchān dop^unas pādshahan yi kēṇ^ʔṭā Kudā
sāḇan pāḍa kur ti chus vuchān dop^unas Shētānan
phirit aṃⁱ kutā hāvai bo yi chāy mēṇy kunz yat
kutis thāṃ kulup vut aṣ andar ṭāṃ pādshāh andar
vuch^un atⁱ khar ganḍit dop^unas karun neḇar khas
aṃⁱ say yi kēṇ^ʔṭā Kudā sāḇan pāḍa kur tamⁱ p^ʔeṭh
kanⁱ vuchak beye kyē kut pādshah amis kharas.

9. dapān vustād barāḇar vataṇāvun panun gar
kut hyūr phirit vut vuchun atⁱ na khar pādshahas
āṃ armān tamⁱ bāguk^u voh k^ʔeta pāⁱth^ʔ vāt^o tut
dapān gau atⁱ nāgas p^ʔeṭh dopun tamis zaṇāṇa m^ʔe
vante yey tā ti kya t^ʔey tā yi kya dop^unas ami
zaṇāṇa anun panun n^ʔechu beye an nut beye an
shamshēr dop^unas vasyat nāgas manz vālun panun
n^ʔechu pāvun pathar thāvus ṇātis p^ʔeṭh kale kanas
ka^unas thap aṃⁱ pādshahan tuh jin shamshēr lāye
amis n^ʔech^uvis ka^uris aṃⁱ zaṇāṇa thap at shamshērⁱ
dop^unas yih gau ti ti gau yi ṭa gāk mushtāk
bāgas beṇye mēṇy gaye mushtāk fakiras.

a region of paradise. Fair women were dancing there, and smitten with love for the entrancing spectacle did the King become.

8. And further saith my Master :—

Departed these fairies and left him all alone, but before they went gave they him a key. Said they to him, "Unlock thou this room. Arise, and go within." He went within, and there he saw a horse ready saddled. He led it without, and stood there holding it by the bridle. Said they to him, "Mount this horse." He mounted it, and, lo ! at once he seeth everything that God, the Master, hath made both below the seven earths and above the seven heavens. All that did the King see, and for it did he become smitten with love. Then before him appeared Satan ; and Satan asked him saying, "What is it thou dost see ?" Quoth the King, "Whatever God, the Master, hath created, that do I see." And Satan said to him in answer, "More than this will I show thee. Behold, here is my key. With it unlock thou this door. Arise and go within." The King went within and there saw he an ass tied. Said Satan to him, "Bring thou it forth, and mount it, and thou shalt see something more even than all that God, the Master, hath created." Thereupon did the King mount that ass.

9. Furthermore said my Master :—

Straightway the ass carried the King back unto his palace. He dismounted and went upstairs, and when he came down again, behold, he saw no ass there. Great longing for that garden of paradise came unto the King, but how was he to reach it ? They tell me that he went at once unto the spring and asked the woman, "Tell me, prithee, 'If that, then why this ? If this, then why that ?'" And that woman said unto him, "Bring thou thine own son, and bring also a pitcher, and also bring thy sword." Said she to him, "Descend thou into this spring, and take down with thee thy son. Cast him down, and upon the pitcher lay thou his head." So the King took the lad by the ear, and drew his sword. With it would he have struck his son had not the woman seized it. Cried she, "This it is that is that ; and that it is that is this. Thou becamest smitten with love for the garden, and my sister became smitten with love for the beggarman."

IV.—LĀLA MAL'KUN UNMUT G'AVUN

Dapān chu:—

- Daye zār van^umai Kudāye bōz tam tātī ।
 samsār bāzi gār ॥ 1
- hazratī Ādam guḍe lud^anam tātī ।
 mal'kau kur hai taiyār ॥
- phurtas Yib^alīs tatī kur^u nam tātī ।
 samsār bāzi gār ॥ 2
- hazratī Nu chi vulādi Ādam tātī ।
 phīrit gās kuphār ॥
- ah tamī kur nayī saṛ'gau ālam tātī ।
 samsār bāzi gār ॥ 3
- hazratī Īsā k'ē chu na kam tātī ।
 Sāhib^asund tōt yār ॥
- tun as^amānan p'eth tamī sabak dopu nam tātī ।
 samsār bāzi gār ॥ 4
- hazratī Musāi trāvuy kaḍam tātī ।
 Sāhib^asund kare dīdār ॥
- Koh'e Tūra p'etha tamī kathe ka'ri nam tātī ।
 samsār bāzi gār ॥ 5
- hazratī Ibrāhīm k'ē chu na kam tātī ।
 puṭalin kurun nakār ॥
- tamī kur dīnī Mahamad mahkam tātī ।
 samsār bāzi gār ॥ 6
- marit kab'ra yeli vāle nam tātī ।
 pan'en bai kya yār ॥
- tatī Lāla Mal'kas kya hāv^anam tātī ।
 samsār bāzi gār ॥ 7

IV. A SONG OF LĀL MALIK

1. He saith :—

O God, supplication make I unto thee. Ah ! hear Thou me !
For this world is a deluder.

2. First sent He the holy Adam ; yea, by the Angels was he made complete. Then Iblis ruined him, and thence (i.e. from Paradise) was he thrust forth. This world is a deluder.

3. From Adam was sprung the holy Noah, and from him the infidels became estranged. A sigh he uttered, and the whole universe was flooded in his tears. This world is a deluder.

4. In no way less than him was the holy Jesus. He was the beloved friend of God, the Master. Seated upon the four heavens did He utter His teaching. This world is a deluder.

5. The holy Moses stepped forward, crying, " I would see the Master with mine own eyes." He gave forth (the ten) words from Mount Sinai. This world is a deluder.

6. In no way less than him was the holy Abraham, who forbad the worship of idols. He it was who established the faith of Muḥammad. This world is a deluder.

7. When I shall die, and my brethren and friends will lower me into the grave, then what can they show to me, Lāl Malik, but that this world is a deluder.

V. SUNERASÜNZ KAT

1. Vustād dapān Shehra ak chu āsmut tatⁱ chu sunar suy ās tatās bahan hatan hund zyut yūhay ās garān vast pādshahas sanzi kōdyē kitⁱ tot ās gatān sunar sanz zanānā h'et akⁱ doho dopus amⁱ pādshāh kōd^o sōzun gate panun kāvand doho aki drāu sunar sunasanz vāj^o h'et pādshāh sanzi kōd^oi kitⁱ amⁱ pasand karus nā dop^onas yat chi vaḍ āu put phīrit vōt panun gar^a pyau bimār.

2. amis ās pādshāhasanzi kōdⁱ hund ashik gomut pādshāh kōd^oi ās gomut amis sunarsund ashik dod^amājⁱ kun vanān pādshāh kūd :—

zargar nichuva pūr kumār ।

dēshit log^amai dod^amāj muthai amār ॥

dod^amāj ches vanān phīrit :—

mai kar kūdyē shūri bāshe ।

lagak ashkanye vāle vāshe ॥

ā^ore kane dithai kūdⁱ kane dāⁱli ।

ār mā lag^aham vu bāⁱli ॥

3. sunar chu bimār amis chu askun tap amis sunarsanz kulai che gātij amis tug bōzun amisund dōd dapān ches tā hech lāyin rīnz beye gar sunasandⁱ rānz ze.

4. dapān vustād garⁱ amⁱ sunasandi rānz ze drāu atas k'et hitān rānz lāyān che apāⁱrⁱ tā yipāⁱrⁱ lāyān kānyevⁱ tā shastrevⁱ vōt ot pādshāhasanzi dāⁱri tal lāyin atⁱ sunasandⁱ rēnz ze pādshahasanzi kōd^o halamas manz ami hāvus āre phīrit taḍ kanⁱ ānā beye trāvun dāⁱri kanⁱ āb beye trāvun pōshe gund beye trāvun kih beye tujen shast^oro salai

V. THE TALE OF THE GOLDSMITH

1. Now this is what my Master saith :—

In days of yore there was a certain city, wherein there lived a goldsmith. He was head of his guild with twelve hundred guildsmen under him. He used to make articles for the King's daughter, and these his wife would take to her. One day the princess told the goldsmith's wife that in future her husband must himself bring the things, so one day he set out to her with a ring. When the princess saw it she took exception to it. "It is crooked," said she. So he took it back and went home, and there fell sick.

2. The truth was that he had fallen in love with the princess, and she too had become enamoured of him. She cried to her foster-mother :—

"Full of sweet languishment is that son of a goldsmith.

I have seen him, O nurse, and mad is my longing for him."

But the foster-mother replied :—

"Utter not, O daughter, childish talk,

Or thou wilt be caught within the net of love.

Close thine ear, O daughter, to such words,

Or else thou wilt find thyself a mark for blame."

3. The goldsmith lay sick of the fever of love, and his wife was a clever woman. She understood the cause of his pain, and said to him, "Practise thou pitching balls, and make two balls of gold."

4. Saith my Master :—

So he made two balls of gold and went out holding (them and other) balls in his hand. Hither and thither he pitched balls of stone and balls of iron as he went along, till he came below the princess's window, and through it he flung into her lap-cloth the two balls of gold. On this she turned her back towards him and showed him a mirror. Then she threw some water out of the window. Then she threw out a posy of flowers, and again a hair.

dʷutun atⁱ dāⁱri hāndis dāsas kash amⁱ sunar vuch
 āu phirit vōt panun gara dop^unas paneñye zānānā
 dop^unas kyāho karut amⁱ vununas phirit rēnz hai
 lāy^amas tim hai gās hal^a mas manz tōre hai haunam
 phirit tor kanⁱ āne beye hai trāunam dāⁱri kanⁱ āb
 beye traunam pōshe gund beye trāunam kih beye
 dyutun shīt^aravi salaya sāt^h dāsas pash dop^u nas
 amⁱ phirit tar kanⁱ hau hāunai ānā kustāny āsmut
 chus vupar āb hau trāu nai āb dāyā kanⁱ gāte
 atun pōshe gund trāunai bāgas manz salaya sāt^h
 hāunai anun gāte pahre vāv tat chiy polādev^ʷ
 nʷāzā tim gāsan batenⁱ kih trāunai ches vālān
 kangān^ʷ.

5. dapān vustād drāu ye sunar shāman bāⁱgⁱ
 tāvat bāgas manz vuchun atⁱ palang kut atⁱ
 palangas pʷeth shikasta sāt^h pʷeyes nindar āyes
 yi pādshāh kūd shānda ches karān khur khurachas
 karān shānd yi kʷe hushār gās nā yutāny gāsh
 lug phulenⁱ pādshāh kūd taj gar^a panun patkun gāu
 hushār sunar yivān chu yitⁱ panun gar^a vanān ches
 panen kulai kʷāho karut yichus dapān phirit sanai
 kʷē āyem dopunas amⁱ zānānā talau yūrⁱ hund vulā
 gau vuchus ami paneñ^ʷe zānānā vuchus chandās
 vuchān atⁱ rēnz ze sunāsandⁱ timai yim tamⁱ doho
 lāyānas hal^amas manz dop^unas sa chai āmut su
 chuk nā gomut hushār vo beye yeli gatak kāl^achen
 teli dapai bo sabak.

6. dapān vustād nam da tulinas athan hāndⁱ akis
 ās nas dyutmut sun kash dop^unas mōr thas amⁱ
 dop^unas phirit māⁱl māji che sa tūñye mut nāyid

Finally she lifted up an iron stiletto and with it scratched the sill of the window. When the goldsmith had seen all this he returned home, and his wife said to him, "Well, dear, what did you do?" Said he to her, "I flung, my dear, the balls to her, and they fell, my dear, into her lap-cloth. Then, my dear, she turned her back to me and showed me a mirror. Then, my dear, she threw some water out of the window. Then she threw out a posy of flowers, and then a hair. Then she made a scratch upon the window-sill with an iron stiletto." Replied she, "When she turned her back and showed the mirror, she meant that someone else was there; when she threw out water, she meant that you must come in by the water-drain; when she threw the posy of flowers, she meant that it was the garden into which you must come; when she showed the stiletto, she meant that you must bring a file, as there are iron railings to be cut through; and when she threw a hair, she meant that she was combing her locks."

5. Moreover the Master said:—

At eventide the goldsmith went forth, and entered the garden. There he found a bed and got up on to it. He was weak from illness, and fell asleep. While he so slept, there came the princess. From the pillow she walked to the foot of the bed, and from the foot back again to the pillow, but he never awoke to welcome her. By that time the dawn began to blossom forth, and the princess ran off home. Thereafter the goldsmith awoke, and returned to his house. Says his wife to him, "What, dear, did you do?" Says he in reply, "She never came to me." Says she to him, "Come here, my dear." He went up to her, and she looked into his pocket, and found there the two golden balls that on the day before he had thrown into the princess's lap-cloth. Says she to him, "She did come to you, but you never stayed awake. Now, when you go again this evening, I will tell you what to do."

6. And the Master further told me:—

She set to work paring the ten nails of his hands, and as she did so, she gave to one of them a deep gash. Cried he, "You've been and killed me!" But she replied, "I was never taught barber's

sabakas vu yeli gatak teli dimai davāhan amⁱ
 dyut^{nas} marbevēngan rateh^{na} beye nuna rate
 h^{na} dop^{nas} beye yeli tat palāngas p^{re}th khasak
 teli yeyiy nindar yi dava raṣa han gandⁱ zyes ada
 p^{re}eyiy nindar shāhij drāu atⁱ yi sunar davā rat^a
 han hitun sā^{ith} vōt at bāgas manz kut at palāngas
 p^{re}th chu prārān tēr tāny yi kuni yivān ches na
 hitanas yiny nindar atas chus dōd at chu karit tap
 dopun vuñy āyina yetana ha bo dāⁱdis davā shāhij
 karaḥa nindar yūthuy at dāⁱdis tunun davā tithuy
 pyōs vālīnjⁱ v^e chu lalāvān thud vuthit.

7. dapān vustād āyiye pādshāh sanz kūḍ amis mut
 sārui dōd karun amis sā^{ith} yi karun guṭ p^{re}eyak
 nindar yutāny gāsh lug pholenⁱ kuṭvāl chu vasān
 apār kanⁱ āgaye. vuchun atⁱ pādshāhasanz kūḍ
 beye sunar raṭⁱ amⁱ kuṭvālan nīny raṭit karin havāla
 trālin karik kād atⁱ ās pakān vatⁱ akha ami sūy
 dopuk yimau kādyau doyou ṭahasa dizi krēk sunar
 aṭa p^{re}thā dābzik pādshahas kar pyau kuṅ^avārⁱ
 kabar cha loṭ ṭaṭan^asā kⁱinna hot ṭatanas.

pādshahas kar pyau kuṅ^avār^e !

pakān dil gōm taṭⁱ tāre !

vir het vātun gōṭ sulli gār^e !

natatas pādshāh taṭⁱ mārē !

bōz sunarsanza zanāna drāye bāzar hitan ṭuche lazan
 krañj^e drāye h^{et}.

shen kād kānan su cho bāge rēmai !

satyamis atayo Bār Kodāyu hāy !

work by my father and mother. When you go to-day, I'll give you a little remedy." So she gave him some red-pepper and salt, saying, "Next time you get up on to that bed and you feel sleepy, apply a little of this medicine to your cut finger and your sleep will become cool."¹

So the goldsmith went out, taking with him the medicine, and came to the garden, and got up on to the bed. He waited a long time, yet no one ever came. At length he began to feel sleepy, but his hand was too sore, and he caught hold of it (to relieve the pain). He said to himself, "She hasn't come. If I had only put some of that medicine on my sore finger I should have had a cool and refreshing sleep." So he put some of the medicine on the cut, and the smart was like a fiery poison in his heart. He jumped up, nursing his aching hand.

7. And my Master went on to say :—

Just then came the princess, and all his pain was forgotten. He did with her what was proper to the occasion, and they fell asleep in each other's arms. Meantime the dawn began to blossom forth. The chief constable came by on his rounds of inspection, and found there the princess and the goldsmith. He arrested them, making them over to his henchmen, and put them into jail. Just then a man happened to be passing along the road, and they called out to him, "Please, sir, make an outcry in the goldsmiths' market. You must say, 'The King's ass has trespassed in the saffron field, and who knows whether they will cut off its tail or cut its throat.'"

"The King's ass was caught in the saffron field,

And as I went there, my heart became all full of anxiety.

Thou must come at dawn with money to pay the fine,

Otherwise the King will kill it there and then."

The goldsmith's wife heard this outcry. She went out into the market and bought some loaves. She put these into a deep basket, and went off (to the jail), crying :—

"In six prisons have I distributed loaves.

Now, O God, would I enter a seventh."

¹ She means that the desire for sleep would become cool, and he would remain awake. But the silly fellow misunderstands her, and imagines that the medicine would bring him cool and refreshing sleep.

8. dapān vustād bāg^aren yimā suche dopunak
 kāvand chum bīmār atⁱkyā dop ham pīrau fakīrau
 suche gāsan bāg^aranye satan kādkhānen yi k^ʷēta
 dapun chu ti dap^azim yōrā at^avunuy ārā nēravun
 k^ʷē dap^azim na me gāte shak dopⁿak beye mā
 chu kāⁱdⁱ yeti dop has yimau pat^ʷami paharā ani
 motⁱ kuṭvālen ze kāⁱdⁱ tim che patkun vāt^s yiman
 nish dopun amis panānis kāvandās vony k^ʷita
 pāⁱtⁱ mokli yeti pādshāh kūḍ tag^ʷe mokalāvañy yi
 pādshāh kūḍ dopⁿas amⁱ phirit ti yeli tag^ʷeham
 ade kyāzi lagaha kād.

9. dapān vustād kuḍun nālā panun poshāk tunun
 pādshāh kōḍ^ʷe pādshāh kōḍ^ʷe hund kuḍun tunun
 pānes k^arānd diṭānas vutamakⁱ drāye nebār pādshāh
 kūḍ gaye panun gar kuṭvālen d^ʷut rapaṭ pādshahas
 dopⁿas pādshāh kūḍ beye ās sunār bāgas manz
 timai kyā karim kād pādshāh drāu adālat p^ʷeth
 anik yim rātik kūḍⁱ ze vuchuk yim bāt^s ze sunār
 sanzi kulāye gandⁱ gulⁱ ze pādshahas dopⁿas
 pādshaham asⁱkya āsⁱ gamatⁱ sālas tōre kyā āi tā
 vātⁱ yat ch^ʷānis sheḥaras manz gau bēer ada tāj
 ch^ʷānis bāgas manz atⁱ vuch palang khatⁱ atⁱ p^ʷeth
 kur arām āre āu chōn kuṭvāl amⁱ kya niy rātit
 karin kād vut kuṭvāl dopun pādshahas pādshaham
 ch^ʷān kūḍ karnam kasam vigñya nāge p^ʷethā dapān
 yus atⁱ apuz kasam karehe su vutehena tatⁱ thud
 su ās tatⁱ marān dop amⁱ sunār sanzi zanānā amis
 sunaras tagⁱye yi pādshāh kūḍ bachāviny dopⁿas

8. And my Master said :—

She went about distributing these loaves, saying, "My husband is sick. And what did holy men and medicants say to me but to distribute loaves in seven jails. If ye have ought to say to me, say it to me as I go in; but say not ought to me as I go out, for that will risk the fulfilment of my vow." And then she continued, "I wonder if ye have any prisoners herein." They replied, "At the last watch of the night the chief constable brought hither two prisoners. They are in there at the back." So she came up to them, and said to her husband, "How can we now get the princess free? Have you any plan for releasing her?" Said he, "If I had any plan, would I now be in prison?"

9. Said my Master :—

She took off her clothes and put them on the princess, and took off the princess's clothes and put them on herself. Then she turned the basket upside down (over the princess's head, so as to conceal it) and the princess went straight out of the jail, and came home. In the meantime the chief constable reported to the King that the princess and goldsmith had been found in the garden, and, of course, had been put in prison. The King went forth into the judgment hall. They brought the two prisoners before him, and, lo and behold, they were the husband and wife! The goldsmith's wife respectfully folded her arms and said to the King, "Your Majesty, we had gone to a marriage feast, and on our way back happened to pass through this city of yours. It was then late, so we went into your garden. There we chanced to see a bed, and got on to it and went to sleep. Well, your chief constable came along, and, as you see, arrested us and put us into prison." Then the chief constable got up and said to the King, "Your Majesty, let your Majesty's daughter make oath at the *Vigñāh Nāg*.¹ People say that if anyone make a false oath there, he never rises up again, but falls down dead on the spot."

Said the goldsmith's wife to the goldsmith, "Have you any plan for saving the princess?" Said he to her, "Please tell me how?"

¹ *Vigñāh* or *Vigñā* is the name of the tutelary goddess of the Kāshmir forests. In the good old times she was often seen as she roamed over the mountains, but nowadays she is always invisible. A *Vigñāh Nāg* is a *Nāg*, or spring, sacred to her.

hāvtam vat dopⁿnas ak trāu sārūy poshāk kurañ
 tūn krāu beye mat sūr lāg gosōny yeli ut vātⁿāvan
 amis pādshāh kūḍ^e chōn gāṭe gāṭun amis pādshāh
 kūḍ^e gāṭe karin^y tap dāmānas dopun gāṭes mā
 ditta guḍe khārāt sa kya hāi^vi aḍa kasam chōnuy
 mokraṭit ḍapi yāhazⁱ vigñya nāge ṇamis maṭis siva
 kya karūm nā kāsī dāmānas tap.

vigñya nāgas vaṭāyās srānas ।
 kuv^a zāṇa maṭⁱma ludnam ra ॥
 matⁱ tap lāyinam doili dāmānas ।
 kuṭ^avāl gāṇas guḍ^aryau kya ॥
 sāⁱri yār^a goi pānas pānas ।
 kuṭ^avāl gānas guḍ^aryau kya ॥

10. pādshāh kūḍ gaye gar kuṭ^avāl d^rutuk phahi
 sunarsandi bāt ze che garⁱ panānⁱ yi gau sunar
 bimār kurnas yaḥoi aṣhkun tap yi ās sunarsanz
 zanāṇa gātij guḍun moh^ara hathas akis rush yi
 gundun panānis kāvandas pāṇa lōgun saṇnyās amis
 pāraṇ gupālⁱ vātānāvun pādshāha sund garaḥ dopun
 amis pādshahas yi chām bāy kākin^y yi chai te
 havāla mye chiy gāṭun bāyis nish su chum gōmus
 (sic) sōdahas yi chai myē gupālⁱ havāla yu tāny asⁱ
 yimōy yi chai pāk yi thāivzin panān^e kūḍis sāⁱth
 āye phirit panen gar^a k^yē kāla gau āu yi sunar
 beye gar^a punun.

11. dapān vustād lōgun sōdāgār amⁱ zanāṇa vātⁱ
 atⁱ pādshaha sandis sheḥaras manz lōg ami beye
 saṇyās kāvand thāvun ḍēras p^rēth saudāgār lāgit

Said she, "In the first place, pull off all your clothes, and put wooden pattens on your feet. In the second place, rub ashes over your whole body, and pretend to be a mendicant devotee. As soon as they shall bring the princess to the Nāg, you must go up to her and catch hold of her skirt, saying, "First of all, pray give me alms." She can then safely take oath and say, "O'holy Vigiñāh Nāg, save and except this mad fellow no one hath ever seized my skirt."¹

She went down to bathe in the Vigiñāh Nāg.

"I know not why this charge was brought against me.

Only this mad one hath caught the skirt of my garment."

Then what happened to the vile chief constable?

All the folk took their several ways to their homes.

Then what happened to the vile chief constable?

10. So the princess went home in peace, and they took the chief constable and impaled him. The goldsmith and his wife also returned to their own house, and there he fell sick. He was sick with the fever of love for the princess. But the goldsmith's wife was very clever. She made a necklace worth a hundred *dīnārs* and put it on her husband. She dressed herself as a mendicant ascetic, and him as a dancing girl, and brought him to the King's palace. Said she to the King, "Here is my brother's wife, and I am putting her in thy charge. I must be off to my brother who has gone away on a trading expedition. So here is my dancing girl placed in thy charge until I return. She is yet a virgin and thou must keep her with thine own daughter." Saying this she (left the goldsmith there disguised as the girl and) returned to her own house. Shortly afterwards the goldsmith himself slipped away, and also went home.

11. And again my Master said:—

The goldsmith's wife dresses her husband up as a merchant, and arrives as if from a journey at the King's city. She herself is again made up as the mendicant ascetic. She leaves the pretended

¹ "To seize the skirt" has also a metaphorical meaning, which can be imagined. Hence, the princess was quite safe in saying it.

pāne gaye pādshahis gund^anas dāvā dim gupālⁱ
divān achān dū dapān ches dim gupālⁱ.

prārān doh gau me bāl^ʔē |
ṣanyās āmut gupāl^ʔē ||

yi chus dapān pādshāh phīrit.

ṣanyās^a maulāk jande lolo |
kōtūna ak dimai dandā lōlō ||

ṣanyās chus dapān chus phīrit.

ṣanyās chusai bē vāstu lōlō |
dand himai dukhtarē khās lōlō ||

12. dapān vustād moh^ara haṭas guḍun rush gundun
paneñye kūḍ^ʔe karān havāla ṣanyāsas.

tānnaṇa tannana tanā nai |
yim kār che karān ṣanānai ||

niyantā karān havālē paṇānis kāvandas dop^anas tu
zān ta yi zān.

merchant in the tent, and herself goes to the King. She makes her petition to him. "Give me," said she, "my dancing girl." The King replies with abuse, and throws curses at her eyes, but she reiterates, "Give me my dancing girl" :—

"Longing have I been for my girl as the days went by.
The mendicant has come for his dancing girl."

And the King replies to her :—

"O mendicant, fix not the banner of thy claim, tol-lol-lay.
I will give thee another lady in compensation, tol-lol-lay."

But the mendicant answers :—

"An ascetic I am without worldly ties, tol-lol-lay.
In compensation I'll take thine own daughter, tol-lol-lay."

12. And finally said my Master :—

He made a necklace worth a hundred *dinārs*, and putting it on his own daughter, made her over to the mendicant ascetic.

Taradiddle, taradiddle, tol-lol-lay,
It is only womenfolk who can act this way.

She took the princess and made her over to her husband. And she said to them, "You must learn, and she must learn."¹

¹ I.e. learn the truth of the verse just quoted. They two must learn and know the power of women's wiles. There is perhaps an indication that the wiles would continue, and that the life of the husband and of the second wife might not be happy as they expected.

VI. SHĀHĪ YŪSUF ZALĪKHĀ

1. Shāhī Yūsuf Zulikhā yār[†] bōzak nā ॥
- Z. 2. Sālas yihna polāu k[†]eknā ।
Yitam gah begā yār[†] bōzak nā ॥
3. Sat kuṭ[†] larichim chān[†]e lō larichim ।
Beh tam sātha yār[†] bōzak nā ॥
4. Puṭal khānas b[†]yun b[†]yun pānas ।
Kurnak parda yār[†] bōzak nā ॥
- Y. 5. At[†] kya thā[†]vut as[†] kōna hā[†]vut ।
Z. Dop[†]nas chum Kūdā yār[†] bōzak na ॥
- Y. 6. Kūdā gau suy mane paneñye kās duy ।
Shōlan chu shamā yār[†] bōzak nā ॥
7. Kūdā chu kunuy jal[†]va dīt drāu nunnuy ।
Kanye manz chā mudā yār[†] bōzak nā ॥
8. Hazrat Yūsuf tul pat[†] lādēyes Zalikhā ॥
Z. Yūsuf talān Zalikhā lārān ।
Dop[†]nas yi pazyā yār[†] bōzak nā ॥
9. Nālas tap karit nyūn hā tā karit ।
Gai pēshe pādshāh yār[†] bōzak nā ॥

VI. THE STORY OF YŪSUF AND ZULAIKHĀ¹

1. Wilt thou not hear, O beloved, (the tale of) Yūsuf and Zulaikhā ?
2. (Zulaikhā) "To the feast wilt thou not come ? Dainty meats wilt thou not eat ?
In season or out of season, come thou to me. Wilt thou not hear, O beloved ?
3. "Seven rooms have I in the palace ; in my longing for thee have I prepared them.
Sit thou, I pray, for but a moment. Wilt thou not hear, O beloved ? "
4. One by one she herself in the idol-house
Covereth (each idol) with a veil.² Wilt thou not hear, O beloved ?
5. (Yūsuf) "On what hast thou put a veil ? What hast thou displayed to us ? "
(Zulaikhā) "It is my god (that I have veiled). Wilt thou not hear, O beloved ? "
6. (Yūsuf) "There is but one God. Cast from thy mind the belief in dualism.³
He is burning bright as a lamp. Wilt thou not hear, O beloved ?
7. "There is but one God, who hath manifested Himself in glory.
What purpose can there be in a stone ? Wilt thou not hear, O beloved ? "
8. The holy Yūsuf fled, and after him ran Zulaikhā.
Yūsuf fleeing, Zulaikhā pursuing.
Cried she, "Is it thus that thou shouldest act ? Wilt thou not hear, O beloved ? "
9. She caught him by the neck. She made an accusation against him.
They went before the King. Wilt thou not hear, O beloved ?

¹ Yūsuf is Joseph, and Zulaikhā is Potiphar's wife.

² When Zulaikhā tempts Joseph she puts a veil before the image of her household idol, that it may not become aware of her unchastity. This arouses Joseph's suspicions.

³ *Dōy*, duality, is a technical term of Kashmirī Śaiva monotheism, and is here borrowed by Musalmān theology.

10. Azīza Miṣar ās pādshāh amis ās zid Hazretⁱ
Yūsūf^a sund.

Yūsūf kād khān kahchus na bōzān ।
Mukli az Kūdā yār^a bōzak nā ॥

11. Yeli Yūsūf lug kād atⁱ ās prāny kād timau
dyūt kāb akis kurun tāⁱbīr timāⁱri pādshāh mōḍ
pādshahān beyis kurun tāⁱbīr ṭa sapadaḱ pādshāh
sund pēshkār maṭⁱ hasa pāⁱvzi yād.

Kāⁱdyau kāv dyūt tāⁱbīr drāk myūt ।
Moklai parda yār^a bōzak nā ॥

12. Pādshāh Azīza Miṣar dēshān kāb.

Azīza Miṣar kāb^anish ābtar gau bedār ।
Vut shōra ga yār^a bōzak nā ॥

13. Kam^uük vut shōragā ?

Malan bāban pīran fakīran ।
Banina hakīma yār^a bōzak nā ॥

14. Kam^uük hakīm atⁱ kābus yus mānye t̄arihe
yus amⁱ Azīza Miṣren kāb ās dyūtmūt dop^unas
gulāman kābuk tāⁱbīr zāne Hāzret Yūsūf.

Kābuk tāⁱbīr Yūsufas chu vāphir ।
Dāden chiy davā yār^a bōzak nā ॥

15. Unuk Hazret Yūsūf dop^unas pādshahān me
dyūt kāb atⁱ vanum tāⁱbīr dop^unas Yusūfan kya
dyūṭhut dop^unas pādshahān ak dyūṭhum hukⁱ nāg

10. Azîz-ê Misr was the King, and he had enmity against Yûsuf. Yûsuf is in prison, no one heareth his complaint.

But he will be released by the power of God. Wilt thou not hear, O beloved ?

11. When Yûsuf was put in prison there were there old prisoners. They each saw a dream. To one he interpreted it, saying, "Of a surety the King will kill thee," and the King did kill him. To the other he made interpretation saying, "Thou wilt become the King's chief clerk. Then, sir, I beseech thee, bear thou me in mind."

The prisoners saw a dream. The interpretation turned out true¹ for them.

On the morrow they were released from jail. Wilt thou not hear, O beloved ?

12. King Azîz-ê Misr saw a dream.

Azîz-ê Misr became terrified by the dream.

He awoke, and there was made proclamation. Wilt thou not hear, O beloved ?

13. What was the purport of the proclamation ?

Among the priests, among the calendars, among the saints, among the mendicants.

Can there not be found one learned man ? Wilt thou not hear, O beloved ?

14. Of what science was a learned man required ? One who could interpret this dream that had been seen by Azîz-ê Misr. His servant said to him, "The holy Yûsuf knoweth how to interpret a dream."

"Mighty is Yûsuf in interpretation of dreams.

Verily he is the remedy of all pains. Wilt thou not hear, O beloved ?"

15. They brought the holy Yûsuf, and the King said to him, "I have seen a certain dream. Tell thou me the interpretation thereof." Said Yûsuf, "What didst thou see ?" Replied the King, "In the first place saw I seven dry water-springs drinking

¹ Literally, "sweet."

sat yivān bart'en nāgan satan ch'avān beye dyūthum
 kām sat hil vuchun pukhtan satan helen ning^alān
 beye vuchun lāgar gāu sat yivān mast satan gāvun
 ning^alān amⁱ kuy vanum tā'bīr dop^unas Yusūfan
 drāg vuthi.

16. Dapān vustād Yusūfan moklau tā'bīr vanit
 pādshahās gāu asar lajis boche dop^unak diyūm batā
 amⁱ vaktā pādshah k'avān ās nā amⁱ asr^a sāt^h
 dop^unak jal ānyūm dapān gai tā anuk batā yi kyōn
 dop^unak bey ānyūm ānye has dēga vok^avit anhas
 tā kyōn taslikā ās nā dapān atⁱ bo che sāt^hi gau
 marit dapān pagā diē vazirau vurdī pagā vas^u sārē
 idgāh yas host namⁱ pāz behe nyeche suy sapadⁱ
 pādshāh dapān votⁱ idgāh āu host nam^uau Yusūfas
 pāz āu b'ūthus n'yeche banāu Yūsūf pādshāh.

Yalā vai hāvun host^u mänge nāvun ।

Yūsūf pādshāh yār^a bōzak nā ॥

17. Tā'rīf-i Yūsūf par Wahab Kāra khūb ।

Gas parān lā illāh yār^a bōzak nā ॥

up seven full water-springs. In the second place saw I seven unripe ears of corn swallowing up seven ripe ears. Again I saw coming seven lean kine, and they were swallowing up seven fat kine. Tell thou me the interpretation of this." And Yūsuf said unto him, "A famine will arise."

16. And my Master said :—

Yūsuf finished telling the interpretation, and as he did so the power of the famine seized the King. He felt hunger, and cried out, "Give me food," although that was not his time for eating. Through the power of the famine he cried to them, "Speedily bring ye it to me." And people say that they hastened forth and brought him food. He ate it, and cried, "Bring ye more!" They hauled it to him in cauldrons, and he ate it but could not be satisfied. And people say that (for all he ate) he died of starvation. They say that next day the Viziers gave forth this command, "Let all ye citizens descend to-morrow to the 'Id-plain, and he to whom the royal elephant will bow, and on whose thumb-ring the royal hawk will alight, shall become King. They say that they went down to the 'Id-plain. The elephant came and bowed to Yūsuf, and the hawk came and alighted on his thumb-ring. So Yūsuf became King.

Majesty he displayed, he sent for the elephant.

Yūsuf became King. Wilt thou not hear, O beloved?

17. O Wāhb, the blacksmith, well recite thou the praise of Yūsuf.
Ever as thou goest recite the creed. Wilt thou not hear,
O beloved?

VII. NAYE HANZ KAT

1. Bana yas dōd tas chu pāṇas tīnanān ।
Naye hund dōd nay che pānai tī vanān ॥
2. Nai che dapān Bār Sāhib chi kunuy ।
Diya tā bakh^{ye} nishi pānai chī b^{yū}nuy ॥
3. Nāi che dapān Bār Sāhib mun^a zāt ।
Pāne suy kun chi mushtāk dokht^arāt ॥
4. Hamud gaṇyu tas Khudāyas kun parān ।
Pād^a kurun tōt Muhammad mēz^amān ॥
5. Bār Sāhiban sāt^h dit^anas sāmān ।
Tōr yār chas sāt^h sāt^h shōbān ॥
6. Nūr^a tamⁱsandi pāda kurun Ādam ।
Ād^amas sāt^h pāda kurun īdam ॥
7. Nai che dapān lodun Ādam bē navā ।
Ās mashīyat lāⁱrⁱ tala drāyas Havā ॥
8. Nai che dapān kya zabar ās suy sāt^h ।
Yamⁱ sāt^hai pād^a kṛun zur yāt ॥
9. Nai che dapān hāl myō nuy bōz tuy ।
Dāⁱd^{ye} ladai ch^{yū}tā sātā rōzⁱ tuy ॥
10. Nai che dapān pat vanan āsus pin hām ।
Shāk^a burgau sāt^hi āsus shōbān ॥
11. Nai che dapān thud me āsum bālā pān ।
Sune kaṇanuy grāye dūran ches divān ॥
12. Gai ma gum^arā yiy tā tamⁱ kuy gōm badal ।
Pyōmⁱ guṭⁱlā lāⁱni tūr vātⁱt azal ॥

VII. THE TALE OF THE REED-FLUTE

1. Only to him is the burden of woe manifested who suffereth woe himself.
The reed-flute herself is telling the reed-flute's woe.
2. Quoth the reed-flute, "The Almighty is one and only one.
God alone is of His own will devoid of wrath."
3. Quoth the reed-flute, "Pure is the Almighty;
(As He alone is free from imperfection) only towards Himself
can he yearn day and night.
4. "Ever go ye giving forth praise to that God,
In that He created Muḥammad, the Beloved Guest.
5. "The Almighty gave him instruments to be with him.
Four friends¹ are illustrious as his companions.
6. "By His glory He created Adam,
And with Adam was created this world."²
7. Quoth the reed-flute, "Adam was sent forth into the world
all alone,
And at his wish Eve issued from his side."
8. Quoth the reed-flute, "How excellent was that moment,
In which the world with all its offspring was created!"
9. Quoth the reed-flute, "Hear ye, I pray, the tale of my woe.
If ye suffer pain, remain, I pray, a moment by me."
10. Quoth the reed-flute, "At the back of the forest was I hidden,
Beautiful with my branches and my leaves."
11. Quoth the reed-flute, "Upright was my youthful form,
As (in the breeze) I waved the pendants of my golden ears.
12. "I went astray, and thus happened that change of my estate.
A woodcutter chanced upon me, a doom, a thief of my
destiny."

¹ Muḥammad's four friends were Abū Bakr, 'Umar, 'Uthmān, and 'Alī. The last two were his sons-in-law, and the first two his dearest friends.

² The word *yidam* is a corruption of the Sanskrit *idam*, and comes curiously in a Musalmān poem.

13. Nai che dapān sakhme gōm au suy kosūr ।
Naz^{ri} tamⁱ sanzi sālth sapānum tok^a sūr ॥
14. Nai che dapān takhⁱ hut mak chum^a divān ।
Phal^a b^{ün} b^{ün} chale māzas chum tulān ॥
15. Mad^a me āsum had^a pāṇas ches karān ।
Bāl^a pāṇas vāle nai kās chum karān ॥
16. Gay^e zhudā sai zhudāi chai vanān ।
Ās vadān al vida ās suy karān ॥
17. Tatⁱ vālit vatⁱ vatⁱ tam chum divān ।
Vāle vunuy turke ch^āāṇas chum^a kaṇān ॥
18. Nai che dapān lā^r phī^r phī^r chum vuchān ।
Dūri rōzⁱ rōz tō^{ri} dab sak chum divān ॥
19. Nai che dapān lit^{ri} sālth yeli gāj^{nas} ।
Ātar peyem yeli char kas khāj^{nas} ॥
20. Dalīl:—
Yeli charkas kaṭ amis turke ch^āāṇas nishi amis
p^{re}vān panen ham nishīn yād yim^anuy kun che
vanān k^{re}ṭa tā kya vane.
Nai che dapān ham nishīn mēn^r rōdⁱ kat^e ।
Van^r bo dim^a hak tūri mā rōdⁱ ad vat^e ॥
21. Ham nishīṇan sīr panunuy bāva ha ।
Sīn^a muṭ^{rit} dōd panunuy hāv^a ha ॥
22. Nai che dapān kya ban^{ām} kūt ches rivān ।
Dā^{de} panāne nāl^a pharyād ches divān ॥

13. Quoth the reed-flute, "Terrible was the fault (i.e. calamity) that befel me.

At once on his seeing me, I became crushed to dust."

14. Quoth the reed-flute, "Wrathfully he striketh me blows with his axe,

Bits of my flesh in splinters is he raising.

15. "I had been full of pride, I had looked upon myself as the limit (of beauty),

And how much humiliation doth he cast upon my fair young form!"

16. Far from the forest was she sundered, and of that sundering she tells.

Lamenting was she, as she made her last farewell.

17. "Down from the mountain forest he bringeth me, and wearieth me with the long, long road.

And when he is come down, he selleth me to a carpenter."¹

18. Quoth the reed-flute, "He turneth me round and round sideways and inspecteth me.

He standeth apart and giveth me terrible blows with an axe."

19. Quoth the reed-flute, "When he melted my flesh with a saw, When he set me on his lathe, 'twas as though a wood-worm had attacked me."

20. When she was set on the lathe in that carpenter's shop, the memory of her friends and companions comes to her. She says some words to them. What is it she would say?

Quoth the reed-flute, "Where stayed my friends and companions?

Messages would I send them. Would that I knew if they stayed half way.

21. "I would tell my secret to my friends and neighbours, I would open my bosom, and display my grief."

22. Quoth the reed-flute, "What hath befallen me! How much do I lament!

In my woe, I pour forth cries and calls for help."

¹ A *tōka-chōn* is a carpenter who works on his own account in his own workshop, and who is not a village servant.

23. Nai che dapān nālā dim^a ha mār^akan ।
 Banāṇa rust^anau kah ti rōzān marda zan ॥
24. Dapān vustād kya vanāhe yiman ham nishīnan
 yiman vanāhe yiy:—
 Narām kar kar barām pānas chum karān ।
 Vāre vuch tōm mǎz kōta chum harān ॥
25. Vade nā bo zade pānas tāⁱri nam ।
 Khām pāsān zīⁱtī atā kātⁱ dāⁱri nam ॥
26. Dapān vustad vu yeli khām pāsān āyi kanāṇa
 vuchus pⁱvān panun ṇāyis tān^y yād atⁱ ṇāyis tāṇas
 kun che vanān k^yēṭa kya vane:—
 Nai che dapān ṇāyis tānuk chum tamā ।
 Gar ze panāne tās^y jāṁ arzo samā ॥
27. Nai che dapān ṇāyis tān myān kyah chu jān ।
 Zāne kyah tat māne bōzit gāⁱri zān ॥
28. Nai che dapān ṇāyis tān myān kyah zabar ।
 Zāne kyah tat māne bōzit bē khabar ॥
29. Nai che dapān ṇāyis tān nāch yas che zān ।
 Zāṇa suyyus āsⁱ vot^amut Lā Makān ॥
30. Nai che dapān kyah che vun^ymut masnavī ।
 Zāne suyyas āsⁱ pⁱmat ashkā chī ॥
31. Nai che dapān mudur mas kāⁱtya ch^yavān ।
 Sudar balai nāye Subhān chiy vanān ॥

23. Quoth the reed-flute, " In the assemblies cries would I give forth.

No man or woman ever liveth free from his fated sorrow."

24. And my Master saith :—

What would she have said to her friends and companions ?
To them verily would she have said this :—

" He planed me and he made me smooth, and with an auger
bored he my body.

Prithee, behold me well. How much of my flesh is dropping
from me !

25. " Shall I not weep ? Holes hath he made all o'er my body.

For a petty farthing how often hath he stretched his arms
upon me."

26. Moreover my Master saith :—

When she had been sold for petty farthings there came to her
the memory of the canebrake where she was born. She addresses
some words to it. What is it she would say ?

Quoth the reed-flute, " Yearning have I for my canebrake,
For this purpose searched I earth and heaven."

27. Quoth the reed-flute, " How fair is my canebrake !

Can one who knoweth it not, understand its meaning, if he
hear thereof ? "

28. Quoth the reed-flute, " How excellent is my canebrake !

Can an ignorant man understand its meaning, if he hear
thereof ? "

29. Quoth the reed-flute, " He only will have knowledge of my
canebrake

Who hath arrived at the true knowledge of God the Omni-
present."

30. Quoth the reed-flute, " What hath been said in these verses ?

Only he will understand on whom hath fallen a particle of
love."

31. Quoth the reed-flute, " Many are they who drink sweet wine,

But only on Sôdarbal doth Subhân sing the tale of the reed-
flute."

VIII. PĀDŠĀH SŪNZ KAT

1. Dapān vustād suy pādshāh ās nērān prat doho atⁱ zūn^a dabi p^reth atⁱ ās p^reth kani āl janavāran hund yim āsⁱ prat doho yihās bōlbāsh bōzān yim āsⁱ pādshah^a sand setā khush gatān doho aki ās na bōlbāsh k^rē gatān dop amⁱ pādshāh bāye pādshahas az kōne che gatān bōlbāsh dapān vuchuk atⁱ ālis atⁱ manz bache ze momut^r vālik bun setā p^rūr yiman pādshahas sandyan don bāsan anik vazīr gātily gātily. dophak noman vuch tuy kya chu gomut vuch hak yiman rot^amut kund hatis dānā vazīran akⁱ dop^a nak yi che yiman panen^r māj momut^a amⁱ naran kurmut^a b^rēk vurudz amⁱ chu nak dyutmut āmpa kane dyut^amut kund ami chi yim momut^r pādshāh vanān pādshāh bāye buy marai tā karⁱzana kunⁱ pādshāh bai vanān pādshahas buy marai tā karⁱzana kunⁱ kur yimau driy kasm pāne vāny yi kyā ze kuruk driy kasm dopuk asⁱ che gabar ze timan kya ka^rē vur māj yā mōl yiy.

2. kyē kāla gau pādshāh bai moye pādshāh kunⁱ karān chu nā ti kyā zi pāne vān^r āsuk doyan bāsau driy kasm kurmut vārya kāla gau āy vazīr dopuk pādshahas pādshaham n^rētar gate karun vārya kāl bōzān chuk na kur has zōr vazīrau kurun n^rētar.

3. yim pādshāh zāde ze ās timⁱ ās padān sabak doh akⁱ kar yimau pāne vāny bār^anyau doyan muslahat māji gabau salām h^ret bar^ak trām^r lālau nigīnau gai h^ret salāmi māje trām^r rut^anak vuchuna

VIII. THE TALE OF A KING

1. Once upon a time there was a certain King, and my Master tells me that every day he used to go out to take the air in the roof summer-house of his palace. Now some birds had built their nests in its thatch, and each day the King and Queen used to listen to the chirping of the chicks, and much joy did the two derive therefrom. One day they heard none, and said the Queen to the King, "Why is there to-day no chirping?" And my Master tells me that they looked into the nest, and that they found therein only two dead chicks. They took them out and full of grief brought them down into the palace. There they summoned all their wise Viziers, and commanded them to inspect the dead chicks, and to say what had happened to them. So the Viziers inspected them, and found that a thorn had been stuck into the throat of each. Then said a very sage among the Viziers, "It is evident that the mother of these chicks died, and that the cock sought another mate and wedded her. She has been giving each of them a thorn to eat for food, and that is why they are dead." Said the King to the Queen, "If I die, thou must not wed again," and said the Queen to the King, "If I die, thou must not wed again." And so they mutually made vow and oath. Now, why was it that they made this vow and oath? "Because," said they, "we have two sons, and who knoweth but a stepmother or a stepfather may do this very thing to them."

2. In the course of time the Queen died, and the King wedded not again, because of the mutual vow and oath that the Queen and he had made. A long time passed, and at length his Viziers came to him and said, "Verily, your Majesty should once more make espousal," but for a long time he paid no heed to them. Then at last his Viziers became urgent, and he took to himself a new Queen.

3. Now, as we have heard, there were two young princes, and they were occupied in their lessons. One day the two brethren took advice of each other and decided to bring a complimentary present to their stepmother. So they filled a tray with rubies and other jewels and offered it to her. She accepted the tray, and as she did so her glance fell upon them. The princes then went off

kurnak gai yim pādshāh zāde ze sabakas yim che
 doha doha ithai pāthin karān doha aki gau amis
 pādshāh bāye khātir yiman vura n'ech^a vin hund
 yiman dopun tuh thā¹vyu ma sāt¹thi salā yimau
 dop^ahas ta chak mōj as¹ chi gabar ta ta as¹ vāt¹ na
 gai pānas sabakas āu pādshāh panun mah^alakhān
 pādshah bāye trop^anas kut dop^anas bar kyā¹z¹ kurut
 band yi ches dapān pādshāh bai bu chasa ch^aān^y
 kulai k^yin na ch^aānyen nech^avin hunz pādshāh chus
 dapān ti kya gau dop^anas tim ām lekan gud^a dim
 ti hanza vālīnje ze ada mut^arai bar.

4. dyutun hukum vazīran tim ās¹ sabak parān
 tat^ahāl dop^anak māre vāt^alan karūk havāla timai
 mārenak dapān vōt vazīr yiman pādshāhzādan
 nishan setā gōs yin sāl dop^anak vasyu bun tat^ahāl^a
 dop^anak tal^yu yemi shah^ara tim^y tal^y vazīran qar
 kōm dopun māre vāt^alan mā¹ryūk hōni ze karik
 yiman vālīnje ze lazak tā¹kis gai h^yet pādshāh bai
 dop^ahas ānyai noma pādshāh zādan hanza vālīnje
 ze thāu darvāza ta rat thāvna^k darvāza rachen
 yima vālīnje ze dop^ahas yim^a chai pādshāh zādan
 don hanza byūt at¹ pādshāhī karna.

5. yim bāi bāran ze vāt¹ biyas pādshahas akis
 nish dop^anak pādshahan tuh chu sh^ahzāda me yivān
 bōz^ane tuh van¹ tōy tuh k^yetā pāt^y chu yōr lag¹mat¹
 kya sabab chu yimau dop^ahas yi panun gud^arun
 dop^anak bihu m^yenish nōk^ari dapān bēth^y hazūri
 naukar amis ās pādshahas prān^y gulām ze yim z^yi
 ti gai tōr tun zanen qarīn zima rātas tōr pahar

to their lessons, and after that, day by day, they brought her a similar offering. One day, there arose in the heart of the Queen a passionate desire for the two youths, and she made proposals to them for an unlawful intrigue; but they replied, "Thou art our mother! We are thy children! Between thee and us such may not be," and went off again to their lessons. In the evening the King came to the harem, but the Queen locked the door of her room and refused to allow him to enter. Said he, "Why hast thou shut the door?" and she replied to him, "Is it of thee that I am the wife, or am I the wife of thy two sons?" Said the King, "What is it that hath happened?" Replied she, "They came to me and asked of me indecent things. Nor will I open the door to thee till thou give me their two hearts."

4. And my Master saith:—

He gave an order to his Viziers while the boys were studying their lessons in the school. Said he to the Viziers, "Make the princes over to the executioners, and let the executioners kill them." And my Master tells me that a Vizier went to the princes, and became filled with pity for them. Said he to them, "Come ye down from the school." Then he said, "Flee ye from this city." So they fled, and then the Vizier did a deed. He told the executioners to kill two dogs. So they killed two dogs, and tore out their hearts. These they put upon a charger and took to the Queen. Said they to her, "Here are the two hearts of those princes. Open thou the door and take them." So she opened the door and took the two hearts, as they said to her, "Here are they for thee straight from the bodies of the two princes." And thereafter the King lived on with her to sway the sceptre.

5. The two brothers sought refuge with another king, and he said to them, "Ye appear unto me to be princes. Prithee tell ye me how are ye come hither, and what is the cause thereof." So they told him all their happenings, and he thereupon took them into his service. And my Master tells me that they were entered into the King's bodyguard. The King had already two old servants in his bodyguard, and with these two princes they made four. Each had to guard the king during one of the four watches of the

guđ nyukuy pahar chu lagān amis pādshāh zādaş
z'ithis hihis dapān pād'shahā sandyau doyou bābau
trāvuk arām.

6. dapān gulām chu vud'nye nazar ches pādshahā
sandin don bāsen kun yim' vuy syud log vaşani
shahmār tāl' va kane. gulām chu vuchān yeli yi
shahmār log vātane amis pādshāh bāye hādis
badanas n'ēzik āu lārān gulām lāyin shamshēr amis
shah mārāş hani hani karinas tukrā tunun palangas
thal shamshēr' hādis t'ēgas vulun phamb log amis
pādshāh bāye hādis badanas vutherāni dopun amis
ās' shahmār' sund zehar lād'ōmut ami mōjūb ās yi
vutherān pādshāh gau bēdār vuchun gulām āmut
nēzik shamshēr h'et nānyi am'sund pahar muk'lyau
āu duyamis gulāmasund pahar āu n'ēzik dop'nas
pādshahān ai gulām yus akha āgas p'eth bēvophāi
ka're tas kya vāt' karun yi vuthus gulām phirit
pādshahān tas gati kale tatun beye bastā vālāny
pādshahām bo vanāi dalilā tē thāv tam tat kan.

7. dop' nas gulāman su ās pādshahā ak suy gau
dohā aki sālās shikāras kunuy zun sāt'h āsus pāz
vōt jāya akis lajis trās banān ches nā kuni vuchun
jāye akis āb' sreha hyu at' dyutun barshā sāt'h
dob'hānā kurun bag'slā manzā pyālā lodun at pyālās
āb h'ūtun chun ās pāz tununas trā'vit beye borun
yi āb' pyālā h'ūtun ch'un ās beye yi pāz tununas
trā'vit doye la'i tununas trā'vit pādshahās khut
zahar treyimi la'i burun dach'na athā chu at pyālās
tap ka'rit khāvur athā thāvun nebar yūthuy h'ūtun
chun t'uthuy āu pāz tununas trā'vit dithas am' tap

night. Now the first watch of the night fell to the elder of the two princes, and my Master tells me that at this time the King and Queen went to their bed.

6. Furthermore, my Master tells me :—

The guard stood by, watching and warding the royal pair, and straight in front of them he saw a great python begin to lower itself from the ceiling. He fixed his eyes upon it, and as it approached the body of the Queen he ran up and struck at it with his sword. He hacked it into little pieces and thrust them under the bed. He then wrapped the blade of his sword in cotton-wool, and some of this he used to wipe the body of the Queen, "For," said he to himself, "haply some of the python's poison may have touched her." This, you must understand, was his sole and only reason for wiping her. But just then the King awoke, and he saw that his guard had come near him with a naked sword in his hand. By this time the period of his watch had passed, and the watch of the second guard was due. He approached, and the King said to him, "O guard, what should be done to the man who is traitor to his lord?" Replied the guard, "Sire, his head should be cut off, and he should be flayed alive. But, your Majesty, I would tell to thee a story. Prithee, lend thou me thine ear."

7. Said the guardsman :—

"Once upon a time there was a King. One day he went a-hunting all alone. He took with him his falcon, and when he had come to a certain spot he fell athirst, but could find no means of alleviation. A length he saw in one place a little moisture (on the face of a cliff). He thrust in his spear to make a hole, and pulled forth a cup from his pocket, which he filled with the water as it trickled forth. As he began to take it up to drink his falcon flew at him and upset it. So he filled the cup again, and was about to drink when again the falcon upset it. Poisonous anger rose in the heart of the King. The third time he filled the cup, holding it with his right hand, leaving his left arm free. Just as he began to drink, again came the falcon

pādshahān rutun latan thal hiṣanas paka ze karṣinas
tān yi yeli mōrun pat^a pūr^us atāt^ʿ vuny trēsh
chayen na gau vuchⁱ ne at ābas āsi na kunā āgur
pakān chu pādshāh vōtⁱ jai akis vuchun atⁱ shah
māra ak shungit amⁱ suy nērān ās^a kanⁱ lāl yi āb
ās zahar yi chus vanān amis pādshahas har ga kyēy
su pādshāh sa trēsh ch^ʿaye h^ʿe su marih^ʿe vun^ʿai
sargēh kari h^ʿe su pādshāh tas pāzus mā mārⁱhe
pādshaham sāy che dalil sargi gatē kariṇy.

8. muk^alyau amisund pahar t^ʿe āu treyimi sund
pahar ze gai pānas b^ʿēthⁱ pādshāh chu bēdār dapān
chu amis treyimis pah^ara vālis dapān chus ai gulām
yus akha āgas p^ʿēth dagāi kaⁱri tas kya vāt^ʿe karun
dop^unas phirit amⁱ gulāman su gatē pādshaham sang
sār karun pādshaham sargi gate kariṇy bu vanāi
dalila tā thāvum pādshaham kan.

9. dapān chus su ās sōdāgār^a ak su sōdāgar ās
setā bakhtāvār tamⁱ süy pyau muh^ʿim tamⁱ süy
ās hūn byāk sōdāgāra ās dop^unas yi hūn mā
kan^ahan dop^unas kanan dop^unas karus mul kurānas
mul rupia hat nyū sōdāgāran yi hūn drāu sōdā h^ʿet
vōt jāye akis lajis rāt rāt^ali p^ʿēz tūr nyū has yi
māl hūn chu vuchān amⁱ kurⁱ nā k^ʿē ti sadau phul
ghāsh sōdāgar gau bēdār vuchun tā māl nā kuni
dapān chu yat kya gōm āu yi hūn amⁱ kar nas tap
pushakas chus lamān hūn drāu bro-bro patā-patā
chus sōdāgar vāte nō vun maidānas akis manz
vuchun atⁱ tūrau thāu mut amⁱ sund māl parze āu
vun anun panun māl yi āsus tā ti beye ās yimau
tūrau beyen sōdāgāran hund nyumut titi anun
vāt^anāvun panānas dēras gau setā khush dopun

and upset it. The King grasped the bird, and holding it under his feet tore off both its wings. As soon as he had killed it he was filled with regret, and could not drink the water. He went to look for the source of the spring, and when he had found it he saw there a huge python lying asleep, and from its mouth spittle was dripping into the streamlet. The water was poisonous." And, added the guard to His Majesty, "If that King had drunk that water he would have died, and if he had only inquired into the matter beforehand he would not have killed the falcon. Sire, that is my story. Thou shouldst scrutinize before deciding."

8. His watch also came to an end, and there came the third watch. The first two sat down to rest themselves, but the King was still wakeful, and he spoke to his third guard, saying, "O guard, what should be done to him who showeth faithlessness to his lord?" Said he in answer, "He should be stoned to death, but first, sire, investigation should be made. I would tell to thee a story. Lend thou me, sire, thine ear."

9. Said the third guardsman:—

"There was once upon a time a merchant blessed with all prosperity. But evil times befell him, so that he had naught left of his possessions but a dog. Another merchant asked him if he would sell it, and thereto did he agree. 'What is the price?' and they fixed it at a hundred rupees. So the second merchant paid the price and took away the dog. Shortly afterwards he went on a journey with some goods to do merchanting, and halted for the night at a certain place. In the night-time there came thieves and took away all his property. The dog watched them, but made no sound. When the morn blossomed forth the merchant awoke, and could not find his goods. While he was wondering what had befallen him, the dog came up and caught hold of his coat and pulled it. The dog led him out, going in front, while the merchant followed along behind. He brought him to a certain plain, and there he saw the spot where the thieves had stored his goods. He recognized them, and brought back to his lodging not only what had been taken from him, but all that these thieves had stolen from other merchants. He was filled with joy, and said to himself, 'That

tāmis saudāgāraṣ tōg^{na} āmis hūnis mul karun
tāmis ās pyūmut muhim tami mukhe togus na.

10. dapān vustād āmis hūnis kurun mul rupiās
pānz hat lichin chit yi hāy tin^{an} āmis hūnis nāl
dop^{nas} t̄a gat panānis kāvandas nishin yi chit
h^{et} gau hūn vōt nazdik āmis sōdāgāraṣ sōdāgarān
vuch parze nā vun yi hūn dopun panenen bāten
dop^{nak} hūn āu phirit amⁱ kurⁱ k^ṛā tāny tahsīr ami
tunuk ka^{rit} balki chus chālānā nāl sōdāgār gau
phikri dopun vun kya kare rupia hat gōm kharj
koḍun bāndūk lāy^{nas} t̄a mārūn yeli mārūn t̄a adā
ph^{urus} gōs nazdik bo vuch^a ha āmis kya kākad
chu nālⁱ yohāy kurānas nālā mut^arun t̄a vuchun
atⁱ lyūkhmut rupias pānz hat ad^a ph^{urus} setā
pādshaham sāy che dalīl sargī gate karin^ṛ harga
hāy su sōdāgār guḍen^{ṛi} vuch^ahe āmis hūnis kyah
chu nāl su hūn ma mārīhe gau āmisund pahar.

11. āu tūrimis gulāmaṣanz dalīl tūrimis gulāmaṣ
vanān pādshah ai gulām yūs akha āgaṣ p^{eth} bē
vuphāi ka^{ri} tas kya vātⁱ karun dop^{nas} gulāman
pādshaham tas gati sar tatun sheherā manzā dūr
kaḍun pādshaham bu vanai dalīla t̄a tāvum kan
dopān chus gulām su ās pādshahā ak āmis suy ās
nechiv z̄a timānai moye panenⁱ mōj pādshahān k̄ar
vurudz z̄anānā sa gaye pādshāh zādān don vur^amōj
pādshāh zādā z̄a āsⁱ sabākas tōrā āy āmis vurā mājⁱ
niyak salām lālaṇ nigīnau trām thāvuk āmis bōnt^a
kanⁱ yim gai beye sabākas doha doha che karān
pādshāh bāye daj panen^ṛ rāy kya dajis bo karāha
yiman pādshāh zādān sāth guna dohā aki vunun
yiman pādshāhzādān don me sāth ka^ru guna

merchant was not able to put the true value on his dog. Hard times had fallen on him, and he had to take what he could get."

10. Moreover my Master said :—

"He put the value of the dog at five hundred rupees, and wrote a note of hand to that amount. This he tied to the dog's neck, and told him to go home with it to his old master. The dog set forth and arrived at his old master's house. The latter saw him and recognized him. He said to his people, 'Here is this dog come back. No doubt he hath done some fault. Moreover, there is an invoice to that effect tied to his neck.' So he became filled with anxiety. 'What,' cried he, 'am I to do? For I have spent the hundred rupees.' So he went and got a gun, fired it at the dog, and killed it. When he had killed it, he felt sorry and went up to look at the paper that was tied to its neck. When he took it off and opened it he saw written on it an order for five hundred rupees. Then, indeed, he felt very sorry. Your Majesty, that is my story. One should always scrutinize. If that merchant had first looked to see what was tied to the dog's neck he would not have killed it."

With that the term of his watch expired.

11. Now came the watch of the fourth guard, and this is his story. The King said to the fourth guard, "O guard, what should be done to the man who is a traitor to his lord?" Replied the guard, "Your Majesty, his head should be cut off, and he should be banished from the city. But, sire, I would tell thee a story. Lend thou me thine ear."

And the fourth guardsman said :—

"Once upon a time there was a King who had two sons. Their mother died, and the King made a second marriage, and thus gave the two princes a stepmother. While they were still at their lessons they brought her a tray filled with rubies and other jewels as a complimentary present. They laid it before her, and then went back to their lessons. They passed each day in this manner, and at length a design was aroused in the Queen. And this was her design. She said to herself, 'I would do sin with these young princes.' One day she said to them, 'Come ye and do sin with

yimau duphas t̄a chak s̄ān' mōj t̄'eta asi vāt' na
 pādshāh zāda gai sabakas pādshāh āu d̄arbār
 murkhas k̄a'rit vōt mahala k̄an pādshāh bāya
 trup'nas d̄arvāza d̄arvāza ches na thāvān dop'nas
 yi kyāzi vut̄us pādshah bāy dop'nas bu chas̄a
 ch'ān' kulai kin̄a chān'en nechevin hanz dopunas
 pādshahan ti kya gau dop'nas tim ām l'ekan
 pādshāh chus d̄apān vun' kya chu salā pādshāh
 bāy ches d̄apān me gate t̄a hanza vālinja za tim̄a
 kh'ema bo ada kya thāvai d̄arvāza pādshahan
 dyut hukm vazīras dop'nas yim shahzāda za dik
 marāvāt'lan at' yiman karān vālinja za gau vazīr
 vōt t̄āt'hāl yet' yim shahzāda za ās yiman kun
 karān nazar setā gās yim pādshah zāda za khush
 dilas pyōs insāf dop'nak tal'ū yami shah'ra
 dūr tal'.

12. d̄apān vustād mārevātalan dyut hukam
 vazīran mār'ūk hūn za mārāvāt'lau mā'r' hūn za
 ka'rik yiman vālinja za lazak t̄akis manz gai h'et
 pādshāh bāye thāu d̄arvāza pādshah chu karān
 pādshāhi t̄at'.

13. shahzāda za āy talān biyis pādshahas nish
 pādshahan r̄a't' yim gulām gudeñyuk pahar āu amis
 badis hihis shahzādas chu shamā dazān pād'shāha
 sand' za bāt che palangas p'et̄h arāmas yimaniy
 s'ud vasān chu shahmār yi gulām chu kadān
 shamshēr amis shahmāras chu karān tukra ami
 pat̄a chu shamshēr' handis t'ēgas valān pamb amis
 pādshah bāye handis badanas ās vutherān yi zahar
 amis shahmāra sund dopun amis mā āsim shahmāra
 sund zahar ās vutherān' t̄a pādshah gau bēdār

me'; but they replied, 'Thou art our mother, between thee and us such may not be,' and then went off to their lessons. After this the King came home, when he had dismissed his court, and went to the harem; but the Queen locked the door against him and refused to open it. Said he, 'What meaneth this?' Then up and answered she, 'Is it of thee that I am the wife, or am I the wife of thy two sons?' Said the King, 'What is it that hath happened?' Said she, 'They came to me and asked of me indecent things.' Said he, 'What wouldest thou have me to do?' and she replied, 'I must have their two hearts, that I may eat them. Then, and then only, will I open for thee the door.' So the King gave the command to his Vizier, and said to him, 'Make these two princes over to the executioners, that they may tear out both their hearts.' So the Vizier took his leave and came to the school where the princes were doing their lessons. He took one look at them and saw that they were both exceeding fair to behold, and pity filled his soul. He said to them, 'Flee ye far from this city.' So they fled."

12. And moreover my Master said :—

"The Vizier told the executioners to kill two dogs. They did so, and tore out their hearts, which they placed upon a charger and carried to the Queen. Then she opened the door, and the King went in, and there did he sway his sceptre.

13. "The two princes in their flight came to another King, who appointed them to be his bodyguards. The first watch of the night falls to the elder prince. A lamp is burning, and shows the King and Queen asleep upon their bed. Straight in front of them is descending a huge python. The guard draws his sword, and hacks it into little pieces. After this he wraps up the blade of his sword in cotton-wool, and some of this he uses to wipe off the python's poison from the body of the Queen. 'For,' said he to himself, 'haply some of the python's poison may be on her.' While he was still wiping her the King awoke. Said the King to himself, 'he hath

dop pādshāḥan yi ām māraṇi pādshāḥam say che
dalīl harḡāk⁷ēy su pād⁷shāh sar⁷ ka⁷rihe panen⁷en
nechevin p⁷ēth mā diyehe hukm mār⁷vātalan tuh⁷
mār⁷ūk ada gai tim hūṇa za māra pādshāḥam agar
bāvar karak na su pād⁷shāh ās sōnuy mōr yi
pādshāh gāk ṭa yi kya che shamshēr at⁷ kya chiy
palangas thal shāhmār gan⁷i ka⁷rit.

14. setā gāk pādshah khush ak bōy thāvun vazīr
byāk boy banāvun pādshah.

come to kill me.' Sire, that is my story. If that King had made inquiry he would not have ordered the executioners to kill his own sons, nor would those dogs have gone to death. Sire, if you believe not my story, then know that that King was our father, and this King wast thou. So, here is the sword, and there under the bed is the python cut to pieces."

14. The King became mightily pleased on hearing this explanation. And one brother he made his Vizier, while the other he made a Pasha.

IX. GRĒST BĀYE HANZ TA MĀSH TULĀRI- HANZ KAT

1. Dapān vustād yi grēst bāy ās tājamaš kami
bāpat kārdāran mukaš daman āsus kurmut zulm ami
bāpat che tājmaš vāt vanas akis manz otuy vātus
māch tulār amis āyi zabān dapān che amis grēstā
bāye tāj kyāzi chak tājmaš dop^{nas} grēst^a bāye
m^e chu gāmut zulm ami dop^{nas} phērit māch
tulāri m^e ti chu gāmut zulm bo ches vadān tāj
thāutam kan vanān māch tulār grēst bāye kun.

yi tai vesī paran p^{rim}ōs karōs zār^apār |
budai che sai māch tulār vanuk jāṇavār |

2. koh^a kohāy yūra aṇyām āsus ayāl bār |
balai p^{ri}yen hāpat gānas vanān bāny nam lār |

3. pōt^{en} tasānden ālⁿnāsh kurun sāhībō āyna ār |
budai che sai māch tulār vanuk jān^avār |

4. dapān amis grēstā bāye yi māch tulār dop^{nas}
yi hāl kur nam vanā manzā hāpatan vun^r tājēs
vatās grēstā garas dap^{am} kare rahat vuch tāj vuny
kya kairim yi grost thāu tāj kan bu kya vanai.

thanyā matit kuṭha thāunam mōteny chem
bāndⁱhāl |

bāgenⁱ āyas grēst garas sāi m^e gayem gāl |

5. drātis sā^ttin kash^a yeli tētⁱnam kāⁱtya kātis
mār |

budai che sai māch tulār vanuk jāṇavār |

IX. THE TALE OF THE FARMER'S WIFE AND THE HONEY-BEE

1. Saith my Master :—

Here was a farmer's wife who had fled from her home. And why had she done this ? It was because the village overseer and the headman had shown her tyranny, and so she had fled. She reached a forest, and there there came a honey-bee. Behold, speech came to the honey-bee, and she saith to the farmer's wife, "Why hast thou fled ?" And she replied that tyranny had been shown to her. Then answered her the honey-bee, "I also have suffered tyranny, and therefore do I lament. Prithee, lend thou me thine ear." And thus speaketh the honey-bee to the farmer's wife :—

Prithee hither come, my friend. Let us fall at God's feet, and make our prayers to Him.

Lo, I am thy honey-bee, a poor winged creature of the forest.

2. From hill to hill did I collect my flower-nectar, and become possessed of manifold progeny.

May ruin seize that ruthless bear, for he it was that drove me to the forests.

3. He utterly destroyed my little ones. O God, why came there no pity to Thee ?

Lo, I am thy honey-bee, a poor winged creature of the forest.

4. Quoth the honey-bee to the farmer's wife, "Thus and thus was I driven from the forest by the bear, and now I fled. Then alighted I at a farmer's house, and he said unto me, 'I will give thee peace and comfort.' Behold what that farmer did unto me. Prithee, lend thou me thine ear. What shall I say unto thee ?"

He made ready a hive as an abode for me, and rubbed it o'er with fresh butter. It became a prison of death for me.

It was my fate that brought me to the farmer's house, and, of a truth, that fate was humiliation.

5. With a sickle he cut off my honey-combs, and thereby there rose upon him the guilt of countless murders.

Lo, I am thy honey-bee, a poor winged creature of the forest.

6. moklau ami mäch tulari vanit panun dād vu
che dapān amis grēst^ə bāye chiyai kyē gamut ʔati
van vanān che vo vanān grēst^ə bāy dapān ches bōz
m^ʔe kya zulm chu gamut.

azal chāvun chu samsāras chetal vaṣanⁱ jāi |
budai chesai grēst^ə bāy yōr nai rōzanⁱ āy |

7. sōnta yeli mut^əsāⁱthⁱ grēst^ʔen dilāṣa dina hai āy |
mudr^ʔau kathau yerā ʔarāk zāḷas valena āy |

8. harde vizē dard motuk lāyine tim hai āy |
budai chesai grēst^ə bāy yōr nai rōzanⁱ āy |

9. yim phal vavim māje zemīni tim hai papit āy |
sumbrit sāⁱrit kaḷas kaⁱrim haṭa budⁱ khāris drāy |

10. chakḷa chakḷa mukadam ṭa paṭ^əvārⁱ tōḷani tim
hai āy |
budai chesai grēst^ə bāy yōr nai rōzanⁱ āy |

11. āziz ṭa miskīn kái ṭ^ʔa viṣyāi halam dār dār āy |
halam dit^əmak mebar bari suy chu muklan pāy |

12. kaḷama sāⁱtin savāb likhan yit^ənai lagik grāy |
budai chesai grēst^ə bāy yōr nai rōzanⁱ āy |

6. So finished that honey-bee the story of her pain, and now saith she to that farmer's wife, "If aught hath happened unto thee, do thou also tell it." Then speaketh the farmer's wife and saith to her, "Hear what hath happened unto me."

Each soul must dree its weird, and there is a place below to which it must descend.

Lo, I am thy farmer's wife. We came not to this world as an abiding place.

7. In the spring the tax-gatherers came to the farmers with soft encouragement.

With sweet words did they fill their bellies, and enclosed them as in a net.

8. In the autumn they forgot all their kindness. They it was who came to beat us.

Lo, I am thy farmer's wife. We came not to this world as an abiding place.

9. Crops sowed I in mother earth, and they it was that sprung up and ripened.

I collected and piled them on the threshing-floor, hundreds of *kharwārs*¹ in weight.

10. From village-circuit to village-circuit to weigh the produce came the headman and the accountant.

Lo, I am thy farmer's wife. We came not to this world as an abiding place.

11. How many of the poor and needy, O friend, came as beggars holding out their lap-cloths!

Their skirts I filled and filled, for that giveth an assurance of salvation.

12. The recording angels will write down with their pens the reward of these good actions, so that they may ne'er be shaken.

Lo, I am thy farmer's wife. We came not to this world as an abiding place.

¹ A *kharwār* weighs about a hundredweight and a half.

X. RĀJA VIKARMĀJITEṆY KAT

1. dapān vustād mahñyiq tōr āsⁱ pakān vatⁱ āk
 broho maidān atⁱ maidānas yeli h^utuk pakun laḡⁱ
 vaneni pānevāñy talau van^{tō} dalilā yim maidān
 karōn^v patā kanⁱ āk byāk shahṭa amis dopuk ṭa
 vanta dalila yi maidān muk^alāva hun amⁱ dop^unak
 phērit boh^asā vanemo^v dalil dalil hasā vanemau
 kathe pānt^ṭ pāntēn kathen gaṭe nam dinⁱ rupias
 pānt^ṭ hat yimau dop^u has phērit tōr hat dimoi tōr
 zanⁱ pānt^ṭūm hat gai panenuy vanse kathe pānt^ṭ
 dop^unak.

dyār hase chu saḡras :

yār hase chu na ās^anas :

āshⁱnāv hasā chu ās^anas :

gaye tre kathe beye ze kathe hasā ch^uau

sā zaṇāṇa ch^uauvna paneñy :

yesā na āsi pānes sāⁱth :

beye hasā

yus rāṭas bēdār rōzi :

suy hasā zaⁱni rāje Vikarmājiteṇy kūr :

vañye nak yima kathe pānt^ṭ yim chus dapān van
 sā dalil yi chuk dapān me hasā vañye mōv kathe
 pānt^ṭ mil^vuk laḡāi yim chus dapān rupias tōr hat
 n^uit dalil k^ue vañyit na maⁱdān chu vuñye pakenai
 amis lāyuk yimau tōrau zaⁱnyau amⁱ dop^u nak pakyu
 sa yeti kis pādshahās nish yisu dapi ti karau.

X. THE TALE OF RĀJĀ VIKRAMĀDITYA¹

1. This is what my Master saith to me :—

Four men were once going along the road, and they came to a wide open plain. As they entered it they began to say to each other, "Come, let us tell a story to while away the journey across the plain." After a time they were joined by another man, and they asked him to tell a story to help the journey along. Said he, "Sirs, I will tell you a story. Moreover, sirs, as a story I will tell you five things,² but for the five things you must pay me five hundred rupees." Replied they, "We are four, and will give thee four hundred. The fifth hundred must be paid by thee as the fifth of us. So tell us, prithee, sir, the five things." Said he to them :—

"Money, sirs, is for a journey.

A friend, sirs, is for when there is no money.

A near relation, sirs, is for when there is money.

That makes three things, and, sirs, there are two others :—

Thou canst only call thy wife thine own so long as she be with thee.

And, again, sirs :—

He only will win Rājā Vikramāditya's daughter

Who keepeth awake by night."

When he told them these five things, they say to him, "Now, sir, tell a story." But he replies, "I have told you, sirs, the five things." At this they began to quarrel. Cry they, "You have taken our four hundred rupees; but, sir, you have not told us any story. We have not yet got across the plain." So the four gave him a drubbing. Then he made this proposal, "Come, sirs, to the King of this country, and let us abide by what he says."

¹ The Indian monarch of glorious, pious, and immortal memory. He is throughout entitled "Rājā", as opposed to the Musalman word "Pādshāh" used for the real hero of the story. In translating I retain "Rājā" unchanged, and translate "Pādshāh" by "King".

² The whole of the subsequent quarrel depends on the double meaning of the word *kath*, which like the Hindi *bāt* means not only "story" but also "statement" and "thing". The four thought they were buying five stories, but the fifth was only selling five statements. I translate *kath* by "thing", as the nearest English word with a similar indefinite meaning. On the other hand I translate *dall* by "story". Its meaning is not indefinite.

2. dapān vustād vātⁱ pādshahas nish dʾut pheryād
torau zaⁱnyau dop^ahas pādshaham yim shakhtan
kh^aiy asi rupias tōr hat dopun vanemō^a kathe
pānt pādshahan dop amis shakhtas van^asa kya
vunthak yi votus phērit pādshaham bo vanai kathe
pānt rupias pānt hat gāte nam din^y adā vanai bo
kathe pānt pādshahan ka^ry rupias pānt hat dithin
amis shakhtas yim ka^rin yim band pāne ka^rin
kāma amⁱ pādshahan pādshāhīhund poshāk trāvun
gadoi yiye hund poshāk pōrun beye gandin lāl^asat
gandin mat^e drāu yima kathe pānt sar kar^ani.

3. dapān vustād guḍeñy drāu beñye haṇdis
shah^aras kun gur chus khasun vōtⁱ yeli nʾazik at
beñye haṇdis shah^aras lazun shech^y amis beñye me
kyā chu pʾūmut mohim bo kya yimaha tōrⁱ ami
lazaras beñye phut phērit shech^y me kya rōzan
pāma vār^avis manz phut phērit laz^anas beye shech^y
me yeli nā banī tōrⁱ yūn tōtⁱ gaḍem ladun naptas
kʾētā lade hamai tat gāte gand karun pʾethā
gaḍes mohar kareñy paneñy ami kār beñye kāma
lodun paneñye kyenzi batā hana yā tʾuṭ yā shūt
pʾethā kar^anas paneñy mohar korun revānā amis
bāyis tamⁱ yeli vuch beñye haṇz mohar rotun aⁱ
thāvun dābāvit.

4. drāu yārisanzi vatⁱ yeli vōt nʾazik sōzun amis
mahñyu yār hasa āy pādshāhī chesna so hasa chiy
mohim zad yāran yeli bōz drāu vōt amis yāras nish
dapān chus hā yāra katⁱ gōham yōr pāⁱdā pakān
chi dunuvai. amis ās miskīnī hund poshāk nāl^y
dapān chus yār yi kal^ati shāhī ditta m^e yi myōn

2. Saith my Master :—

They went to the King and the four laid their complaint before him. "This fellow," said they, "hath cheated us to the tune of four hundred rupees, for he promised to tell us five things." The King asked him, "What was it that thou saidst to them?" And he up and replied, "Sire, I will tell thee the five things, but thou must pay me for them rupees five hundred. Then, and only then, can I tell these five things to thee." So the King sent for five hundred rupees, and gave them to him. (After he had told them) he tied up the money in his pouch, and the King did a deed. He doffed his royal garments, and donned those of beggary. Then he tied seven rubies under his arm and went forth to test these five things.

3. Moreover my Master said :—

First of all he went to the city where dwelt his sister. He mounted his horse, and when he arrived there he sent her this message, "I am fallen into poverty; so what else could I do but come to thee." And this was the word which she sent back, "Verily, I shall be put to shame in my father-in-law's house (if thou come to me)." Again he sent her these words in answer, "If it be not possible for me to come to thee, thou shouldst at least send me somewhat wherewith to fill my belly; and if thou send it, fasten thou it up carefully, and set thine own seal upon it." So this sister did a deed. She sent him a little rice in her bowl—it may have been orts, or it may have been fresh food. Upon it she set her own seal, and despatched it to her brother. As soon as he saw his sister's seal he accepted it, and there and then he buried it and hid it in the ground.

4. Then he set forth upon the road to his friend. When he came near he sent a man on to say, "My friend, I am come to thee. I have no more royal state, for I have been struck by the blow of poverty." And when his friend heard this he went forth and came to his friend, and cried, "Ah, my friend! Wherefore hast thou come to show thyself here (so far from my door)?" So together the two walk on. As they walked the friend seeth that the King is clothed in the weeds of poverty, and saith to him, "My

poshāk tūnthā t̄a yi ās^anā bōz^anā yi chu ʔamis
miskīnī hund poshāk yi ās bōz^anā kalⁱti shāhī kami
mukhā mahabat s̄āⁱth gau vāⁱtⁱ yārasund gara
yāran kūr^anas ziāfat lāy^akā pādshāh sap^anyes
ottāny zā kathā sar.

5. drāu vuñy zānānā haṇdis shah^aras kun vōt
at shehāras and kun atⁱ ās buḍ zānānā byūt
ʔamisandi gaⁱri dopun ʔamis buje zānānā ditam drōt
bu anā yāmis guris kh^ut gāsa drāu gāsa anāni
vuchun atⁱ gāsa maidānā at^u chu lōnān yi ās rakh
pādshahasunz ās lādān t̄ahā^u nyūk r̄atit panānis
mējeras nish koruk k̄ād rāt āye ʔamis chu gatān
pāⁱdā zānānā ak ʔamis mējeras ziāfat h^uet yi chu
bihit palangas p^ueth ziāfat thā^unas bōnt^a kanⁱ atⁱ
vatⁱ khyeni don^a vai hana h^arēyek yi dyutuk ʔamis
k̄āⁱdis kurhas ālau hatō k̄āⁱdyau yi khyau s̄āⁱny
t̄ethan k̄āⁱd rut khyān atⁱ chu panāni jāye behit
yimau doyou k̄ar tamis kuri at palangas phut t̄ar
kuruk ālau ʔamis k̄āⁱdis t̄a vuch t̄a yat palangas
phut t̄ar t̄ima tagi ʔamⁱ dop^anak phirit āny tagimna
hamsai ch^um ch^uān dophas vulā vōt ot ʔamis
zānānā parzā n̄au panun khāvand ʔamⁱ ās parzā n̄au
mut brōnt yeli yi battāhan di^a has yi zānānā che
dapān ʔamis mējeras vuñy kya karau yi chu myōn
khāvand yi gāte mārūn r̄atas rāt hukm d^utun
mārāvāt^alan dop^anak n̄iyūn yi k̄āⁱd gāte mārūn
vālinje gatyes yūrⁱ anān^u nyūk yi k̄āⁱd shah^aras
nebar ʔamⁱ dyut^anak savāl m^ue trāvⁱtoh yelā bo
chālāha atā but Khudāyas kun karaḥa zārā pār
trāvuk yelā vuchan āb^a hanā cholun atih atā but

friend, prithee present me with this royal robe that thou dost wear, and put on my poor garment instead thereof." For he looked upon the King's garb not as the garb of beggary, but thought of it as a royal robe. And wherefore that? It was because of the love he bare him. They went on and reached the friend's house, and there the friend made him a feast—such a feast as one should lay before a King.

In this way the King had tested two of the things.

5. Then went he forth to the city where dwelt his wife. When he had reached the outskirts he made his lodging in the house of an old woman, and asked of her a sickle that he might cut grass for his horse. So he went out to fetch the fodder, and came to a mead where he began to cut the grass. Now this mead was in the home farm of the king of that land, and the grooms ran up and seized him, and carried him to their officer, the Master of the Horse. They shut him up in prison, and when night fell he seeth a woman coming along with a dish of dainty meats for the Master of the Horse. He was sitting on a bedstead. She laid the dish before him, and they both sat down upon the floor to eat it. A few scraps remained over, and these they gave the prisoner. They called to him, "Ho, thou prisoner, eat thou these scraps and orts of ours." The prisoner accepted them and ate. And while he remained sitting by himself the two clipped and toyed together till the joint of the bedstead broke. Again they called to the prisoner, "Prithee see, the joint of this bed hath broken. Haply thou hast wit enough to mend it." He answered, "Yea, why should I not have wit therefor? My neighbours are carpenters." Said they, "Come hither." So he came, and then the woman recognized him as her own husband; though he had recognized her before when they gave him the scraps of food. So saith she to the Master of the Horse, "What now are we to do? This is my husband, he must be killed this very night of nights." So the Master of the Horse gave his command to the executioners, "Take ye away this prisoner. He must be slain. Bring ye us back his heart." So they led him forth outside the city, and to them made he a petition. "Let me free," quoth he, "that I may wash my hands and face and make my prayers to God before I die. So they loosed his bonds, and he

Khudā sābaṣ kun korun zāra pār ata p^oēs yiman
lālan satan p^eeth yim tat^o āsis gand^amatyⁱ maṭa
yiman dopun māravātlan tun hataṣ sa m^ee trāvyu
yela nom chu lāl sat tōr chu tohⁱ tun zan^en tre
chu m^en tohi nish.

6. ot^atāny kaⁱrin tōr kathe sare pāntim kath
gayas mashit āu vōt panen gara beye vanān chu
timan pānten zanen vanyu sa kya van^aau tohⁱ
pānt kathe yi votus phot phērit pādshāham kabe
kathe kaⁱrit sare dop^anak pādshāhan tōr kathe
yimau dophas kusa kusa dop^anak pādshāhan.

āsⁱ nāv ch^aṣa pāzⁱ pāⁱth^a āsⁱnas ।

yār chu na āsⁱnas titi puzuy ॥

zanānaṣ sa chenaṣ paneṣy yasinā pānas sāⁱth che
titi puzuy ।

dyār che bakār safaras titi puzuy ॥

yimaṣ tōr kathe karimau sar vuṣy van^aūm pānt^aum
kath dop^anas amⁱ shakhtan phut phērit rupⁱya hat
gat^aem dyun dyutanas pādshāhan dop^anas.

yūs rātas bēdār rōzi ।

suy z^ani rāje Vikarmājiteṣy kūr ॥

7. pādshāhan kar kām lāgun fakīr gau vōt rāja
Vikarmājitun gara nazar bāzau kar nazar khabar
dārau niye khabar amis rājas dop^ahas rāja sāba
fakira ak gomut pāⁱda yohoi dapān bu z^eenan rājasanz
kūr rāja vanān chuk phut phērit az tāny kāⁱtya
rāja zāda gamat^a at^e māre vun gau yi fakīr havālaṣ
Khudā ada yā lasa yā māri gat^au khāⁱlyūn kuthis
manz yatⁱ yi rājasanz kūr ās palang trāvhas shērit
khut fakīr palangas p^eeth amis khātūni ditan z^eer

found a little water, wherein he washed his hands and face, and made his prayers to God, the Master. As he thus did his hands fell upon the seven rubies that he had tied beneath his arm when setting forth upon his journey. Then said he to the executioners, "O sirs, let ye me go free. Here be these seven rubies. Keep ye four of them, one for each of you four, and keep the remaining three for me."

6. In this way he had tested four of the things, but the fifth he had forgotten. So he returned home, and asketh the five men, "Sirs, tell ye me what those five things were." Then up and answered that man, "Sire, how many of these things hast thou tested?" Quoth he, "Four." "Which ones?" they asked. Said the King:—

"True is it—a near relation is for when there is money.

True also is it—a friend is for when there is no money.

True also is it—thou canst only call thy wife thine own so long as she be with thee.

True also is it—money is useful on a journey.

These four things that ye told me have I tested. Now tell ye me the fifth." Replied that man to him, "A hundred rupees must thou give me." The King gave it, and he said:—

"He only will win Rājā Vikramāditya's daughter
Who keepeth awake by night."

7. And the King did a deed. He put on the garb of a mendicant faqīr. He went forth and reached Rājā Vikramāditya's palace. The discerners then discerned him, and the newsmen gave the news to the Rājā. Said they, "Your Majesty, there hath appeared a faqīr, and he saith, 'The Rājā's daughter I would win.'" And the Rājā said to them in answer, "Up to to-day, how many princes have gone to their death! Now hath this faqīr committed himself to God, that He may decide whether he live or die. Go ye, and lead ye him up to the chamber." And in the chamber where was the Rājā's daughter, a bed was ready spread. The faqīr climbed up upon it, and gave the lady a push. He conversed with her, and

ka'rin amis sâ'th kathe kathe ka'rit qarun kâm at poshâkas korun shakal insân hish pâne drâu dūr pahan byût naz^{ri} shamâ chu dazân amis khâtûni handi shik^{ma} manza drâu azhda tâu at poshâkas manz yat yi amⁱ fakîran yinsân h^u kurmut âs yiy chu dônân tap^r h^{evân} atⁱ yelina insân âs beye tâu yi azhda amis khâtûni shikmas manz amⁱ fakîran qar sargi balai che amis khâtûni handis shikmas manz nebar k^ê che na âu fakîr vôt beye at palangas nishi khâtûni diban zêr kathe ka'rin amis sâ'th at poshâkas korun beye insân h^u gau beye fakîr byût duri pahan. shamâ chu dazânⁱ athas k^{et} kaqin shamshêr amis khâtûni handi shikma manza log nâ'rini yi azhda log at poshâkas manz atani tujen shamshêr chu amis azhdahas kat^{ran} mōrun ka'rinas gañye tunun atⁱ palangas tal khut pâne at palangas p^{eth} shamshêr diban shând ta shung.

8. rât gaye âda subu log yini rāja Vikarmājitan dop mār^{vāt}elan gab^u yi fakîr âsi momut yohoi vālyūn az tāñy kâ'tya rāja zāda gamat^r mārā ta yi ti âsi momut ka't^r at kutis manz vuchuk fakîr vāre kāre zindai nazar bāzau qar nazar khabar dārau niye khabar rājas dop has rāja sa fakîr chu zindai rāja sâb khut pâne at kutis manz karān chu mubārak amis fakiras dapān chus fakîra ta vante k^{et}a pā't^r bachōk dapān chus fakîr bēdār rōzana sâ'th rāja sa kar nazar palangas tal rājan qar nazar vuchun palangas tal balāya ak trau mut fakîran mā'rit dapān chu fakîr amis rājas zabān kyah che qarmut rāja chus dapān puz chu Khudā chu kunuy fakîr

when they had finished conversing he did a deed. He folded his garments into the shape of a man, and went a short way off and sat down to watch. A lamp was burning, and by its light he saw a python issue from the lady's mouth.¹ It entered the garments which he had folded into the shape of a man. It shook them, and bit them over and over again, but when it found that there was no man within them, it retreated and again entered the lady's mouth. In this way did the faqir satisfy himself by his perscrutation that it was within the lady that there was an evil calamity dwelling, and that there was nought else outside her. Up came the faqir to the bed. He gave the lady a push, and held converse with her. He made his garments again into the shape of a man, and again went away a short distance to sit and watch. A lamp was burning, and in his hand he held his drawn sword. The python issued from the lady's mouth, and began to enter the garments. He raised his sword and smote it to pieces and slew it. He cut it into gobbets and thrust them under the bed. Then he climbed himself upon the bed, laid the sword beneath the pillow, and fell asleep.

8. The night came to an end, and dawn began to come, and to the executioners said Rājā Vikramāditya, "Go ye. This faqir is surely dead. Bring him too down, as ye did the others. Up to to-day how many princes have gone to their death, and he, too, must have died!" They went up into the chamber, and saw the faqir alive and safe and sound. The discerners then discerned him, and the newsmen gave the news to the Rājā. Said they, "Your Majesty, that faqir is of truth alive." His Majesty, the Rājā, himself ascended to the chamber, and made him gratulations, crying, "O faqir, tell me, prithee, how thou didst escape." Quoth the faqir, "By remaining awake. Your Majesty, cast thou a glance below the bed." The Rājā looked, and there saw he the calamity as the faqir had thrust it after he had killed it. Said the faqir to the Rājā, "What was the promise made by thee?" And quoth the Rājā, "True it is. There is no God but the one God." Then

¹ Literally, "belly," but as the python certainly came out *viâ* the mouth I use a word more suitable for Western ears when dealing with a lady.

chus dapān yi hasa chay atⁱ paneñy kūr ma disa
panun nishāna ditanas vāj amis fakīras fakīrasanz
vāj rat amⁱ rājan.

9. drāṇ fakīr vōt panun shahar fakīri hund
zhāma tunun kaⁱrit pādshāhī hund poshāk purun
dyūtun hukum lashkaⁱri nēru sa m^e sāⁱth.

10. dapān vustād guḍeñyī gau at beñye handis
shaharas yi pādshah ti ās bāja tārān ami suy
pādshahas anyin beñye paniñy thāunas bōnt^a kaⁱni
sa tami dohuch ziāfat yat tami beñye mohar āsus
p^retha karmut dapān chus yi ch^rā mohur chāny
dopⁿas phērit myeñyīy che dapān chus yi pādshah
buy kya gās tami dohuk miskin pāz pāⁱty chu
āshnāu āsⁿas.

11. hiban amis pādshahas ti lashkar dyūtun
kadam yārasund kun vōt yāras nish yāran kar
ziāfat yiman don pādshahiyan kit. rāt kaḍuk at^r
suban drāy.

12. dyūtun kadam at h^rahara sandis shah^aras
kun anān nād dit amis pādshahas dapān chus anuk
sa taha^r timau chu ch^rāñye rakh^e manza tūr
rutmut su kati chuk thāumut anik tahaⁱ dop hak
yus tohi tūr rutu rakhi manza su kati chu thāumut
yimau vun pādshaham asi chu kurmut havāle panenis
afsaras mējaras anuk mējar dop has nomau taha^ryan
kuruy havāla tūr su kati thāvut yi chuk dapān
m^e dyūt na taha^r chus karān gavāi pādshaham asi
kur tākhīt amis havāla dopⁿak amⁱ pādshahan yus
tami doho fakīr lāgit ās suy chuk dapān anyūk
māravātal tōr tim vanan pānai anik tim dapān

said the faqir to him, "Here, sire, is this thy daughter. Sire, give thou me the token (that I may claim her as my wife)." Then gave the Rājā his ring to the faqir, and took in exchange the faqir's ring from him.

9. Then departed the faqir and came to his own city. He put off his mendicant's weeds and clothed himself in royal robes. He gave the command to his army to set forth with him.

10. And my Master said :—

First of all went he to his sister's city. The king, her husband, was one of those that paid him tribute. He had his sister brought to him, and put before her the bowl of food that she had sent to him on that day, and on which she had set her seal. Quoth he to her, "Is this thy seal?" Replied she, "Mine it is." Then said to her the King, "It is I who was the beggar-man of that day. True it is that a near relation is for when there is money."

11. He took the army of that king also with him, and turned his footsteps towards his friend. And the friend made a feast in honour of the royalty of both these kings. The night they passed there, and at dawn they again set forth.

12. He turned his footsteps towards the city of his father-in-law. He sent for that king and said to him, "Prithee, send thou for thy grooms. They have caught a thief in the mead of thy home farm. Where have they put him?" They brought the grooms. Quoth he to them, "Where did ye put that thief whom ye seized in the mead of the home farm?" Said they, "Sire, we made him over into the hands of our officer, the Master of the Horse." They brought before him the Master of the Horse. They said to him, "These grooms made over to thy custody a certain thief. Where hast thou put him?" But he denied that he had seen him. Then the grooms gave testimony, "Sire, of a surety, we did make him over to this man's custody." Then quoth the King—the one who formerly had been dressed as a faqir—"bring ye the four executioners. They themselves will say what happened."

chuk yi pādshah tohi nish chu amānat tas fakīrasund
 su diyu yūr yimau māravāṭalau kar kām ka'dik
 yim lāl sat thāvik pādshahas bōnt² kani satau manṣa
 tulin tōr ka'rinak havāla dop²nak yim kam¹ āsyu
 d'itamaty dop²has fakīran ak¹ tam¹ kami bāpat su
 ās dyūt²mut yem¹ mējaran māraṇa bāpat dapān chu
 pādshāh amis mējaras kun me chuk na parzenāvān
 buy kya gōs su fakir yus kā'd ōstan kurmut guḍeny
 āyī sa khātūn ziāfat h'et kheyau yek jā h'r'au t'ut
 kuru me ālau dopūm volo kā'dyau yi kh'au sōn tūt
 tam¹ patā ās bo rōt m'e khyau tam¹ patā karu murde
 māzā'ry phutu palangas tar kurū me ālau tsa ma
 zānak yat palangas vāt ka'rit me dop²mau āny
 zānenā ham sāye chum ch'ān palangas dyūt²mau
 vāt ka'rit am¹ paneñ'e zānāna parzanāvus dop²nai
 t'e yū chu myōn khāvand yi chu āmut fakir lāgit
 yi gabe rātas rāt mārūn kur thas havāla noman
 mārevāt²lan yiman āu ār myōn yimau trāu has
 yele yiman dītim lāl sat tōr dītim tūn zanen tre
 thāymak amānat ya'ty kya chyum tim lāl tre tōr
 chim d'ūtmat noman tūan zanen ye'ty kya chūy
 tim ti kōlnas zima tahsīr.

13. dapān vustād dyūtun hukum paneñye
 lashka'ri koḍun yi mējar ti paneñy zānāna ti
 khanenāvun khod tanañāvin don²vai at khūdas kar
 nāviñy kañye kan at¹ chu lekhan sāhibi kitāb

shrāk sarp makhri zan bēvophā ;

14. drāu at¹ phirit yi pādshāh vōt at¹ rāja
 Vikarmājītun garā divān che rājas khabar pādshāh
 chu āmut paneneñy bāsan rāja chuk dapān sa cha

They brought them, and the King said to them, "Ye have in trust a deposit made by that faqir, give ye it here and now." Then those executioners did a deed. They brought forth those seven rubies and laid them before the King. He took up four of them, and gave them to them, as he said, "Who gave you these?" Quoth they, "A certain faqir." "And for what purpose?" "This Master of the Horse had made him over to us to be slain." Then said the King to the Master of the Horse, "Dost thou not recognize me? It is I who am that faqir whom thou didst imprison. At first came that lady to thee with a dish of dainty meats. Ye ate together, and some scraps and orts remained over and above. You gave a shout and called to me, 'Come, thou prisoner, eat thou these scraps and orts of ours.' So I came and took and ate. After that you clipped and toyed together, till the joint of the bed became broken. You gave a shout and called to me, 'Haply, dost thou know how to mend this bed?' and I replied to you, 'Yea, why should I not know? My neighbours are carpenters.' I mended for you the bed, and my wife saw that it was I. Said she to thee, 'This is my husband, he must be killed this very night of nights.' Thou gavest me into the hands of these executioners, and to them came compassion for me, and they let me go free. I gave them seven rubies. Four gave I, one for each of the four, and three I left with them in deposit for me. Now, here I have these three rubies, and four have I just now given to these four men. There, in their hands, are they also for thee to see." And in this way was his guilt proved against him.

13. And moreover my Master told me :—

He gave the order to his army. He dragged forth the Master of the Horse and his own wife. He had dug a pit and had them both cast into it, and had them stoned with stones until they died. On this subject verily a master of books hath written :—

Treacherous are a knife, a serpent, and the coquetry of a woman.

14. Thenceforth went again the King and came again to Rājā Vikramāditya's palace. Then gave they the news to the Rājā, "A king hath come and asketh for his wife." Then said the Rājā,

fakīrasunz pādshahasunz che ne pādshāh chus dapān
 buy gōs su fakīr m'e nish chu ch'ōn nishāṇa t'e
 nishī chu myōn nishāṇa dapān chus rāja tam' dohuch
 fakīrī kya gaye azich pādshāhī kyah gaye dapān
 chus pādshāh me āṣa heṣamataṣa kathe pānt timai
 āsus sar karān tam' āsum lāg^u mut fakīr rājan
 kaṛ kām ditinas sāth paneñy bāt drāṇ vōt panenis
 sheh^aras manz chu karān rāj.—vu salāma vu ikrām.

“Of a faqīr she is the wife, not of a king.” Quoth the King to him, “Verily, I am no other than that faqīr. I have with me thy token, and thou hast with thee mine.” Quoth the Rājā to him, “What meant the faqīrhood of those days, and what meaneth the royalty of to-day?” Said the King to him, “I had bought five things, and them was I testing, and therefore dressed I myself as a faqīr.” Then the Rājā did a deed. He gave the King his wife to be with him. The King went forth and came to his own city, and there he swayed the sceptre of his rule. This is the end, and may peace and honour attend ye all.

XI. FORSYTH SĀHIBAN SHĀR YELI
YĀRKAND ZĒNENI GAU

Yi m'e dyōt mai tih gaṣ ta bozān |

Yārkand anōn zēnān || 1

guḍeny dup malkānye kus ka'ri yohoi kār

Fōrsat chu zōrāvār |

rāje be Yārkand bāj^a gaṣ tārān

Yārkand anōn zēnān || 2

Landana p'eṭha Yārkand yimau kur tai

maushūr hā ṣopōr gai |

guḍeny Son^a marga chāvān posha mādān

Yārkand° || 3

huk^mma mah^arāj Butṭanis brō drāu

Balti tum age jāo |

piche jāo Kashmīr nāle chālān

Yārkand° || 4

rasat sai ṣopōr karhai tarfan

guḍa lug Maṛāj pargan |

tim vadān āsⁱ koṭ lagⁱ gār zān

Yārkand° || 5

timan Butṭa garan Kāshirⁱ thāvik

Butṭa bāy broh n'āvik |

gur bātⁱ dākas zumba che gāsa sārān

Yārkand° || 6

XI. THE SONG OF FORSYTH SĀHIB WHEN HE WENT TO CONQUER YĀRKAND.

The Mission of Sir Douglas Forsyth across the Hindūkush to Kashgar took place in 1873-4. It passed through Kashmīr, where people were collected to serve in the camp. Sābir, the author of this poem, describes the events attending the impressment of these camp-followers. He evidently believes that it was a military expedition to conquer Yārkand.

1. What I have seen, to that attend and thou shalt hear.
"Yārkand will we conquer for ourselves."

2. First, said the Queen of England, "Who can do this work?
A mighty man is Forsyth." To him she gave the order, "Seat
thyself upon the throne of Yārkand as its king, and from it levy
thou tribute. Yārkand will we conquer for ourselves."

3. They who wielded the sceptre of authority from London
unto Yārkand became famous over all the world. First halted they
in Sōnamarg¹ to enjoy the delight of the flower-meads. "Yārkand
will we conquer for ourselves."

4. Ahead went the order of the Mahārāj of Kashmīr to Tibet.²
"Ye Baltis, advance ye and then hasten ye to Kashmīr bringing
passports with ye. Yārkand will we conquer for ourselves."

5. The order for their assembling issued forth on all sides, and
at first the people were collected in Marāz.³ Lamenting were they
and crying "Poor ignorant souls, whither are we come?" "Yārkand
will we conquer for ourselves."

6. In houses of these Tibetans were Kāshmīris quartered, and
the brothers of Tibet were sent forward in advance. Horses were
stationed for the post, and yaks for collecting and piling grass.
"Yārkand will we conquer for ourselves."

¹ A celebrated upland in the Sindh Valley of Kashmīr, famous for the beauty of its wild flowers.

² i.e. Little Tibet or Baltistān. The people of this country are excellent carriers. They are represented as being despatched in droves to the rendezvous in Kashmīr. They are furnished with passports or certificates of dispatch.

³ One of the two divisions—Marāz and Kamrāz—of the Valley of Kashmīr. Marāz is the southern part of the valley, on both sides of the River Vēth above Śrinagar.

ba rai khumba khas zanānan che sumb^hrān
z^hūnte gāse vartāvān ;

aḡa āse pyāv^hlā kyē āse dujān

Yārkand° ॥

7

gurⁱ manga nāvⁱhai kukar gāman

chuh karun yimna zānan ;

hāri hāri karān āsi timan pak^hnāvān

Yārkand° ॥

8

kal^h kaⁿ dumbij ches laṭi kaⁿ lākam

gāṣa raz kanyek mah kam ;

gāṣa gaṇḍi tā zache zīn pāⁱrit soira sāmān

Yārkand° ॥

9

rasat kaⁱrtan aṇ^hhai nān gār

matⁱ chuk pan paneṇy kār ;

g^haja kaⁱrik krālan guḍeṇy l^heja sārān

Yārkand° ॥

10

krāje dup^h khāvandas nā dāṇa krālau

• kathu kit kōṇḍa vālau ;

kām hau che pak^hvaṇy āⁱmi gaṣu trāvān

Yārkand° ॥

11

gūr dop^h gūr bāye donovai nērau

gaṇ kit jāy shērau ;

vudre p^heth h^he gāsu lāu gau gāṣan lārān

Yārkand° ॥

12

kun^hā k^het dudā nut vāri h^het bāⁱri drāu

lōkan chu safarun thāu ;

tākīt dudā gūr jan^htuk bāgvān

Yārkand° ॥

13

7. Women were collected to help in distributing straw and fire-wood. Some of them were fresh from childbed, and others were heavy with child. "Yärkand will we conquer for ourselves."

8. Horses were demanded from villages that had naught but fowls. Their drivers knew not how to say "tchk", and could say only "här! här!",¹ as they urged them along. "Yärkand will we conquer for ourselves."

9. When they harnessed a horse they turned the crupper towards its head, and hung the bridle by its tail. Grass ropes did they use for strong binding-straps.² All the appliances that they had were pack-saddles³ of straw and saddles made of rags. "Yärkand will we conquer for ourselves."

10. Menial cultivators were impressed in proportion to the size of each village, and on the shoulder of each was laid the burden of some special duty. Like bundles of grass were they crowded together, as they carried cooking pots for the potters. "Yärkand will we conquer for ourselves."

11. Said the potter's wife to the potter, "O potter, thou art a fool. What need have we to put pots into the kiln? The business, dear, is a travelling one, and we must leave all uncooked food behind us (and bring with us our food ready cooked)." "Yärkand will we conquer for ourselves."

12. Said the cow-herd to his wife, "Let us both go forth and arrange a place for the cows. If we carry a wisp of grass upon our heads, the cows will follow at a run." "Yärkand will we conquer for ourselves."

13. He went forth, milk-pail on haunch, and carrying his load of pots. The people all were exhausted by their march, and to them the kindly milkman seemed as blessed as a garden-watcher of Paradise. "Yärkand will we conquer for ourselves."

¹ "Tchk" is the click made to encourage a horse, "här! här!" is what is said for the same purpose to a cow. The impressed drivers were unaccustomed to horses, and knew only the bovine expletive.

² The *kuññekh* is the term used for the two straps or ropes attached at the back of a Kashmiri saddle to secure blankets, etc. (Stein).

³ The *gand* is the term used for the Turkistan pack-saddle, which consists of two straw-filled pommels joined in front (Stein).

vāṭalⁱ dup vātūḡa bunai sera za
 chim mangān dāle muy ṭa ka ।
 ṭōrastā āṛ h^ṛet m^ṛeti hai pak^anāvān

Yārkand° ॥

14

(vātij vanān phērit)

phērit dabḡa hek vāṭal gānau

dabzi hek aṣⁱnau zānau ।

dap^aamak vāṭaj k^ṽe nai chum bōzān

Yārkand° ॥

15

shumār bōz hai tāⁱfādāraṇ

mang^alaj ahengāraṇ ।

vōḡe p^ṽeth yiran h^ṛet shrānz dakhe nāvān

Yārkand° ॥

16

kārau ditti bārau yingar katⁱ ṭārau

vān katⁱ jān shērau ।

hāl kya kur hak nāl gara nāvān

Yārkand° ॥

17

khush kya gōsai amōb gau jān

paṭa nyūk nāyid chān ।

baṭṭa daje atⁱ h^ṛet paṭa chuk lārān

Yārkand° ॥

18

musla hat karān tim^a āṣa pānevāṇy

kusuy kaⁱri nāyiz ṭa chān^ṽ ।

kaṭa vaṇ^ṽ kaⁱrit hai karau guzrān

Yārkand° ॥

19

Sābir tilavāṇye tāmat yūtuy van

yāmat khabar bōzan ।

tāny^o āṇ sāhib bā sōⁱri sāmān

Yārkand° ॥

20

14. The sweeper said to the sweeper's wife, "I shall never remember what I have to do. They expect me to provide leather and a cobbler's laces. They are sending me off, my dear, with a leather-cutter and a cobbler's awl." "Yārkaṇd will we conquer for ourselves."

15. And she replied, "Thou shouldst have answered them, O pimp of a sweeper.' Thou shouldst have said, 'I know not how to use them.''" "I did, my sweeperess, say that to them, but they heard me not at all." "Yārkaṇd will we conquer for ourselves."

16. The roll-call was cried for the artisans, and a demand was made for workers in iron. Each came bearing his anvil on his head, and leaning on his tongs as if they were a stick. "Yārkaṇd will we conquer for ourselves."

17. The blacksmiths grumbled and complained, "Where are we to look for coals? How can we aright arrange our smithy?" But somehow or other the officials made a makeshift for them, and set them a-forging horseshoes. "Yārkaṇd will we conquer for ourselves."

18. Very pleased did I become, and mighty good it seemed to me that last of all they impressed the barber and the carpenter (of my village), and that I saw them running after the others each with a kerchief of food in his hand.² "Yārkaṇd will we conquer for ourselves."

19. Their wives are holding a conference with each other. Say they, "Who is, then, now to support the barber's wife and the carpenter's wife? We shall have to earn our livelihood by hiring ourselves out for spinning thread." "Yārkaṇd will we conquer for ourselves."

20. Šābir Oilman³ only so much say, so long as they shall pay heed unto the news. At length came the Sāhib with all his retinue, saying, "Yārkaṇd will we conquer for ourselves."

¹ This is really a term of affection, much as we sometimes use abusive words in an affectionate sense, or talk of a "poor devil" in the language of pity.

² A thoroughly Kāshmiri sentiment, quite in keeping with the villager's indifference to the troubles of others. The author was evidently on bad terms with the barber and carpenter of his village (Stein).

³ The name of the poet.

XII. ĀKHUNASĀNZ DALĪL

1. Tāmⁱ sūy ās nechiv tōr tim^a nai prūsun bo
 budⁱ ās tuhⁱ vañyu kyah kār ka'r^u akⁱ dopus bo
 kare yimāmat bēy dopus bo parā bāng bēy dopus
 bo parā vāz lokat hi torim dopus bo kare tūr doha
 ak banyāu gau pādshāhas tūri vōt yeli pādshahā
 sund garā rūd vudanye tāny nerān tōrā vazīr beye
 pādshahāsanz kūr yi vuchuk atⁱ vudañye dop^unak
 tohⁱ kam chu yimau dop has tu kus chuk dop^unak
 bu chus tūr yimau dop^uhas asⁱ ti che tūr ka'rik
 gurⁱ za sapud savār ak yi ākhun beye yi pādshāh
 kūr dop^unas vazīran nēryū tohⁱ nasīyat hasā karai
 ak kat yina sa pādshāh kōḍⁱ sāt^h kat kuni karak
 bo hasā yimau patā tā tohⁱ nēr^u.

2. yim chu pakān pādshāh kōrⁱ che nā khabār
 yi chu nā m^e sāt^h ākhun zāda tas cha khabār yi
 chu vazīr gāsh lug phuleni vat^u gur^uau p^eethā bun
 gaye yi pādshāh kūr kul^e akis p^eeth atā but chulun
 vuchun at kul e manz lāl yi lāl tulun āyi h^et amis
 ākhun zādas nish tas che khabār yi chu vazīr vazīr
 kyē ās na yūt gāsh chu pholān tyūt chu yi lāl gah
 trāvān parza nāu amⁱ pādshāh kōr^e vazīr nā lāl
 tuluk sāt^h vātⁱ shahras akis manz atⁱ vuchuk
 pār^eehna atⁱ manz b^eethⁱ.

3. yi chu yivān amis pādshahās nish amⁱ
 sheharākis dapān chus bo behe naukar yi chus
 dapān kya naukrī karak dapān chus bo kare gur^uen
 hanz kismat yim che yimai kathe karān sakhta
 ak āu lāl pharōsh amis pādshahās kanāni lāl chis

XII. THE TALE OF THE ĀKHŪN.

1. There was once upon a time an Ākhūn,¹ who had four sons. One day he said to them, "I am now grown old, tell me therefore what professions you intend to follow." Said one, "I'll be a prayer-leader in a mosque." Said another, "I'll call the people to prayer." Said another, "I'll preach sermons." But the fourth and youngest said, "I'll be a thief." So one day he went off to the King's palace to steal something. As he stood outside it there came forth the Vizier and the King's daughter. When they saw him standing there he asked them who they were. "And who art thou?" said they. "I'm a thief," said he. "So are we," said they. Now they had brought out with them two horses, and he straightway mounted on one of them, while the princess got on the other. Then the Vizier said to him, "Go ye two in advance, and, sir, pay thou heed to this one piece of instruction—thou shalt not hold any love-talk with the princess. I will join you later on, but go ye two in advance."

2. So they went on, the princess thinking all the time that it was the Vizier, not the young Ākhūn, who was with her. By and by dawn began to blossom forth, and they dismounted by a stream, and to this went the princess and washed her face and hands. Her eye fell on a ruby lying in the stream. She picked it up and took it to the young Ākhūn, whom all the time she thought to be the Vizier, though it was not him at all. Then, as the dawn blossomed forth, the ruby emitted a brilliant light, and she saw for the first time that it was not the Vizier. So she kept the ruby to herself, and went on with him till they came to a certain city. There they found a small hut in which they made their lodging.

3. The young Ākhūn went to the King of that city, and asked him for employment. "What canst thou do?" asked the King. "I know how to look after horses," answered he. Now, even while they were yet speaking, there came a certain jeweller to sell precious stones to the King. He had two rubies with him. Then

¹ A Musalmān religious teacher.

za yi votⁱ sâyist yi chus dapân pādshaham ak lāl
 chu bēb^ahā byēk chu khuṭ at manz chu kyum dapân
 chus pādshāh ti kyata pā^ath^r āy tē bōzana dapân
 chus yi phirit pādshaham tākīt chus manz kyum
 phuṭa r^aūn hargā kyum drās na ada yi pādshahas
 khush ka^ari ti ga^aem karun har gā kyum drās
 tela ga^aem bakhshāyish diñy.

4. dapân vustād phut^aruk yi lāl amⁱ manza
 drāu kyum amⁱ sātha tun has sâyist nāu nahit lāl
 shināk pyās nāu gau yi lāl shināk panun gara doha
 doha chu kaḍān rātas bihān chu panani ga^ari dohas
 yivān chu lāl pasand karani amis pādshahasund
 nāyid gatān chu mast khāsani amis lāl shinākas
 tatⁱ chu vuchān amisunz yi zanāna yi ās khāb
 sūrat setā au yi nāyid vazīras mast khās^anas dop^anas
 ai vazīra zanāna che amis lāl shinākas yi shuybehe
 vazīrasandi ga^ari amis karte kyēta nukhta dop^anas
 ada kya yi vazīr gau amis pādshaha sanzi kōḍe
 dop^anas tā dap pādshahas m^aegate yis lāl shinākan
 gudeñyi lāl pasand kur tatⁱ hyu byāk lāl āsun dup
 pādshaha sanzi kōḍi pananis mā^alyis m^ae gate lālas
 h^au bē bahā lāl āsun au lāl shināk dop^anas pādshahan
 diṣa lāl anit tat lālas hyu au vōḍa lāl shināk vōtⁱ
 paneñye zanāna nish byūt top^a ka^arith yi chas dapân
 zanāna ti kyā zi chuk phikri gamut dop^anas phērit
 amⁱ lāl shinākan pādshah chum lāl mangān bēbahā
 su ka^ati ana dop^anas amⁱ zanāna gaṣ dap pādshahas
 ritas kyut dim kharj bo dimai lāl anit pādshahan
 dyutus kharj ritasumb yi anūn panun gara chu
 bihit khyavān nu chu gatān pādshahas nu chu gatān

the young Ākhūn, who now called himself a groom, up and said, "Your Majesty, one of these rubies is beyond price, but the other hath a flaw in it in the shape of a worm." The King asked him how he knew this. Said he in answer, "Sire, of a surety there is a worm inside it. Break it and see. If no worm then come forth from it, do unto me whatsoever your Majesty may please. But if a worm do come forth, I shall deserve a present."

4. Quoth my master :—

They broke the ruby into pieces, and sure enough a worm issued forth from it ; and from that time they gave him the title of "Royal Lapidary" instead of that of "Groom". So the Lapidary returned home, and the days passed. By night he stayed at home, and each day he attended court to examine rubies. The King's barber came one day to shave him, and there he saw the princess, who passed as the Lapidary's wife. Now she was very fair to look upon, and the barber went off on his rounds to shave the King's Vizier. "Said he, O Vizier, that Lapidary hath a wife, and she would verily adorn the mansion of a Vizier. Thou shouldst find him guilty of some failure in his duty." Quoth the Vizier, "Willingly, and why not?" and went off to the King's daughter. He told her to tell the King that she wanted another ruby just like the one that the Lapidary had first of all approved as beyond price. So she went to her father and quoth she, "Fain would I have another ruby beyond price, like unto the first." When the Lapidary came that day to the presence the King said to him, "Bring thou me another ruby like unto that one." The Lapidary returned home, and sat down there in silent consternation. Said the woman to him, "Why art thou so anxious?" Replied he, "The King demandeth from me a ruby beyond price, and where am I to find it?" Said she, "Go thou and say to the King, 'If thou wilt give me a month's expenses, I will bring thee the ruby.'" Well, the King gave him expenses sufficient for a month, and he brought the money home. There he stayed eating his food, not going to

beye kun rit gau āda divān ches yi su lāl yus tamⁱ
kul'e manṣa tu jān gau h'et pādshahas kar^anas salām
lāl thāu nas bōnta kani.

5. drāu phērit lāl shināk vōt panun gara rātha
kaḍun paneni ga'ri subhas āu nāyid mast khāsani
amis lāl shinākas mast muk^alāu nas khāsit tā drāu
nāyid pānas vōtⁱ beye amis vazīras nish dopun
vazīras kyē ṣa kartā amis lāl shinākas amis che
zanāna khōb sūrat ṣa shūybihe vazīraṣandi ga'ri
vazīr āu beye amis pādshaha sanzi kōr'e dop^anas
ṣa mang pādshahas lālan hund truṭ dop amⁱ pādshaha
sanzi koḍ'e pananis māⁱlis me gaṭi^r āsun lālan hund
truṭ lāl shināk āu pādshahas nish kar^anas salām
pādshah chus dapān lāl hasa gaṭ^anai āsanⁱ sethā
trātis sumb āu lāl shināk vōt panun gara yi ḥas
dapān zanāna lu^ti pāⁱthⁱ kyā zi chuk bihith yi chus
dapān phērith pādshah chum mangān az lālan hund
truṭ su kaⁱti anā bo dop^anas amⁱ zanāna k^je chana
phikir gaṭ pādshahas gāte h'un tren ritan kyut
kharj dyut^anas pādshahan kharj āu panun gara
h'et.

6. yi chu khyevān tā ḥ'avān yuttāñy yim tre
rit gai vu ḥas dapān yi zanāna amis lāl shinākas
dapān ches ye tā^ti m'e tami kulye manṣa lāl tu
jāu tami kul'e kul'e gāte khasun h'ur pahan tā^ti
chiy nāg tā^ti nāgas gāte andas kun dob khanun
tā^tr^r dobas manz bih zi ka^ttith tath nāgas p^reth
yinai gudeñy she zaⁿe srān karāⁱni timan kyē
ka^tiⁱ zina patā yiyiy timan shen zanyen hunz ziṭh
ṣa vasiy tat nāgas srān karāⁱni poshāk trāviy ka^rith

court or anywhere else. When a month had passed the woman gave him the ruby she had picked up out of the stream, and, taking it to the King, he laid it before him with a bow.

5. The Lapidary then left the court and returned home, where he passed the night. Next morning the barber came to shave him. When he had finished he went off to the Vizier. Said he, "Prithee, do somewhat unto that Lapidary. His wife is very beautiful. She would verily adorn the mansion of a Vizier." So the Vizier went again to the King's daughter and told her to ask the King for a ruby necklace. Quoth she to her father, "Fain would I have a ruby necklace." In due course the Lapidary came to the presence and made his bow. Said the King, "Sir, thou must bring unto me a number of rubies sufficient for a necklace." He went home, and the woman whispered to him, "Why art thou sitting here?" Replied he, "To-day the King demandeth from me a ruby necklace. Whence can I bring one?" Quoth she to him, "Thou needst not be anxious in the least. Go and take three months' expenses from the King." The King gave him the money and he returned to his house.

6. So there he stayed eating and drinking till the three months were passed. Then the woman said to him, "Thou knowest the stream from whence I picked up that ruby. Go thou up it a little way, and thou wilt come to a spring. Thou must dig a pit close to the source of the spring, and hide thyself therein. At first six females will come to bathe in the spring. Do thou nothing unto them; but afterwards thou wilt see coming the eldest sister of these six. She also will go down into the spring to bathe.

ba¹thi^s p^reth chōn gate ga^sun bū^ri pā¹thi^s gate ti
poshāk tulun.

7. āye she zaⁿye kur timau srān timan kyē
vunun na yiman patā āyi sathim^r za¹n^r trōv amⁱ
poshāk ka^rith ba¹thi^s p^reth pāne vu^s nāgas manz
āu yi lāl shināk bū^ri pā¹thi^r āu tā tulun yi a¹mi sund
poshāk gau tā byūth ath dobas manz amⁱ kur srān
ka^s ba¹thi^s p^reth vuchun atⁱ na poshāk ditun krēkh
dapān che dyau chuka yinsān chuka tas khudāyesund
chī khasam yim pā¹dā kuruk m^re mā kar sīras phāsh
yi tā ga¹iy ti dimai ami kurus ālau amⁱ dob^s manzā
dop^unas dim vādai Khudā yi bo mangai ti ga¹em
bōzun atⁱ p^reth dyut^unas vādai Khudā dyut^unas
poshāk poshāk tūn amⁱ nā¹l^r dop^unas kyah chum
hukum dop^unas amⁱ lāl shinākan te gate h^rūn m^re
sā¹thi^r pakān chu lāl shināk broh broh yi che pakān
patā patā.

8. dapān vustād amis chu nāv lāl māl pa¹ri vā¹i
amis lāl shinākasund gar.

9. dapān vustād yā a¹mis kathen harān lāl yā
chis a¹shis harān lāl doho sath sath rāth gaye āda
subu āu lāl sath tu¹l^r lāl shinākan gau h^reth pādshahas
ka¹nas salām lāl sath thāu nas bōntā ka¹nī pādshah
gau sethā khush.

10. lāl shinākan h^rūtus rukhsat vōt panun gara
patai vōtus yi nāyid amⁱ khōsus mast mast khāsīt
drāu vōt yi nāyid vazīras nish amis ti khōsun mast
dapān chus hā vazīr^s amis lāl shinākas gamut az
pā¹dā b^rēk zanāna sa che sethā khōbsūrat tamis gude
nyechi hāndi khotā sethā khōbsūrat k^rēbā karta

She will doff her clothes and leave them on the bank. Thou must then go secretly and carry off her garments."

7. The six females came and did their bathing, but to them said he nothing. Afterwards there came the seventh female. She doffed her clothes, and leaving them on the bank descended into the spring. He came secretly and carried off her garments and hid himself again in the pit. When she had finished her bath she went up again on to the bank, and saw that her garments were no longer there. She uttered a loud cry, saying, "Be thou demon or be thou human being, I make to thee an oath by the God who created thee. Put not thou my secret parts to shame, and whate'er thou ask will I give to thee." He then called to her from the pit, "Swear thou to me by God that thou wilt hear and agree to whatsoe'er I shall demand from thee." When she had sworn by God he gave her her garments, and she put them on. Then quoth she, "What is thy command?" and the Lapidary replied, "Thou must come with me." So they went along, the Lapidary in front, and the fairy following behind.

8. Saith my Master:—

Her name was Lālmāl, the Fairy, and they came to the Lapidary's house.

9. And moreover saith my Master:—

I know not which it was, but either at every word she spoke a ruby dropped, or else seven rubies fell each day from her mouth. The night came to an end and dawn appeared. The Lapidary picked up seven rubies and carried them off to the King. Making his bow he laid the seven rubies before him, and mighty pleased became the King.

10. The Lapidary took his leave from the presence and returned home. In due course came the barber and shaved him. When he had finished the barber went off to the Vizier and shaved him also. Said he, "O Vizier, a second wife hath now appeared for that Lapidary. She is very fair to look upon, much more fair even than the first. Prithee do somewhat to him. One of the wives

amis lāl shinākas akh che lā¹ki vazīr b⁷ēk che m⁷e
lāyak dop^unas pyōm hasā beye vanun pādshah kōḍ⁷i
gau yi vazīr dapān chu amis pādshah kōḍ⁷i ṭa mang
mā¹lis m⁷e gaṭe āsun rutunā kuḍ gaye pādshah kūḍ
panānis mā¹lis dapān ches m⁷e gaṭe āsun rutun^a kuḍ
pagā āu lāl shināk dapān chus pādshah anṣa rutun^a
kuḍ.

11. drāu lāl shināk vōt panun gara dapān chu
yiman zanānan don pādshah chum mangān rutun^a
kuḍ su ka¹ti anā bo phērith vut^us lāl māl pa¹ri
dop^unas gaṭ pādshahas mang tren ritan k⁷ut kharj
dyut^unas pādshahan āu h⁷eth panun gara doha doha
chu kaḍān tre r⁷eth gai āda lekhān che lāl māl
pa¹ri kākad dapān che a¹mis lāl shinākas gaṭ tath
nāgas p⁷eth ye¹mi manzā bo a⁷nythas ṭa¹t¹ manz
gaṭa yi kākad trāvun tōḍ^a khasī atho ṭa¹t¹ manz
āsi kuḍ ṭa¹t¹ ka⁷rzi thaph pān^a manz va¹s¹ zina.

12. gau h⁷eth yi kākad vōt ath nāgas p⁷eth
trāvun yi kākad ath nāgas manz h⁷ūthuy yi kākad
trāvun tyutuy khut āḍa atha a¹t⁷ athas manz rutunā
kuḍ diṭun ath thaph am¹ tha¹pi sā¹thī āv a¹mis hoṭ
nē¹rith hoṭ h⁷eth ti kuḍ h⁷eth ti āu pānas vōt panun
gara rāt gaye āda subahanas gau pādshahas karun
salām ka¹ḍi¹hen thāu nas bōnt^a ka¹ni pādshāh gōs
seṭhā khush.

13. h⁷ūtus rukhsat lāl shinākan āu panun gara
āu beye yi nāyid khāsun mast a¹mis lāl shinākas
mast khā¹sith drāu vōt a¹mis vazīras nish beye chus
dapān yiy vazīra a¹mis lāl shinākas chuk nā ṭa
vātān kun¹ka¹n⁷ a¹mis kartā kyēṭa gau yi vazīr a¹mis

is fit for a Vizier, and the other would suit me." Replied the Vizier, "I must, sir, again speak to the King's daughter." So he went and said to her, "Thou shouldst ask of thy father a jewelled bracelet." So the princess went to her father and quoth she to him, "Fain would I have a jewelled bracelet." On the morrow came the Lapidary to the presence, and to him said the King, "Bring me, sir, a jewelled bracelet."

11. The Lapidary went forth and came to his home. Said he to the two women, "The King demandeth of me a jewelled bracelet. Whence am I to bring it?" Then up and said to him Lālmāl, the fairy, "Go thou and ask the King for three months' expenses." The King gave the money to him, and he returned with it to his house. Each day passed day by day, and the three months became completed. Then Lālmāl the Fairy took a paper and wrote upon it. Quoth she to the Lapidary, "Go thou to the spring from which thou hast brought me, and therein cast this paper. Then from the spring a hand will rise, and on it will be a jewelled bracelet. Take hold of it, but descend thou not into the spring."

12. So he went off, taking the paper with him. He flung it into the spring, and even as he did so a hand wearing a jewelled bracelet rose from the water. He grasped hold of the hand, but did so with such force that he pulled the forearm off, and went off home with it and with the bracelet. The night came to an end and at dawn he went to the King. Making his bow he laid the bracelet before him, and mighty pleased became the King.

13. The Lapidary took his leave from the presence and returned home. Again came the barber and shaved him. When he had finished his job he went straight to the Vizier, and again addressed him, "O Vizier, thou dost not in any way get at that Lapidary. Prithce, do thou something to him." The Vizier went to the King's

pādshah kōḍṛi dapān chus ṭa chak pādshah khūḍ
ṭa gabiye āsun akoy kuḍ pādshahas gaṭe mangun
byāk gaye yi pādshah kūḍ dopun paṇanis mā'lis
m'e gaṭe āsun byāk kuḍ āu beye lal shināk kaṛun
salām dapān chus pādshah byāk kuḍ gaṭe āsun.

14. āu lāl shināk vōṭ panun gara dapān chu
yiman zaṇāṇan don az chum pādshah mangān byāk
rotun^a kuḍ divān ches lāl māl pa'ri paneñy vāj dapān
ches gaṭ tath nāgas p'ēṭh ta'ti nāgas a'kith kun chiy
pal buḍ ta'ti hāu myēn vāj su pal vu'thī thud ta'mi
ta'i' chai vath ta'mi va'ti vaṛ'za bun ta'ti chai m'ēn
vis say diyyi rutunā kur.

15. drāu yi lāl shināk vōth tath jāye hāvun tath
palas vāj pal vuth thud vuth ta'mi va'ti bun bun
vuchin khātūnā akh ku'niy zaṇy a'mi dop^unas ka'ti
ōsuk a'mi dop^unas lāl māl pa'riye dopuy rutunā kur
a'mis khātūnī pyau yād ta'misanzūy māj ās sa yas
rutunā ka'ris sāt^hi huṭ gayau nē'rith tas che akay
nur tas chu dōd paṇanis dilas rāy kaṛ a'mi khātūnī
yāñy m'ēñy mōj vātⁱ n'emis manoshas kheyē yi ās
sethā khōbsurat a'mis gau shōk dilas bo kare a'mis
sāt^hi nēth^r voñy yeli māje hund par tav^a pyau ath
jāye gau buñyūl a'mis dyūtun shāp kūr^anas kanye
phul thāvun chandās vātus māj uth dop^unas hatai
kūḍṛi m'e che yivān mānta buy yi chas nā h'evān
zima k'ē a'mi yeli zōr kurnas dop^unas chu manōsh
ṭa dim guḍ^a vāḍai Khudā bo kya karas nā kyē
vāḍai Khudā dyūt^unas a'mi kur chandā manza kañye
phul shāp tul^unas manōsh yūthuy ās t^a tūthuy rūd

daughter, and quoth he, "Thou art a King's daughter, shouldst thou have but one bracelet? Yet another shouldst thou ask of the King?" So she departed. Quoth she to her father, "Fain would I have yet another bracelet." Again came the Lapidary to the presence, and to him said the King, "Thou must bring unto me another bracelet."

14. The Lapidary took his leave and came to his own house. Said he to these two women, "To-day doth the King demand of me another jewelled bracelet." Then Lālmāl the Fairy gave him her own ring. Quoth she, "Go thou again unto the spring. Close by one side of it thou wilt find a great rock. Show thou my ring unto that rock, and it will arise and stand upright. Thou wilt find a pathway opening at its foot. Descend thou underground by the path and thou wilt find my crony-girl. She will give to thee a jewelled bracelet."

15. The Lapidary went forth and reached the spot. He showed the ring to the rock and it arose and stood upright. Down the path he went beneath the ground, and, deep down below, he saw a certain lady sitting all alone. Quoth she to him, "Whence comest thou?" Saith he, "Lālmāl the Fairy asketh of thee a jewelled bracelet." Then memory came to the lady. It was her mother whose forearm had been pulled off together with the former jewelled bracelet, and who now had but one arm. For that cause cherished the mother wrath within her heart. So the lady thought to herself, "So soon as my mother cometh she will devour this man." Now he was a mighty personable fellow, and her heart was filled with anxiety on his account, for she had determined to herself to marry him. Just then her mother's footsteps became audible, and the place was shaken by an earthquake. Thereupon the lady uttered a spell over him. She turned him into a pebble, and put it into her pocket. Then came to her her mother, "Aha! my girl," cried she, "I smell the smell of a mortal man." But the lady refused to admit that he had been there. When at last her mother pressed her sore, she said, "There is indeed a man. But first swear thou to me by God that naught wilt thou do unto him." So the mother swore to her by God, and she drew forth the pebble from her pocket, and uttered a spell over it, so that it became a man exactly as he

had been before. Quoth she to her mother, "This is he who is unto me as God. For him, and only for him, have I been seeking. It is he, and he alone, O mother, whom God hath sent unto me." Then said her mother, "Good. So let it be. Send thou a letter by his hand unto thy two brethren." Quoth she, "My mother, let it be thou that writest." So the mother wrote a letter, and gave it into the hand of the Lapidary. But the lady called him to her, and asked him to give her the paper. She looked at it, and on it by her mother were written these words, "If ye be indeed my sons, on the instant that he cometh to you, must ye kill this man." The mother had written this because she still bore in her heart the memory of the pain of her lost forearm. But the lady tore the paper into little pieces, and wrote herself another, "If ye be indeed my brethren, quickly must ye come. And for why? Because it is my wedding festival."

16. She wrote for him the paper, and by word of mouth gave she him this instruction, saying, "When thou shalt arrive thither, make thou first a bow, and having louted low, give thou to them this paper. They will offer thee dinner made of leathern pease, but these thou must not eat." As a substitute she gave him real pease to take with him, and said, "These be what thou must eat. Drop thou their leathern pease into the fold of thy breast-cloth and eat thine own pease in their stead. Thereafter they will ask thee to give them a little scratching." For that purpose she gave him a set of iron claws, "For," said she, "they are of a demon race, and these iron claws will give them but a pleasant titillation."

17. Bearing these instructions in his memory he set forth, and reached their abode. He made his bow to them and gave to them the paper. They offered him a dinner of leathern pease. He raised a gobbet of it to his mouth, but let it fall into the fold of his breast-cloth, while at the same time he took out his own pease and kept eating them. Thereafter they asked him to give them a little scratching. So he secretly donned the iron claws and with them scraped and scratched them. Then wrote they an answer to the letter after this manner. "We have no time to come unto thee, for we have been summoned by the holy Solomon. Haste ye, in the name of God, and make ye the wedding festival."

18. vāt ath hâu nak yi kākad kākad paḍuk
 karuk a¹mis sâ¹thⁱ yeñy¹vôl vû che yi khâtûn dapân
 a¹mis khāv²ndas panânis yetⁱ rôz kâ kinâ du¹nⁱhas
 manz gaṣak bu chas ṭa tâ¹bya a¹mⁱ dop²nas duny¹has
 manz gaṣau dop²nas a¹mi khâtûnⁱ vuñy yeli nērau
 myēn mōj da¹p¹y khyē ṭa mangum chōny gaṭas
 mangun vat²ranuk muslâ beye khyē ma¹n¹g²zas na
 vuñy yeli yim sakhr²ai dopuk a¹mi mâje mangun
 khyē ṭa dop²nas dim vat²ranuk muslâ tath chu nâu
 vuṭ²prang drâu a¹ti vâ¹ti panun gara gara vâ¹tith
 karun taiyâr roṭhuna kur gau h²eth pādshahas yi
 lâl shināk.

19. nâydan bōz lâl shināk vôt gaṣân chus
 nâyid gar² mast kâs²ni a¹ti vuchân chu triyim
 khâtûna drâu a¹ti nâyid puth phe¹rith vôt vazīras
 nish dapân chu a¹mis vazīras ha vazīra a¹mis lâl
 shinâkas che az triyim khâtûna yiman don hanḍi
 khuṭa khōb-sûrath sâ che lâyiki pādshâh akh che
 lâyiki vazīr b²ēk che m²e lâyak a¹mis lâl shinâkas
 kar the khyē ṭa dapân chus vazīr az vane bo
 pādshahas suy pādshâh ka¹ri a¹mis khyē ṭa va¹r²
 dâth su ma¹ri zanāna tre n²emau a¹sⁱ dop vazīran
 pādshahas pādshaham a¹mis lâl shinâkas che zanāna
 tre tiṭa chena pādshâhⁱ manz pādshaham ta¹mis lâl
 shinâkas rath ṭa kh²ē ṭa nukhta su guṭ galun tim²
 zanāna tre kar² huk dāk¹hⁱli mahala khân pādshahan
 kar fik²ra dopun manga has khyēṭa chiz ti chu anân
 sârui vuñy dapas bo m²ēnis m²â¹lisunz khabar gaṭe
 aneñy su cha jan² tas kinâ dōzakas.

18. He returned to the lady and her mother, and showed them the reply. They read it and carried out the wedding between him and her. Then said the lady to him who was now her husband, "Here wilt thou stay, or wilt thou return unto the world of men? Behold I am thy humble slave." So he said that he would return to the world of men, and quoth the lady to him, "Now, when we shall set forth, my mother will tell thee to ask of her a gift. And thou must ask for but one thing, a certain skin mat. Ask thou for it alone, and for naught else." So, as they were preparing for their journey her mother said to him, "Ask thou of me some gift," and he said to her "Give me the skin mat that is called the *wutsha prang*, or 'flying-couch'." Well, they went forth from there and reached his home. As soon as they arrived she made ready for him a jewelled bracelet, and the Lapidary took it to the King.

19. The barber heard that the Lapidary had come home, and goes to his house to shave him. There sees he the third lady, and straight returns he to the Vizier. Said he to him, "O Vizier, to-day that Lapidary hath a third lady, more fair to look upon than the other two. She is fit for the King. Another is fit for a Vizier, and yet another would suit me. Prithee, do thou somewhat to this Lapidary." Quoth the Vizier to him, "To-day will I tell the King, and His Majesty himself will lay some trap for him. Then he will die, and the three women will be ours." So the Vizier said to the King, "Your Majesty, that Lapidary hath women three, and women like unto them are not in the whole kingdom. Sire, prithee, seize thou upon some fault of this Lapidary, and destroy him. Then will the three women become inmates of thy harem." The King considered a while and said, "No matter what thou mayst ask of him, that all and sundry doth he bring. Now will I say unto him, "Thou must bring me news of my father, whether he be in heaven or whether he be in hell."

20. dapān vustād āu lāl shināk pādshahas karun salām pādshāh chus dapān az tāny yi m^{ye} vunmai ti bōzuth t^{ye} az gāṣe mē^{nis} mā^{lis}unz khabār aneñy su cha janatas manz kinā dōzakas drāu lāl shināk vōt panun garā dapān chu a^{ti} yiman zanānan tren az chum dapān pādshāh mē^{nis} mā^{li} sunz khabār aneñy bo kya kare ath su che khabār kā^tva va^{ri} gamut⁷ tas mom^{atis} yi vutās khātūn yi hoi yi yasa rothuna kā^ri ās karān sā ās pā^{ri} ba Khudā a^{mi} dop^{nas} kh^ē chā nā fik^r gaṣ haṣ khar^j beye dapus pādshahas chōn⁷ gāṣe zūn somb^{arun} mā^dānas manz zūn gāṣe somb^{arun} bē shumār.

21. somb^{rau} pādshahan zūn bēshumār a^ti p^{reth} khuṭ yi lāl shināk yi mus^{han} vata^rith a^ti p^{reth} byōth pāne a^{mis} dopun pādshahas tā kya gāṣiy anun mā^{lis}sund nishānā yi vothus pādshah dop^{nas} akh gāṣiy anun jan^s tukh m^{eva} beye gāṣiy anun m^ēnis mā^{li}sandi daskatā khath dopun yiman diyu yath zinis nār so pā^{ri}.

22. dapān vustād yiman yeli ath zinis nār dyuth yivān chu nā kuni bōz^{na} yi lāl shināk lāl shinākan dyuth ath mus^{las} kas^m dop^{nas} m^{ye} gāṣe vātun panun gar^s kah lagimnā dēshun dapān tuv^y a^{mi} lāl shinākan aḥ muṣ^{rin} tā vōt^{muth} garā panun a^{mi} khā tūnī kar kāma habjōshī karun m^{eva} jan^s tukh dān taiyār beye likhun khath ath karun a^{mis} pādshah^sandis mā^{lis}sund daskath beye mohur a^ti manz likhun pādshahas chōn⁷ gāṣa m^{ye} nish vātun vazīr h^{eth} beye nāyid h^{eth} tithai pāthi yithā

20. And saith my Master :—

The Lapidary came to the King and made his bow. Quoth the King to him, "Hitherto hast thou hearkened unto whatsoever command I gave to thee. To-day must thou bring unto me news of my father, whether he be in heaven or whether he be in hell." The Lapidary departed and came to his own house. Quoth he to these three women, "To-day the King telleth me to bring news of his father. What am I to do? How know I even how many years have passed since he hath died?" Then up and spake the lady who had made the jewelled bracelet (now she was a fairy who was obedient unto God), "Let nothing prey upon thy mind. Go thou, and ask of him expenses. Then say thou to the King, 'Thou must gather together for me firewood. In the plain let there be gathered together bundles of fuel beyond count.'"

21. The King assembled and piled firewood beyond count, and the Lapidary ascended thereon. He spread upon it the skin mat, and thereon he took his seat. Quoth he to the King, "What token from thy father shall I bring?" and up and said the King, "First must thou bring unto me a fruit from the garden of paradise, and secondly must thou bring unto me a letter signed by my father." Said the Lapidary to the people standing round, "Set ye the firewood alight on all four sides."

22. And moreover saith my Master :—

When they had set the pyre alight, the Lapidary could no longer be seen for fire and smoke. He uttered a charm to the skin mat, saying, "I would arrive at mine own house, but have a care that no one see it." He closed his eyes, and when he opened them he found himself at home. Then that lady did a deed. Of the seven metals¹ she prepared a fruit, a pomegranate of the Garden of Heaven, and moreover she wrote a letter to which she put the signature of the King's father, and sealed it with his seal. And this was what she wrote to the King: "Thou must come unto me

¹ The *haft-jōsh* is an amalgam of iron, antimony, lead, gold, tin, copper, and silver.

pā¹th⁷ lāl shināk m⁷e nish vōt kakad karun havāla
 a¹mis lāl shinākas beye dyūth^unas athas khyath
 yi dān.

23. atāny gai tōr do yi nār gamut teta path
 rōd^amut sūr yi lāl shināk drāu longū¹th¹ kārith
 sulā voth ath sūras manz divān chu duleñy naz^ar
 bāzau kār¹i naz^ar khābardārau niye khab^ar dop^uhas
 pādshaham a¹mi sūra manza gatān che sus^a rārai
 yi ma ā¹s¹ lāl shināk āmut yim che yimai katha
 karān nazar chak ōkun āu vōda lāl shināk athas
 kh⁷ath h⁷eth dān beyes athas kh⁷ath h⁷eth khath
 kār¹in pādshahas salām dān thāunas bōnt^a ka¹ni
 khath thāunas bōnt^a ka¹ni yi khath mut^arun paḍun
 ath l⁷ukhmut bo kyā chus jan^a tas manz chōn⁷ gaṭa
 vātun yūr⁷ vazīr h⁷eth beye nāyid h⁷eth jal^ad.

24. pādshāh chu karān fik^ara m⁷e dapyau yi lāl
 shināk ga¹li yi āu mā¹lisanz m⁷e khabar h⁷eth dapān
 pādshah a¹mis lāl shinākas bu kh⁷athā pā¹th⁷ vāte
 tat jan^atas manz dop^unas lāl shinākan yūth z⁷ūn
 m⁷e kyuth sōmb^arāvuth tīth¹ tre gatun sōmb^arāva¹ni
 jal^ad vātak jan^a tas manz sōmb^a rau pādshahan z⁷ūn
 bēshumār a¹t¹ p⁷eth karanāvun vat^arun a¹t¹ p⁷eth
 khuth pāne beye vazīr beye nāyid d⁷ūthuk zinas
 nār to pā¹r¹.

25. dapān vustād dud yi pādshah beye vazīr
 beye nāyid trin^a vai ga¹li vōt ath lāl shinākas nish
 su vazīr yus vazīr pādshah kūr h⁷eth ās talān tā
 sam^a kukh ākhun khuth suy vōt a¹mis lāl shinākasund
 gara pane vā¹ni ka¹rikh kathe bātha vonus a¹m¹ lāl

with thy Vizier and with thy barber, just in the same manner as the Lapidary hath come unto me." This paper she made over to the Lapidary, and in his hand she laid the pomegranate.

23. By this time four days had passed and the fire became extinct, leaving naught but ashes. The Lapidary went forth wearing only his loin-cloth, and rolled himself in these ashes. The discerners then discerned, and the newsmen brought the news. Cried they, "Your Majesty, there cometh a sound as of rustling from the ashes. Can it be that the Lapidary is returned?" And while they were yet speaking these words and gazing towards the pyre, there came forth from it the Lapidary, in the one hand holding a pomegranate, and in the other the letter. Having made his bow to the King, he laid the pomegranate and the letter before him. The King opened the letter and read it, and this was its contents, "I, of a truth, am in heaven. Thou must come hither speedily, with thy Vizier and with thy barber."

24. The King considered awhile, "I said unto myself that this Lapidary would come to destruction, and, lo, he hath come to me with news from my father." Quoth he to the Lapidary, "How can I convey myself to that abode of bliss?" Replied the Lapidary, "Thou must gather together three times so much firewood as thou didst gather for me, and then speedily wilt thou arrive in heaven." The King gathered together fuel beyond count. Upon it he made them spread a mat, and upon it he ascended and sat, himself with the Vizier and the barber. They set the pyre alight on all four sides.

25. And my Master saith:—

Burnt up was the King, burnt up was the Vizier, and burnt up was the barber. The three became utterly destroyed. And from his home came to the Lapidary's house that first Vizier, the one who had been eloping with the princess when he met the young Akhūn. Together held they mutual converse, and the Lapidary told him of his journey, and of all the villainy that the Vizier and the barber

shinākan yi panun safar yūs aⁱmⁱ nāyidan tā vazīran
 aⁱmis ās pēsh on muth dop^unas paneñy khātūn ninsa
 pānas yesa yi lāl māl pa^riⁱ ās tas d^rūthun rukhsath
 yesa yi patā añyēn z^rēnith sa thāvun pānas.

26. dapān vustād su vazīr byōth pād^ashāhī kar^ani
 lāl shināk byōth vazīrī kar^ani.—aslā malaikum vālai
 kum salām.

had done unto him. Said he to him, "Take, sir, thine own lady to thyself." But as for Lālmāl the Fairy, he gave her leave to return to her home, while she whom last of all he had won for himself, her he kept with him as his wife.

26. And saith my Master:—

The Vizier ascended the vacant throne and ruled right royally, and the Lapidary was appointed by him to the Viziership.

And may the peace be upon you, and on you be peace.



THE TEXT OF THE TALES

AS TRANSCRIBED BY

PANDIT GÖVINDA KAULA

With interlinear translation into English

I

1. Shēhan-shāh Sultān-i-Mahmūd-i-Gaznavī
The-king-of-kings Sultān-of-Mahmūd-of-Ghazni
ōs^u karān pāna mulkan pōravī.
was making himself (of-his-)lands protection.
2. Phakīr lōgith ōs^u phērān wāna-wān
Faqr having-taking-the- be-was wandering from-shop-
appearance-of to-shop
“myāni-ah^aday āsi mā kāh nōtuwān.”
“(In-)my-time may- I-wonder- anyone feeble.”
there-be if
3. Jāyē-akis ōsⁱ karān dwā-yi-khōr
(In-)place-a-certain they-were making prayer-of-welfare
ad^ala-tāmⁱ-sandi-sōty āsakh cēshma sēr.
justice-his-by were-of-them the-eyes satisfied.
4. Jāyē-akis wuchun hānzāh akh alīl
(In-)place-a-certain was-seen-by- a-certain- one wretched
him fisherman
muhima-sōtin ōs^u gamot^u suy zalīl.
poverty-by was gone he-verity brought-low.
5. Muhima-sōtin ōs^u trāwān āh ta wōsh,
Poverty-by (he-)was emitting sighs and groans,
muhima-sōtin tas na rūd^umot^u kāh-ti hōsh.
poverty-by to-him not remained any-even sense.

6. **Yōra zālāh ôs^a lāyān gāṭa sān**
 Whence a-certain-net (he-)was casting skill with
tōra zālas ôsus-na kēh khasān.
 thence to-the-net was-for-him-not anything rising.
7. **Dopus shēhan "kar mē sōtin böj¹-bath**
 It-was-said- by-the- "make me with sharing
 to-him king,
"lāy zālāh, yād-i-Alāh dilas rath."
 "cast a-single-net, memory-of-God to-the-heart seize."
8. **Lōyun zālāh tōra khot^a tas gāḍa-hath**
 Was-cast- a-single- thence arose for-him fish-a-
 by-him net hundred
pātashēhas bōṇṭh-kun āv suy hēth.
 the-king before came he-veryly having-
 taken(-them).
9. **Gāḍa-hatas badal dyut^anas mōhara-dyār**
 For-the-fish- in-exchange was-given-by- coin-wealth
 hundred him-to-him
lāl nigīn māl mōktay wūṭha-bār.
 rubies jewels property pearls-veryly camel-loads.
10. **Rāth barith pātashēhan dyutus nād**
 Night having-passed by-the-king was-given- a-summons
 to-him
"t^ay chukh myōn^a shērikh nāmurād.¹
 "thou-veryly art my sharer without-hope.
11. **"Muhim kāsawun^a hēkmat-i-Parwardigār,**
 "Poverty expeller (is-)the-skill-of-Providence,
"tāph shēhul^a sarda garam now^a bāhār.
 "sunshine cold coolness warmth new spring.

¹ *Nāmurād* is the word given by Hātim. A version of the poem current in Śrinagar has *bā-murād*, with hope. In Kashmiri, *nā-murād* means "without hope or expectation".

12. "Wanayēy, 'zan banda mōnzur zāsanuy'
 " 'kāṭa-hēkmūt^a muhim tagiy kāsunuy.' "
 " 'by-how-much-skill poverty will-be-possible- to-be-expelled-
 for-thee verily.' "

13. Āth¹-andar chuy wustādāh wanān zār,
 This-very-in is-veryly a-certain-teacher saying prayer,
 "jumala ālam banda Ahmad wumēdwār."
 " (on-Him-from- world the-slave Aḥmad (is-) hopeful."
 whom-is-)the-entire

¹ The meaning of the line is unknown. Hātīm gives it as what he has learnt by tradition. As regard *zāsanuy*, informants in Śrīnagar tell me that it is not a Kāshmiri word. Hātīm says that it is an "old" word which is unintelligible to him. The Śrīnagar version is :—

"Wanay, 'yiy zān, banda, mōnzur tē āsunuy,'
 "I-would-say- 'this know, slave, accepted by- it-is-to-be,'
 to-thee thee
 which is intelligible.

II.—TÔTA-SÜNZÛ KATH

PARROT-OF THE-STORY

1. Dapān wustād,—

1. (Is) saying the-teacher,—

Shēhar akh gav, Shēhar-ē-Yīrān. Tātⁱ
 Country one went (i.e. is), the-country-of-Īrān. There
 ôs^a pātashēhāh; tamis^ay chuh nāv
 there-was a-certain-king; to-him-verity is the-name
 Bah^adūr Khān. Tāmⁱ ôs^a kor^amot^a bāg
 Bahādūr Khān. By-him was made a-garden
 zanānan-kyut^a. Tath ôs^a-na wath gōrzānas.
 women-for. For-it was-not a-path for-a-stranger.
 Tath bāgas-manz gav pōda phakīrāh.
 That garden-in went (i.e. became) manifest a-certain-faqr.
 Nazar-bāzav kūr^a nazar. Khabar-dārav
 By-the-watchers was-made sight. By-the-informers
 niyē khabar amis-pātashēhas. Dopukh,
 was-brought information to-that-king. It-was-said-by-them,
 “phakīrāh tāv bāgas-manz.” Būzun
 “a-certain-faqr entered the-garden-in.” Was-heard-by-him
 pātashēhan, hyotun sōty wazīr.
 by-the-king, was-taken-by-him in-company the-vizier.
 Gay tath-bāgas-manz, wuchun ati phakīr.
 They-went that-garden-in, was-seen-by-him there the-faqr.

2. Lachē-nôw^a chuy har-wati bīnāh.
 2. He-who-has-a-hundred is-verity on-every-path seeing.
 thousand-names (i.e. God)

Bōz, wōphādōrī ankāh.
 Hear, loyalty (is) a-rara-avis.

"Hā Phakīrō, yōr kōr bākhō?

"Ho Faqīr-O, here where didst-thou-enter-O?

"Katikō chukh? Kati-pēṭha ākhō?"

"Of-where art-thou? Where-from didst-thou-come-O?"

Phakīr dapān,—

The-faqīr (is) saying,—

"Kor^u mē sölāh. Tuhond^a khēv mē kyāh?"

"Was- by- a-stroll. Your was- by- what?"
made me eaten me

Bōz, wōphādōrī ankāh.

Hear, loyalty (is) a-rara-avis.

3. Pātashēhas bōṇṭha-kani pōshē-thūr^u.

To-the-king front-towards (was) a-flower-shrub.

Athⁱ-tal mumot^a bulbulāh. Yēli

It-veryly-below (was) dead a-certain-nightingale. When

yimau amis-phakīras khashēm kor^u, tēli pēv

by-them to-that-faqīr wrath was-made, then fell

phakīr pathar wasith, mumot^a bulbul

the-faqīr downwards having-tumbled, the-dead nightingale

gav thod^a wōthith. Pātashēhas hōwun

became erect having-arisen. To-the-king was-shown-by-him

yih virⁱd. Gav nīrith; phīrith

this magic-power. He-went having-emerged; having-retained

biyē āv, bulbul mūd^a biyē, phakīr

again he-came, the-nightingale died again, the-faqīr

gav biyē zinda. Hyotun nērun, yim

became again alive. It-was-begun-by-him to-go-forth, they

chis	karān	zāra-pāra.	Dapān
are-to-him	making	entreaties.	Saying

chis,—

they-are-to-him,—

" Hā	phakīra,	khizmath	karay,
" Ho	Faqr-O,	service	will-I-do-to-thee,

" Dōda-harākⁱ	khōsⁱ	hō	baray.
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" Milk-cream-of	cups	O	will-I-fill-for-thee.
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" Khāsa	pōlāv	macāma	khēkh-na ? "
" Special	pilaos	(and) macāmas	wilt-thou-not-eat ? "

Bōz,	wōphādōrī	ankāh.
Hear,	loyalty	(is) a-rara-avis.

4. Yus	vir^d	phakīras	ōs^a,	suy
What	magic-power	to-the-faqr	was,	that-verity

bōwun	amis-pātashēhas.	Āmⁱ-pātashēhan
was-confided-by-him	to-that-king.	By-that-king

bōw^a	wazīras.
it-was-confided.	to-the-vizier.

Kor^a	tarbyēth	pātashēhan	wazīras,
Was-made	instruction	by-the-king	to-the-vizier,

Suti	mah^aram	korun	ath-sīras.
He-also	intimately- acquainted	was-made- by-him	for-this-secret.

Gay	sōlas	shikāras	yēg-jāh.
They-went	for-excursion	for-hunting	together.

Bōz,	wōphādōrī	ankāh.
Hear,	loyalty	(is) a-rara-avis.

Tōta **mumot^u** **wuchukh** **dar** **biyābān,**
A-parrot dead was-seen-by-them in the-forest,

“**Hā** **wazīrō,** **āsihē** **shūbān.**

“Ho Vizier-O, it-would-have-been beautiful.

“**Zuv** **amis-manz** **thāvtan** **sāthāh.”**
“(Thy-) soul this-one-in place-please-it for-a-certain-time.”

Bōz, **wōphādōrī** **ankāh.**
Hear, loyalty (is) a-rara-avis.

Dop^u **wazīran,**
It-was-said by-the-vizier,

“**Pātashēham,** **yūt^u-kōl^u** **mumot^u,**
“King-my, for-a-long-time (it-is-) dead,

“**Phakh** **chus** **yiwān,** **khabar**
“Stink is-from-it coming, news (i.e. who knows ?)

kar **chuh** **gamot^u.**
when it-is gone (dead).

“**Chusna** **ṭaharān;** **wanta-sa** **kara kyāh.”**
“I-am-not waiting (i.e. able to say-please-sir I-shall-do what.”
stay here);

Bōz, **wōphādōrī** **ankāh.**
Hear, loyalty (is) a-rara-avis.

5. Pātashēh **karān** **zāra-pāra** **wazīras**
The king (is) making entreaties to-the-vizier

ami-bāpath. “**Bōh** **wuchahan** **tōta** **kyuth^u**
this-for. “I would-see-it the-parrot how

āsihē **shūbān.”** **Āmⁱ** **būz^unas-na**
it-would-be beautiful.” By-this-one was-heard-by-him-for-
him-not

wazīran **kēh.**
by-the-vizier anything.

Dopⁿnakh, “**mūd^u** **wazīr,** **guri-pēṭha**
It-was-said-by-him-to-them, “died the vizier, horse-from

wasith-pēv.”
having-tumbled-he-fell.”

Khabardārav **niyē** **say** **khabarāh.**
By-the-informers was-brought that-very one-piece-of-news.

Bōz, **wōphādōrī** **ankāh.**
Hear, loyalty (is) a-rara-avis.

7. Āmⁱ-wazīran **yēli** **kūr^u** **kōm^u,** **ṣāv**
By-that-vizier when was-done the-deed, he-entered
pātashēha-sandis-marīs-manz, **tuj^un** **athas-kēth**
the-king-of-body-in, was-raised-by-him the-hand-in

shēmshēr, **ath-pananīs-marīs** **korun** **rēza.**
a-sword, to-that-his-own-body was-made-by-him piece(s).

Ath-lashkari **dopun,** “**nīrīv tīrandāz** **biyē**
To-that-army it-was-said-by-him, “go-forth archers also

bandūkbāz. **Yus** **māriwa** **tōta,** **tamis**
gunners. Who will-kill-of-you a-parrot, to-him

baniv **bakh^acōyish.”** **Āmⁱ-tōtan** **yēli**
there-will-become a-present.” By-that-parrot when

būz^a, **ta** **ṣol^u.** **Gav** **tas** **phakīras-**
it-was-heard, then he-fled. He-went that fakīr-

nishē, **yus** **tath-bāgas-manz** **ōs^u** **tami-dōha.**
near, who that-garden-in was (on-) that-day.

Hukum **dyutun^uy** **tīrandāzan,**
Order was-given-by-him-verbatim to-the-archers,

“**Kan** **thāv^ttav** **myānēn-nāzan.”**
“Ear place-ye-please to-my-blandishments.”

Tōta	māranas	dyut^unakh	photuwāh.
The-parrot	for-killing	was-given-by-him-to-them	a-certain-decision.

Bōz	wōphādōrī	ankāh.
Hear,	loyalty	(is) a-rara-avis.

8. Yus	as^l	ōs^u	pātashāh,	suh	chuh
Who	real	was	king,	he	is

tōtas-manz	phakīras-nishin.	Suh	tōta	kaīsi
the-parrot-in	the-fakīr-near.	That	parrot	by-any-one

mōr^u-na.	Dōha-aki	drāv	yih	pātashēh
was-killed-not.	On-day-one	issued	this	king

sōlas	shikāras.	Wōt^u	jāyē-akis.	Ati
for-excursion	for-hunting.	He-arrived	at-place-one.	There

wuch^un	miñē-mūr^u.	Amis^uy	kūr^ukh
was-seen-by-him	a-hind.	To-this-one-veryly	was-made-by-them

lār,	Ūñ^ukh	lashkari-manz.	Dop^unakh
pursuit,	She-was-brought-by-them	the-army-in.	It-was-said-by-him-to-them

ām^l-pātashēhan,	“yēs-kān^l	yih	taliv,
by-this-king,	“whom-from-near	she	may-escape,

tas	dimav	gardan.”
to-him	I-will-give	the-neck.”

9. Dapān wustād,—

(Is) saying the-teacher,—

Ami-miñē-mari	tuj^u	wōṭh,	pātashēha-sandi-
By-this-hind	was-raised	a-leap,	the-king-of-

kala-pēṭh^l	ṭhuñ^un	wōṭh,	ṭūj^u.	Lōris
head-over	was-thrown-by-her	a-leap,	she-fled.	They-ran-for-her

pata. Yus suh tōta ôs^u, yüh ôs^u phakīras-
after. Who that parrot was, he was the-fakir-

nishē. Phakīr ôs^u sōhib-ě-āgāh. Dopun
near. The-fakir was a-master-intelligent. It-was-said-by-him

amis-tōtas, yēs-manz yih pātashēh ôs^u,
to-this-parrot, whom-in this king was,

dop^unas, "gath, sa, nēr. Az labakh
it-was-said-by- "go, sir, go-forth. To-day wilt-thou-take
him-to-him,

panun^u mođ^u." Yim chih amis-miñě-marě-pata
thine-own body." Who are this-kind-after

lārān, nakha rōzān chěkhna.
running, near remaining she-is-to-them-not.

10. Dāpān wustād,—

(Is) saying the-teacher,—

Ati ôs^u mumot^u hāpuh. Pātashāh tāv
Here was a-dead bear. The-king entered

amis-hāpatas-manz. Lāryāv. Yus yih
that-bear-in. He-ran. Which this

pātashāha-sond^u mor^u ôs^u yih trōwun
king-of body was this was-abandoned
by-him

atiy.
there-veryly.

Shod^u būzun tōtan. Lāryāv.
News was-heard-by-him by-the-parrot. He-ran.

Kuli-dadari-manz-hau prāryāv.
Tree-hole-in he-waited.

Mor^a	lobun.	Kâr^ttōs	marhabāh.
The-body	was-taken-by-him.	Make-please- ye-for-him	a-wish-of-good- luck.

Bōz,	wōphādōrī	ankāh.
Hear,	loyalty	(is) a-rara-avis.

11. **Tōta** **pěv** **atiy** **pathar.** **Yih** **tāv**
 The-parrot fell there-veryly down. He entered

pātashāh	pananis	maris-manz.	Yus	yüh	wazīr
the-king.	his-own	body-in.	Who	this	vizier

ōs^a,	suh	chuh	hāpatas-manz.	Pātashāh	as^al
was,	he	is	the-bear-in.	The-king	real

yus	ōs^a,	suh	khot^a	guris-pěth.	Dopun
who	was,	he	mounted	horse-upon.	It-was-said-by-him

yiman	lōkan,	"mōryūn	hāputh."	Lōy^ahas
to-these	people,	"kill-ye-him	the-bear."	Fired-by-them- at-him

bandūkh,	phuṭ^ra^ahas	zang.	Onukh
a-gun,	was-broken-by-them- for-him	the-leg.	He-was-brought- by-them

raṭīth	pātashāhas-nish.	Dop^anas	pātashāhan,
having-seized	the-king-near.	It-was-said-by- him-to-him	by-the-king,

"tē	kūr^atham	dagāy.	Bōh	mārahath-na,
"by-thee	was-done-by- thee-to-me	disloyalty.	I	should-kill-thee- not,

kyāh	karahō?	Lōkh	dapanam,	'hāputh
what	should-I-do?	People	will-say-to-me,	'a-bear

chus	wazīr.'	Tsē	chuy	panun^a
is-to-him	vizier.'	By-thee	is-by-thee	thine-own

mor^u	gôl^umot^u.	Wumāh	thāwath.	Ts^h
body	destroyed.	Now-not	I-may-keep-thee.	Thou
hāputh	wazīr.	Bōh,	hasa,	mārath."
a-bear	vizier.	I,	sir,	will-kill-thee."

12. Dapān wustād,—

(Is) saying the-teacher,—

Onukh	zyun^u.	Zōlukh	hāputh.
There-was-brought-	firewood.	He-was-burnt-	the-bear.
by-them		by-them	

Hath	waīsi	gav,	kam	yā	jyāday,
A-hundred (years)	in-age,	went,	less	or	more,

Āv	Bah^udūr-Khānas	pyāday.
Came	to-Bahādur-Khān	the-messenger (of Death).

Kar,	Wahab-Khāra,	"Ālāh,	Ālāh."
Make,	Wahb-the-blacksmith-O,	"Āllāh,	Allāh."

Bōz,	wōphādōrī	ankāh.
Hear,	loyalty	(is) a-rara-avis.

III.—SŌDĀGARA-SŪNZ^ū KATH

MERCHANT-OF STORY

1. Sōdāgār gav sōdāhas. Gari ōs^ūs
 A-merchant went for-trade. At-home was-to-him
- zanāna. Say gayē mushtākh phakīras-
 the-wife. She-veryly went enamoured for-mendicant-
 (i.e. was)
- akis wārayāhas-kālas. Dōha-aki āv sōdāgār
 one for-a-long-time On-day-one came the-merchant
- gara , panun^a māl hēth. Pātashēhas
 house his-own goods having-brought. To-the-king
- gayē khabar “sōdāgar wōt^a.” Pātashāh
 went news “the-merchant arrived.” The-king
- drāv sōlas rāth-kyut^a, wōt^a
 issued-forth for-an-excursion night-by, he-arrived
- sōdāgara-sond^a. Chuh atiy wōdāñē,
 (at) the-merchant's (house). He-is there-veryly standing,
- pahar chuh gamot^a rōt^ū-hond^a, yih sōdāgar-
 a-watch is gone the-night-of, this merchant's-
- bāy wōsh^a, wōdi-pēth hēs^ūn bata-trōm^ū.
 wife arose, crown-of-head-on was-taken- a-cooked-rice-
 by-her copper-dish.
- Pātashāh chuh wuchān sūri-pōthin.
 The-king is watching theft-like (i.e. secretly).
- Sōdāgar-bāy drāyē brūh-brūh, pātashāh
 The-merchant's-wife went-forth in-front-in-front, the-king
- chuh pakān pata-pata. Wōtⁱ mōdānas-
 is walking after-after. They-arrived a-plain-

akis-manz. **Ati** **ôś^u** **phakīr** **nāra-han**
 one-in. There was the-mendicant fire-a-small

zōlith. **Kūr^us** **ami** **salām,** **bata**
 having-kindled. Was-made-
 to-him by-her a-bow, cooked-rice

thow^unas **bōṇṭha-kani,** **dop^unas,** **"khēh."**
 was-placed-by-her- front-in, it-was-said-by-her- "eat."
 for-him to-him,

Amⁱ **tul^a** **ṭhōṭa,** **lōyun** **amis-sōdāgar-bāyě,**
 By-him was-raised a-stick, it-was- to-that-to-the-merchant's-
 struck-by-him wife,

dop^unas **"ṭūrⁱ** **kyāzi** **āyēkh?"** **Dop^unas**
 it-was-said-by- "late why didst-thou-come?" It-was-said-
 him-to-her by-her-to-him

ami **phirith,** **"az** **ôsum** **āmot^u** **panun^u**
 by-her in-answer, "to-day was-to-me come my-own

khāwand, **tāmiy** **gōm** **ṭēr,** **khētam**
 husband, by-that-very went-for-me delay, eat-for-me

wuñ **bata."** **Dop^unas** **āmⁱ-phakīran,**
 now the-cooked-rice." It-was-said-by- by-this-mendicant,
 him-to-her

"bōh **khēmay-na.** **Gōḍaṇ** **dim** **anith**
 "I will-eat-for-thee-not. First give-to-me having-brought

amis-sōdāgāra-sond^u **kala.** **Ada** **khēmay**
 this-merchant-of head. Then I-will-eat-for-thee

bata." **Pātashāh** **ôś^u** **wuchān,** **yih-kēnthāh**
 cooked-rice." The-king was watching, whatever

yimav-dōyav **katha** **karē,** **tiḥ** **būz^u**
 by-these-two words were-made, that was-heard

pātashēhan **sōruy.**
 by-the-king all.

2. Dapān wustād, —

(Is) saying the-teacher, —

Drāyē	sōdāgar-bāy,	wōt ^u	panun ^u
Went-forth	the-merchant's-wife,	she-arrived	her-own
gara,	khūt ^u	hyor ^u .	Pātashāh
house,	she-mounted	above.	The-king
			chuh
			bōna-
kani.	Ami	šoṭ ^u	amis-sōdāgaras
in.	By-her	was-cut	for-that-merchant
			kala,
			the-head,
wūth ^u	hēth	rumāli-kēth.	Chēh
she-descended	having-taken (it)	a-kerchief-in.	She-is
pakān	brūh-brūh,	pātashāh	chuh
walking	in-front-in-front,	the-king	is
			pata-
pata.	Wōt ^u	amis-phakīras-nish.	Tulun
after.	She-arrived	that-mendicant-near.	Was-raised-by-him
thōṭa,	lōyun	amis-sōdāgar-bāyē.	Dop ^u nas,
the-stick,	it-was-struck-	to-that-the-merchant's	It-was-said-
	by-him	wife.	by-him-to-her,
“t ^u h	sapüz ^u kh-na	amis-pananis-khāwanda-	
“thou	becamest-not (the wife)	this-thine-own-husband-	
sünz ^u ,	wuñ	sapadakha	myōñ ^u ? ”
of,	now	will-thou-become	mine ? ”

3. Pātashāh drāv, wōt^u panun^u gara.
The-king went-forth, arrived his-own house.

Trōwun arām. Gāsh phōl^u, wōth^u
Was-released- repose (i.e. he took repose). Dawn burst-forth, there-
by-him arose

krēkh. Dapān chih, “sōdāgar wātāv
an-outcry. Saying they-are, “the-merchant arrived

panun^a gara, suy môr^a tūrav."
his-own house, he-verbly was-killed by-thieves."

Wōt^a otuy sōdāgar-bāy, dapān chēh
Arrived there-verbly the-merchant's-wife, saying she-is

pātashēhas, "khāwand āyām, suy
to-the-king, "the-husband came-to-me, he-verbly

môr^aham tūrav." Pātashāhas chēh khabar,
was-killed-by-them-for-me by-thieves." To-the-king is information,

"yih sōdāgar kāmⁱ môr^a?" Tshārān
"this merchant by-whom was-killed?" Seeking

chih pay, sōdāgar kāmⁱ môr^a,
they-are a-clue, the-merchant by-whom was-killed,

kaīsi chuna khasān zima.
to-anyone is-not rising responsibility.

4. Dapān wustād,—

(Is) saying the-teacher,—

Koḍukh yih sōdāgar, zōlukh.
Was-brought-forth-by-them this merchant, he-was-burnt-by-them.

Otuy drāv pātashāh biyē sōriy chuh
There-verbly went-forth the-king and-also all is

wuchān. Āyē amⁱ-sūnz^a kōlay, yih chēh
seeing. She-came him-of the-wife, she is

karān gath. Dapān chēh, "bōti
doing the-suttee-procedure. Saying she-is, "I-also

zāla pān." Āyē, hēts^an
will-burn (my) body." She-came, was-begun-by-her

wōth-tshunūn^a nāras-manz. Pātashāh gōs,
a-leap-to-be-taken the-fire-in. The-king went-to-her

kür^unas **thaph.** **Dapān** **chus** **pātashāh,**
was-made-by- hand-grasping. Saying is-to-her the-king,
him-to-her

“**iyi,** **ta** **tiḥ** **kyāh?** **Tiy,** **ta** **yih**
“this-if, then that what? That-if, then this

kyāh?” **Dop^unas,** “**mě** **trāv** **yěla.**
what?” It-was-said-by- “for-me let-go from-restraint.
her-to-him,

Bōh **zāla** **pān.”** **Dop^unas,** “**nāgas-akis-**
I will-burn (my) body.” It-was-said- “spring-one-
by-her-to-him,

pēṭh **chēy** **myōñ^u** **dōda-bēñě.** **Say** **waniy**
on is-veryly my milk-sister. She-veryly will-tell-
to-thee

amyuk^a **māñě.”** **Trōv^un** **yěla,**
of-this the-meaning.” She-was-let-go- from-restraint,
by-him

zōl^a **ami** **pān** **pananis-khāwandas-sōty,**
was-burnt by-her (her) body her-own-husband-with,

gayě **khalās.** **Pagāh** **drāv** **pātashāh,**
she-went (to) freedom Tomorrow went-forth the-king,
(from existence).

wōt^a **ath-nāgas-pēṭh.** **Wuch^un** **ati**
he-arrived that-spring-upon. Was-seen-by-him there

zanānāh, **amis^uy** **zanāni** **chuy** **dapān**
a-certain-woman, to-that-very woman is-veryly saying

pātashāh, “**tiy,** **ta** **yih** **kyāh?** **iyi,**
the-king, “that-if, then this what? this-if,

ta **tiḥ** **kyāh?”** **Dop^unas** **ami** **zanāni,**
then that what?” Was-said-by- by-that woman,
her-to-him

“ōthi-dōhⁱ dapay bōh amyuk^u jēwāb.”
 “after-eight-days I-will-tell- I of-this the-answer.”
 to-thee

5. Dapān wustād,—

(Is) saying the-teacher,—

Öth	dōh	gay,	path-kun	pātashēhas
Eight	days	went,	afterwards	to-the-king
pēv	yād.	Lādyāv	pātashāh	tath-nāgas-
fell	memory.	Ran	the-king	that-spring-
pēth.	Wuch ^u n	sōh	zanāna,	dop ^u nas,
upon.	Was-seen-by-him	that	woman,	was-said-by- him-to-her,
“wanum	tami-kathi-hond ^u	mānē.”	Dop ^u nas,	
“tell-to-me	that-word-of	meaning.”	Was-said-by- her-to-him,	
“gath,	an	shāwul	biyē	noṭ ^u .”
“go,	bring	a-goat	and-also	a-jar.”
				Onun
				Was-brought- by-him
shāwul	ta	noṭ ^u .	Dop ^u nas,	“was
a-goat	and	a-jar.	Was-said-by- her-to-him,	“descend
				yith-
				this-
nāgas-manz,	noṭ ^u	shun-phirith.”	Dop ^u nas	
spring-in,	the-jar	put-having-reversed (it).”	Was-said-by- her-to-him	
biyē,	“anun	shāwul	kana	raṭith,
also,	“bring-it	the-goat	by-the-ear	having-seized,
thāwus	naṭis-pēth	kala.”	Dop ^u nas,	“lāyus
place-of-it	the-jar-upon	the-head.”	Was-said-by- her-to-him,	“strike- to-it
shēmshēri-hünz ^u	šünd ^u .”			
a-sword-of	stroke.”			

6. Dapān,—

(Is) saying (the-teacher),—

Löy^unas	shēmshēri-hünz^u	tünd^u.	Ami-
Was-struck-by-	the-sword-of	blow.	At-that-
him-to-it			

sāta	gashān	pātashāh	gōb
moment	(is) becoming	the-king	invisible

hanga-ta-manga.

unexpectedly.

7. Dapān wustād,—

(Is) saying the-teacher,—

Yih	chuh	wātān	bāgas-akis-manz.
He (i.e. the king)	is	arriving	garden-one-in.

Ati	chuh	wuchān	palang	pōrith.
There	he-is	seeing	a-bed	prepared.

Athⁱ-pēth	khot^a	pātashāh,	trōwun
It-veryly-upon	mounted	the-king,	was-released-by-him

arām.	Ati	āsa	parⁱyě.	Yimav^uy
repose.	There	were	fairies.	By-them-veryly

nēv	tulith	pātashāh.	Tsōnukh
was-conducted	having-raised	the-king.	He-was-caused-to-
	(him)		enter-by-them

akis-jāyě-manz.	Sapod^a	bēdār.	Wuchān
a-place-in.	He-became	awake.	Seeing

chuh	jēnatacē	jāyě.	Ati	lōgⁱmātⁱ
he-is	heaven-of	place.	There	were-being-
				carried-on

nagma.	Pātashāh	chuh	mushtāk
dances-of-	The-king	is	enamoured
women.			

athⁱ-tamāshēs-kun.

this-very-spectacle-towards.

8. Dapān,—

(Is) saying (the-teacher),—

Gayē	yima	par ⁱ yē	pānas.	Amis
Went	these	fairies	for-themselves (i.e. away on their own business).	To-him
dit ^a kh	kunz.	Dop ^a has,	“ yith	kuṭhis
was-given- by-them	a-key.	It-was-said-by- them-to-him,	“ to-this	to-room
thāv	kuluph.	Wōth,	ath	andar.”
apply (i.e. open)	the-lock.	Arise,	enter	within.”
Tsāv	andar.	Ati	wuchun	gur ^a
He-entered	within.	There	was-seen-by-him	a-horse
zīn	karith.	Koḍun	nēbar	thaph
saddle	having-made.	It-was-brought- forth-by-him	outside	hand- grasping
karith.	Nēbar	yēli	koḍun,	chuh
having-done.	Outside	when	it-was-brought- forth-by-him,	he-is
wōdañē	thaph	karith.	Dop ^a has,	
standing-still	hand-grasping	having-done.	It-was-said-by- them-to-him,	
“ khas	yimis-guris.”	Khot ^a	amis-guris.	
“ mount	to-this-to-horse.”	He-mounted	to-that-to-horse.	
Yih	chuh	wuchān,	satav-zamīnav-tāl ⁱ	
He (i.e. the king)	is	seeing,	the-seven-worlds-below	
ti	nawav-asmanav-pēth ⁱ	ti,	yih-kēnthāh	
both	the-nine-heavens-above	also,	what-ever	
Khōdā-Sōban	pōda	kor ^a mot ^a	tiḥ	wuch ^a
by-God-the-Master	created	(was) made	that	was-seen
pātashēhan.	Tath ⁱ -sōty	gav	mushtākh.	
by-the-king.	That-very-with	he-became	entranced.	

Gōs	pōda	Shētān.	Dop^unas,	"kyāh
Became-to-him	visible	Satan.	It-was-said-by-	"what
			him (Satan)-to-him,	

chukh	wuchān ? "	Dop^unas	pātashēhan,
art-thou	seeing ? "	It-was-said-by-	by-the-king,
		him-to-him	

"yih-kěnthāh	Khōdā-Sōban	pōda	kor^a,
"what-ever	by-God-the-Master	created	was-made,

tiḥ	chus	wuchān."	Dop^unas	Shētānan
that	I-am	seeing."	It-was-said-by-	by-Satan
			him-to-him	

phīrith,	"ami-khōta	hāway	bōh.	Yih
in-reply,	"that-than	(more) will-show-	I.	This
		to-thee		

chěy	myōn^ī	kunz.	Yith-kuṭhis	thāv
is-verity	my	key.	To-this-room	apply

kuluph.	Wōth,	aṭh	andar."	Tsāv
the-lock.	Arise,	enter	within."	Entered

pātashāh	andar.	Wuchun	ati	khar
the-king	within.	Was-seen-by-him	there	an-ass

gandith.	Dop^unas,	"kaḍun	nēbar,	khas
bound.	It-was-said-by-	"bring-it-	outside,	mount
	him (Satan)-to-him,	forth		

amis^y.	Yih-kěnthāh	Khōdā-Sōban	pōda
to-that-very-one.	What-ever	by-God-the-Master	created

kor^a,	tami-pěṭh^ī-kani	wuchakh	biyě
was-made,	that-in-addition-to	thou-shalt-see	more

kěh."	Khot^a	pātashāh	amis-kharas.
something."	Mounted	the-king	to-that-ass.

9. Dapān wustād,—

(Is) saying the-teacher,—

Barābar	wātanôwun	panun ^u	gara.
At-once	he-was-caused-to-arrive-	his-own	house.
	by-him (the-ass)		

Khot ^a	hyor ^a .	Phīrith	woth ^a .	Wuchun
He-ascended	up.	Returning	he-descended.	Was-seen-
				by-him

ati	na	khar.	Pātashēhas	āv	armān
there	not	the-ass.	To-the-king	came	longing

tami-bāguk ^a .	Wōh	kētha-pōth ⁱ	wāti ?
of-that-garden.	Now	how	will-he-arrive (there) ?

Tot ^a ,	dapān,	gav	ath ⁱ -nāgas-pēth.
From-there,	(they-are-)saying,	he-went	that-very-spring-on.

Dopun	tamis-zanāni,	"mē	wanta
It-was-said-by-him	to-that-to-woman,	"to-me	please-tell

yi,	ta	ti	kyāh ?	ti,	ta	yih
this-if,	then	that	what ?	that-if,	then	this

kyāh ? "	Dop ^a nas	ami	zanāni,	"anun
what ? "	It-was-said-by-	by-that	by-woman,	"bring-him
	her-to-him			

panun ^a	nēcyuv ^a ,	biyē	an	noṭ ^a ,	biyē
thine-own	son,	also	bring	a-jar,	also

an	shēmshēr."	Dop ^a nas,	"was	yith-
bring	a-sword."	It-was-said-by-	"descend	this-
		her-to-him,		

nāgas-manz,	wālun	panun ^a	nēcyuv ^a ,
spring-in,	bring-down-him	thine-own	son,

pāwun	pathar,	thāwus	naṭis-pēth
cause-him-to-fall	down,	place-of-him	the-jar-upon

kala." the-head."	Kanas To-his-ear	kür^anas was-done-by- him-to-him	thaph hand- grasping	ámⁱ by-that
pātashēhan, by-king,	tujⁿ was-raised-by-him	shēmshēr, the-sword,	lāyi he-will-strike	
amis-nēcivis, to-that-to-son,	kür^s was-made- for-him	ami-zanāni by-that-by- woman	thaph hand-grasping	
ath-shēmshēri. to-that-to-sword.	Dop^anas, It-was-said-by- her-to-him,	" yiy, " this-veryly,	gav became (i.e. is)	
tiḥ ; that ;	tiy, that-veryly,	gav became (i.e. is)	yih. this.	Ts^ah Thou
mushtākh enamoured	bāgas ; for-the-garden ;	bēñē the-sister	myōñ^a mine	gayē became
mushtākh enamoured	phakīras." for-the-mendicant."			

IV.—LĀLA-MALIKUN^u WON^uMOT^u GĒWUN

LĀL-MALLIK-OF

SPOKEN

SONG

1. Dapān-chuh,—

Saying-he-is,—

Dayē,

O-God,

zār

petitions

wānⁱmay,are-said-by-me-to-
Thee,

Khōdāyē,

O-God,

bōztam

please-to-hear-me

tay,

. . . ,

Samsār

The-world

bōzⁱgār.

(is) a-deceiver.

2. Hazrat-i-Ādam

Saint Adam

gōḍa

first

lod^unamwas-sent-by-Him-
for-me

tay,

. . . ,

Malakav

By-angels

kor^uhayhe-was-made-by-
them-veryly

tayār.

complete.

Phor^uWas-a-plunderer
(i.e. ruined)

tas

for-him

Yiblis,

Satan,

tati

from-there

kor^unam¹he-was-expelled-
by-him-for-me

tay,

. . . ,

Samsār

The-world

bōzⁱgār.

(is) a-deceiver.

3. Hazrat-i-Nōh

Saint Noah

chuy

is-veryly

wōlād-i-Ādam

a-descendant-of-Adam

tay,

. . . ,

Phīrith

Having-become-
hostile

gös

went-for-him

kuphār.

the-infidels.

¹ Hātīm pronounces this word *kur^unam*, but Śrinagar pandits *kuḍ^unam* or *koḍ^unam*.

Āh **tāmⁱ** **kor^unay,** **sārⁱ** **gav** **ālam**
 A-sigh by-him was-made- flooded (in went the-universe
 by-him-veryly, his tears)

tay,

Samsār **bözⁱgār.**
 The-world (is) a-deceiver.

4. Hazrat-i-Yisāh **kēh** **chuna** **kam** **tay,**
 Saint Jesus anything is-not less

Sōhiba-sond^a **tōth^a** **yār.**
 The-Master-of beloved friend.

Tsōn **asmānan-pēth** **tāmⁱ** **sabakh** **dop^unam**
 Four heavens-upon by-Him lecture was-said-by-
 Him-for-me.

tay,

Samsār **bözⁱgār.**
 The-world (is) a-deceiver.

5. Hazrat-i-Musāy **trōwuy** **kadam** **tay,**
 Saint by-Moses was-put-forth-
 verily a-step

Sōhiba-sond^a **kara** **dīdār.**
 The-Master-of I-will-do seeing.

Kōh-i-Tōra-pētha **tāmⁱ** **katha** **karēnam**
 Mount-of-Sinai-from-on by-him words were-made-by-
 him-for-me

tay,

Samsār **bözⁱgār.**
 The-world (is) a-deceiver.

6. Hazrat-i-Yibrāhim kēh chuna kam tay,
Saint Abraham anything is-not less . . .

Putalēn	korun	nakār.
(Of-) idols	was-made-by-him	prohibition.

Tâmⁱ	kor^u	din-i-Mahmad	mahkam	tay,
By-him	was-made	the-faith-of-Muhammad	established	. . .

Samsār **bōzⁱgār.**
The-world (is) a-deceiver.

7. Marith kabari yēli wālanam tay,
Having-died in-the-grave when they-will-cause-
me-to-descend . . . ,

Panin	böyⁱ	kyāh	yār.
My-own	brethren	or	friends.

Tati	Lāla-Malikas	kyāh	hāwanam	tay,
There	to-Lāl-Mallik	what	will-they-show- to-me	. . . ,

Samsār **böz¹gār.**
The-world (is) a-deceiver.

V.—SÓNARA-SÜNZ^ū KATH

THE-GOLDSMITH-OF STORY

1. Dapān wustād,—

(Is) saying the teacher,—

Shēharā	akh	chuh-ôs ^u mot ^u .	Tāt ⁱ	chuh
A-city	one	has-been.	There	is
sōnar.	Suy	ôs ^u	ṣāṭas	bahan-hatan-hond ^u
goldsmith.	He-verily	was	(of-) pupil	twelve-hundred-of
zyuṭh ^u .	Yuhuy	ôs ^u -gadān		wasth
the-superior.	He	was-making		articles
pādashēha-sanzē-kōrē-kit ⁱ .		Tot ^u	ôs ^u -gashān	
the-king's-daughter-for.		There	was-going	
sōnara-sünz ^ū	zanāna	hēth.	Aki-dōha	
the-goldsmith-of	wife	carrying (them).	On-one-day	
dopus	ami-pādashāh-kōri,	“sōzun ^u ”	gashī	
it-was-said-to-her	by-that-king's-daughter,	“is-to-be-sent	it-is-proper	
panun ^u	khāwand.”	Dōha-aki	drāv	
thine-own	husband.”	On-day-one	went-forth	
sōnar,	sōna-sünz ^ū	wōj ^u	hēth,	
the-goldsmith,	gold-of	ring	having-taken,	
pādashāha-sanzē-kōrē-kit ^u .		Ami	pasand	
king's-daughter-for.		By-her	approval	
kūr ^u sna.	Dop ^u nas,	“yith	chēy	
was-made-for-it-not.	It-was-said-by-her-to-him,	“to-this	is-verily	
waḍ.”	Āv	pot ^u	phīrith.	Wōt ^u
crookedness.”	He-came	(home) back	returning.	He-arrived

panun^u gara. Pēv bēmār.
his-own house. He-tell sick.

2. Amis ôsus pātashāha-sanzě-kōrě-hond^a
To-him was-to-him the-king's-daughter-of

āsh^ēkh gōmot^u. Pātashāh-kōrě ôs^u-gōmot^u
love become. To-the-king's-daughter was-become

amis-sōnara-sond^a āsh^ēkh. Dōda-mājě-kun
this-goldsmith-of love. The-foster-mother-to

wanān pātashāh-kūr^u, —
(is) saying the-king's-daughter, —

“Zargar-něcyuvāh pūr^u-khumār.
“A-goldsmith-son (is) full-of-languishment.

“Dīshith log^um^uy, dōda-māji, mot^u
“Having- is-attached- O-foster-mother, mad
seen-him to-me-verity,

hay amār.”
O! desire.”

Dōda-mōj^u chēs-wanān phīrith, —
The-foster-mother is-to-her-saying answering, —

“May kar, kūrⁱyěy, shurⁱ-bāshě.
“Do-not make, O-daughter, child-talk.

“Lagakh āsh^ēkañě wālawāshi.
“Thou-wilt- love-of (in-) the-net.
be-caught

“Ōra-kani ditay, kūrⁱ, kana-đōli.
“In-that- give-verity, daughter, ear-closing.
direction

“Ōra mā lagaham wōbālī.”
“ (So that) not mayst-thou-find- in-blameworthiness.”
from-there thyself-not

3. Sōnar chuh bēmār. Amis chuh
The-goldsmith is sick. To-him is

ash^ēkun^u tab. Amis-sōnara-sünz^u-kōlay chēh
love-of fever. That-goldsmith's-wife is

gāt^uj^u. Amis tog^u bōzun amⁱ-sond^u
clever. To-her it-was-possible to-understand him-of

dōd^u. Dapān chēs, “t^h hēch lāyānⁱ
the-pain. Saying she-is-to- “thou learn to-be-thrown
him,

rīnzⁱ, biyē gar sōna-sāndⁱ rīnzⁱ z^h.
balls, also make gold-of balls two.”

4. Dapān wustād,—
(Is) saying the-teacher,—

Gārⁱ amⁱ sōna-sāndⁱ rīnzⁱ z^h.
Were-made by-him gold-of balls two.

Drāv athas-kēth hēth rīnzⁱ. Lāyān-
He-went-forth the-hand-in taking balls. Throwing-he-

chuh apörⁱ ta yipörⁱ kañivⁱ
is in-that-direction and in-this-direction stone-of

ta shēstrāvⁱ. Wōt^u ot^u pātashāha-sanzē-
and iron-of (balls). He-arrived there the-king's-

dārē-tal. Löyin ati sōna-sāndⁱ rīnzⁱ
window-under. Were-thrown- from-there gold-of balls
by-him

z^h pātashāha-sanzi-kōri-halamas-manz. Ami
two the-king's-daughter's-lap-cloth-into. By-her

hōwus ōra phīrith thūd^u-kani ōna,
was-shown- there-from turning- backwards (a) mirror,
to-him herself

trôw^unam	pôshě-gõnd^a,	biyě	trôw^unam
was-cast-by-her-	(a) flower-bunch,	again	was-cast-by-her-
to-me			to-me

kîh,	biyě	dyutun	shěstravi-salayi-sōty
hair,	again	was-given-by-her	a-made-of-iron-spike-with

dāsas	khash."	Dop^unas	ami	phīrith,
to-the-(window)	a-cut."	It-was-said-by-	by-her	answering,
sill		her-to-him		

"thiūr^u-kani	hav	hōw^unay	ōna,	kus-tān
" backwards	O	was-shown-by-	(a) mirror,	somebody
		her-to-thee		

ōs^umot^u-chus	wōpar ;	āb	hav	trôw^unay,
was-(there)-for-her	other ;	water	O	was-cast-by-her-
				to-thee

āb-dawa-kañ	gathi	atun^u ;	pôshě-gõnd^u
water-drain-by-	it-is-proper	to-enter ;	flower-bunch
means-of			

trôw^unay,	bāgas-manz	gathi	atun ;
was-cast-by-her-to-thee,	the-garden-in	it-is-proper	to-enter ;

salayi-sōty	hōw^unay,	anun^u	gathi
spike-by	it-was-shown-by-her-	to-be-brought	is-proper
	to-thee,		

phaharawāv,	tath	chiy	pōlādāvⁱ	nēza,
(a) file,	to-it	are-veryly	made-of-steel	railings,

tim	gathan	taṭānⁱ ;	kîh	trôw^unay,
they	are-proper	to-be-cut ;	hair	was-cast-by-her-
				to-thee,

" chēs	wālān	kangan^u."
" I-am	causing-to-descend	a-comb."

5. **Dapān wustād,—**
 (Is) saying the-teacher,—

Drāv	yih	sōnar	shāman-bōgⁱ,	tāv
Went-off	this	goldsmith	at-evening-about,	he-entered
ath-bāgas-manz.	Wuchun	ati	palang,	
that-garden-in.	Was-seen-by-him	there	a-bed,	
khot^u	athⁱ-palangas-pēth.	Shikasta-sōty		
he-mounted	that-very-bed-upon.	His-weakness-owing-to		
pēyēs	nēnd^ar.	Āyēs	yih	pātashāh-kūḍ^u.
there-fell-to-him	sleep.	She-came-to-him	this	king's-daughter.
"Shānda	chēs-karān	khōr,	khōra	
"From-the-pillow	she-is-for-him-making	the-feet,	from-the-foot	
chēs-karān	shānd."	Yih	kēh	hushyār
she-is-for-him-making	the-pillow."	He	at-all	awake
gōs-na.	Yutān	gāsh	log^u	phōlani.
became-for-her-not.	In-the-meantime	dawn	began	to-flower.
Pātashāh-kūr^u	tūj^u	panun^u	gara,	path-kun
The-king's-daughter	fled	her-own	house,	afterwards
gav	hushyār	sōnar.	Yiwān-chuh	yiti
became	awake	the-goldsmith.	Coming-he-is	from-here
panun^u	gara.	Wanān-chēs	panūn^u	kōlay,
his-own	house.	Saying-she-is-to-him	his-own	wife,
"kē-hō	koruth?"	Yih	chus-dapān	phīrith,
"what-Sir	was-done-by-thee?"	He	is-to-her-saying	answering,
"sa	nay	kēh	āyēm."	Dop^unas
"she	not-even	at-all	came-to-me."	Was-said-by-her-to-him
zanāni,	"talau	yūrⁱ-hond^u	wōla."	Gav.
woman,	"O	hither	come."	He-went.

Wuchus	ami-panāni-zanāni	cēndas.	Wuchin
Was-looked- for-him	by-this-his-own-woman	to-the-pocket.	Were-seen- by-her

ati	rīnzⁱ	z^hh	sōna-sāndⁱ,	timay	yim
there	the-balls	two	gold-of,	those-very	which

tami-dōha	lāyānas	halamas-manz.	Dop^unas,
on-that-day	had-been-thrown- by-him-to-her	lap-cloth-in.	It-was-said-by- her-to-him,

"sa	chēy	āmüts^u,	t^hh	chukhna	gōmot^u
"she	is-to-thee	come,	thou	art-not	become

hushyār.	Wuñ,	yēli	biyē	gathakh
awake.	Now,	when	again	thou-shalt-go

kālacēn,	tēli	dapay	bōh	sabakh."
at-eventide,	then	I-will-say-to-thee	I	a-lesson."

6. Dapān wustād,—

(Is) saying the-teacher,—

Nam	dah	tulⁱnas	athan-hāndⁱ,	akis
Nails	ten	were-raised-by- her-for-him	the-hands-of,	to-one

ōs^unas	dyut^umot^u	sōn^u	khash.	Dop^unas,
was-by-her-to-it	given	a-deep	cut.	It-was-said-by- him-to-her,

"môr^uthas."	Ami	dop^unas	phīrith,
"killed (i.e. wounded)- by-thee-am-I."	By-her	it-was-said-by- her-to-him	answering,

"mōlⁱ	māji	chēsna	thuñ^umüts^u	nōyid
"by-father	by-mother	I-am-not	put	barber's

sabakas.	Wōñ	yēli	gathakh,	tēli
to-lesson.	Now	when	thou-wilt-go,	then

dimay I-will-give-to-thee	dawāhan." a-little-medicine."	Ami By-her	dyut^unas was-given-by-her-to-him			
marba-wāgan of-red-pepper	rathi-hanā, a-very-little,	biyě also	nuna of-salt	rathi- a-very-		
hanā. little.	Dop^unas, It-was-said-by-her-to-him,	"biyě "again	yěli when	tath-palangas- that-bed-		
pěth on	khasakh, thou-wilt-mount,	těli then	yiyyi, will-come-to-thee,	něnd^r. sleep.		
Yih This	dawāh medicine	rathi-han a-little-amount	gāndⁱzēs, (thou) must-bind-it,	ada then		
yiyyi will-come-to-thee		něnd^r sleep	shěh^uj^u." cool."	Drāv Went-forth	ati from-there	
sōnar, the-goldsmith,		dawāh the-medicine	rathi-han a-little-amount	hěs^un was-taken-by-him		
sōty, with,	wōt^u he-arrived	ath-bāgas-manz, that-garden-in,		khot^u he-mounted	ath- that-	
palangas-pěth, bed-on,		chuh he-is	prārān waiting	tēr long-time	tān, during,	
yih she	kuni at-all	yiwān-chēs-na. coming-is-to-him-not.		Hěs^unas There-began-for-him		
yiñ^u to-come		něnd^r, sleep,	athas to-the-hand	chus is-for-him	dōd^u, pain,	ath to-it
chuh he-is		karith having-made	thaph. holding.	Dopun, It-was-said-by-him,	"wuñ "now-indeed	
āyě-na, she-came-not,		yith (if) to-this	thunahō I-had-applied	bōh I	dōdis to-the-pain	

dawāh, shēh^{ajā} karahō nēnd^ar." Yuthuy
the-medicine, (then) cool I-should- sleep." As-veryly
have-made

ath-dōdis thunun dawāh, tyuthuy
to-that-pain was-applied-by-him the-medicine, so-veryly

pyōs wōlinjē vih, chuh lalawān
there-fell-to-him to-the-heart poison, he-is caressing (it)

thod^a wōthith.
upright having-arisen.

7. Dapān wustād,—
(Is) saying the-teacher,—

Āyē yih pātashāha-sūnz^a kūr^a. Amis
Came this king's daughter. To-him

moth^a sōruy dōd^a. Korun amis-sōty
was-forgotten all pain. Was-done-by-him her-with

yih karun^a goth^a. Pēyēkh nēnd^ar.
what to-be-done was-proper. There-fell-to-them sleep.

Yut^a-tān gāsh log^a phōlani. Kuṭ^awāl
Here-up-to (by- dawn began to-flower. The-chief-of-
this-time) police

chuh wasān apörⁱ-kiñ āgayi. Wuchun
is coming- on-that-side- for-inspection. Was-seen-
down from by-him

ati pātashāha-sūnz^a kūr^a biyē sōnar.
there the-king's daughter and the-goldsmith.

Rātⁱ amⁱ-kuṭ^awālan, nīn raṭith,
They-were- by-that-chief- they-were-taken- having-
arrested of-police, by-him arrested,

kārin hawāla trālēn, kārīkh
they-were-made- in-custody to-the-constables they-were-made-
by-him by-them

köd.	Ati	ôś^u	pakān	wati
imprisoned.	There	there-was	going	on-the-road

akhāh.	Amis^ūy	dopukh	yimav-ködyau-
a-certain-one.	To-him-veryly	it-was-said-	by-these-prisoners-
		by-them	

döyav,	“t^sh,	hasa,	dizi	krēkh
two,	“thou,	Sir,	must-give	an-outcry

sōnar-aṭa-pēṭha.	Dāpⁱzēkh,	‘pātashēhas
the-goldsmiths'-market-	Thou-must-say-	‘for-the-king (the-
from.	to-them,	king's)

khar	pěv	kōng-wāri.	Khabar	chyā
ass	fell	in-the-saffron-field.	News	is-there? (there-
				is-not)

loṭ^u	ṣaṭanasa	kina	hoṭ^u	ṣaṭanas.
tail	will-they-cut-	or	throat	they-will-cut-for-
	for-him?			him.

Pātashēhas	khar	pěv	kōng-wārē.
The-king's	ass	fell	in-the-saffron-field.

Pakān	dīl	gōm	tātⁱ	tārē.
Going	the-heart	became-to-me	there	confused.

Vir	hēth	wātun^a	goṭh^a	sōli-gārē.
Fine-	having-	to-arrive	was-proper	at-dawn-
money	taken			time.

Nata	tas	pātashāh	tati	mārē.' "
Other-	him	the-king	there	will-kill.' "
wise				

Būz^a	ami-sōnara-sanzi-zanāni.	Drāyē
Was-heard	by-that-goldsmith's-wife.	She-went-forth

bāzar,	hētan	ṭōcē,	lazan	kranjē,
(to) the-market,	were-bought-	loaves,	were-placed	to-a-basket,
	by-her		by-her	

wōtamukhⁱ, drāyě nēbar pātashāh-kūr^ā,
upside-down, issued forth the-king's-daughter,

gayě panun^a gara. Kuṭ^awālan dyut^a
she-went her-own house. By-the-chief-of- was-given
police

rapaṭ pātashēhas. Dop^unas, "pātashāh-kūr^ā
report to-the-king. It-was-said-by- "the-king's-daughter
him-to-him, (was)

biyě ôs^a sōnar bāgas-manz. Timay
and was a-goldsmith the-garden-in. They-verity

kyā kārīm kōd." Pātashāh drāv
of-course were-made- (in) prison," The-king went-forth
by-me

adālūt^ā-pēṭh. Ānikh yim-rātākⁱ-kōdⁱ z^ah.
the-court-of- Were-brought-by- these-of-the-night- two.
justice-on. them prisoners

Wuchikh yim bōṭ^ā z^ah. Sōnara-sanzi-
Were-seen- these husband-and- two. By-the-goldsmith's-
by-them wife

kōlayi gānḍⁱ gulⁱ z^ah pātashēhas.
wife were-fastened- the-fore-arms two to-the-king.
together

Dop^unas, "pātashēham, āsⁱ kyāh
It-was-said-by-her- "my-king, we of-a-truth
to-him,

ôsⁱ gamātⁱ sâlas. Tōra kyāh
were gone to-a-marriage-feast. From-there of-a-truth

āy ta wōtⁱ yith-cyōnis-shēharas-manz.
(we) came and arrived this-thy-city-in.

Gav tēr. Ada tāy cyōnis-bāgas-manz.
It-became late. Then (we) entered thy-garden-in.

Ati wuch^u palang, khâtⁱ ath-pěth,
 There was-seen a-bed, (we) mounted it-upon,
 kor^a arām, ōra āv cyôn^a kuṭ^awāl.
 was-made repose, from-there came thy chief-of-police.
 Amiy kyāh niy raṭith kárin
 By-him- of-a-truth were-taken having-arrested (we) were-made-
 verily by-him
 köd." Wōth^a kuṭ^awāl, dopun
 (in) imprisonment." Arose the-chief-of-police, it-was-said-by-him
 pātashēhas, "pātashēham, cyōn^a kūr^a
 to-the-king, "my-king, thy daughter
 karinam kasam Vigⁱnāh nāga-pěṭha.
 let-her-make-for-me oath the-Vigⁱnāh Nāg-from-on.
 Dapān, 'yus ati apoz^a kasam karihē,
 (People are) saying, 'he-who there untrue oath might-have-made,
 suh wōthihē-na tátⁱ thod^a, suh ôs^a
 he would-have-arisen-not there upright, he was
 tatiy marān." Dop^a ami-sōnara-sanzi-
 there-veryly dying." It-was-said by-that-goldsmith's-
 zanāni amis-sōnaras, "tagiyē yih pātashāh-
 wife to-that-goldsmith, "is-she-possible- this king's-
 for-thee
 kūr^a bacāwūn^a ? " Dop^anas, "hāvtam
 daughter to-be-caused-to- It-was-said-by- "show-please-
 escape ? " him-to-her, to-me
 wath." Dop^anas, "akh, trāv sōruy
 a-way." It-was-said-by-her-to-him, " (for) one (thing), put-off all
 pōshākh, khōran thun khrāv, biyē
 (thy) garments, to-the-feet put-on clogs, and
 math sūr, lāg gusōn^a. Yēli ot^a
 rub ashes, appear-like a-mendicant-monk. When there
 wātanāwan amis-pātashāh-kōrē, cyōn^a
 they-shall-cause-to-arrive this-king's-daughter, for-thee

gathi **gathun^u,** **amis-pātashāh-kōrē** **karūn^ū**
 it-is-proper to-go, to-this-king's-daughter to-be-made

gathi **thaph** **dāmānas,** **dapun^u** **gathēs,**
 is-proper seizing to-the-skirt, to-say it-is-proper-to-her,

'mē **dita** **gōḍa** **khōrāth.'** **Sa** **kyāh**
 'to-me give-please first alms.' She of-course

hāvi **ada** **kasam,** **cyōnuy** **mōkh**
 will-show then the-oath, thine-only face

raṭith **dapi,** **'hā** **hāzⁱ** **Vigⁱnāh-nāga,**
 having-seized she-will-say, 'O holy O-Vigⁱnāh-Nāg,

nēmis-matis **siwāh** **kyāh** **kūr^um-na** **kōsi**
 to-this-mad-one except certainly was-made-to- by-anyone
 me-not

dāmānas **thaph.'**
 to-the-skirt seizing.'

Vigⁱnāh **nāgas** **wūth^ūy** **srānas.**
 To-the-Vigⁱnāh Nāg she-descended-veryly for-bathing.

"Kuwa zāna maṭi māh lod^unam rāh ?
 "How do-I on-the I-wonder- was-loaded- the-fault ?
 know, shoulder how for-me

Mātⁱ **thaph** **lōy^unam** **ḍōli-dāmānas."**
 By-the-mad- seizing was-struck to-the-skirt-of-the-gusset-
 one of-(my) garment."

Kuṭ^awāl-gānas **gudariv** **kyāh ?**
 To-the-chief-of-police- happened what ?
 the-pimp

Sōriy **yār** **gay** **pānas** **pānas.**
 All friends went voluntarily voluntarily.

Kuṭ^awāl-gānas **gudariv** **kyāh ?**
 To-the-chief-of-police-the-pimp happened what ?

10. Pātashāh-kūr^u **gayē** **gara,** **kuṭ^awāl**
 The-king's-daughter went home, the-chief-of-
 police

dyutukh	phahi,	sōnara-sāndⁱ	bōt^a
was-given- by-them	on-the-empalement- stake,	the-goldsmith-of	the-husband- and-wife

z^ah	chih	gari-panani.	Sōnar	gav
two	are	in-the-house-their-own.	The-goldsmith	became

bēmār.	Yihōy	kor^anas	ash^ēkun^a	tab.
ill.	This-verily	was-made-by- him-for-her	of-love	the-fever.

Yih	ōs^a	sōnara-sūnz^a	zanāna	gāt^ūj^a.
This	was	the-goldsmith-of	wife	clever.

Goḍun	mōhara-hatas-akis	rosh^a.	Yih
Was-made-by-her	(of) mohars-a-hundred-one	a-necklace.	This

gondun	pananis-khāwandas.	Pāna
was-tied-by-her	to-her-own-husband.	She-herself

lōgun	saniyās.	Amis	pōr^ūn
was-made-to-appear- like-by-her	an-ascetic.	As-for-him	she (he)-was- dressed-by-her

gōpōlⁱ.	Wātanōw^ūn	pātashāha-sond^a
(as) a-dancing-girl.	She (he)-was-caused- to-arrive-by-her	the-king-of

gara.	Dopun	amis-pātashēhas,	“yih
at-the-house.	It-was-said-by-her	to-that-king,	“this (girl)

chēm	bōyⁱ-kākañ,	yih	chēy	tē
is-to-me	elder-brother's-wife,	she	is-to-thee	to-thee

hawāla.	Mē	chuy	gāthun^a	bōyis-nish.
a-deposit.	To-me	is-verily	to-be-gone	to-the-brother- near.

Suh	chum	gamot^a	sōdāhas.	Yih
He	is-for-me	gone	for-merchanting.	This (girl)

chēy	myōñ^a	gōpōlⁱ	hawāla,	yotāñ
is-to-thee	my	dancing-girl	a-deposit,	until

ās ⁱ	yimōy.	Yih	chěy	pākh,	yih
we	shall-come-to-	She	is-veryly	pure,	her
	thee.				

thōv ⁱ zēn	panañē-kōrē-sōty."	Āyē	phīrith
you-must-keep-	thine-own-daughter-with."	She-came	returning
her			

panun ^a	gara.	Kēh	kālā	gav,	āv
(to) her-own	house.	Some	a-time	went,	came

yih	sōnar	biyě	gara	panun ^a .
this	goldsmith	again	(to) home	his-own.

11. Dapān wustād,—

(Is) saying the-teacher,—

Lōgun	sōdāgār	ami	zanāni.
He-was-made-to-appear-	a-merchant	by-that	woman.
like-by-her			

Wōt ⁱ	ath-pādashēha-sandis-shēharas-manz.
They-arrived	that-king's-city-in.

Lōgu	ami	biyě	saniyās.
He (she)-was-made-to-	by-her	again	an-ascetic.
appear-like			

Khāwand	thōwun	dēras-pēth	sōdāgār
Her-husband	was-placed-by-her	a-tent-on	a-merchant

lōgith,	pāna	gayē	pādashēhas.
being-made-to-appear-	she-herself	went	to-the-king.
like,			

Gond ^a nas	dāwāh,	" dim	gōpōl ⁱ ."
Was-bound-by-	a-claim,	" give-to-me	the-dancing-girl."
her-to-him			

Diwān	chuh	achēn	d ^a h.	Dapān
Giving	he-is	to-the-eyes	smoke.	Saying

chēs,	" dim	gōpōl ⁱ .
she-is-to-him,	" give-to-me	the-dancing-girl.

Tānana	tan^anana	tanānay.
Tānana	tananana	tanānay.

Yim	kār	chēh	karān	zanānay.
These	actions	are	doing	women-only.

Niyēn	ta	kūrⁿ	hawāla	pananis-
Was-taken-	and	was-made-	to-the-	to-her-own-
by-her		by-her	charge	

khāwandas.	Dopⁿnas,	"ṭ^ah	zān,	ta
husband.	It-was-said-by-her-	"thou	know,	and
	to-him,			

yih	zān."
(thou) this-woman	know."

VI. YŪSŪPH-ZALĪKHĀ KATH.

YŪSUF-ZULAIKHĀ STORY.

1. Shāh-i-Yūsūph Zalīkhā, yāra, bōzakh-nā ?
King-Yūsuf Zulaikhā, Friend, wilt-thou-not-
hear ?

2. Zalīkhā chēh wanān,—
Zulaikhā is saying,—

“Sālas yikh-nā ? pōlāv khēkh-nā ?
“To-the-feast wilt-thou-not- pulāo wilt-thou-not-eat ?
come ?

Yitam gāh bēgāh; yāra,
Come-thou- in-season out-of-season; Friend,
please-to-me

bōzakh-nā ?
wilt-thou-not-hear ?

3. Sath kuthⁱ larē chim, cyāñē-
Seven rooms in-the-house are-to-me, for-thy-

lōhlari chim.
longing they-are-to-me.

Bēhtam sāthā; yāra, bōzakh-nā ? ”
Sit-please-for-me a-moment; Friend, wilt-thou-not-
hear ? ”

4. Putal-khānas byon^a byon^a pānas
Of-the-idol-house separately separately of-her-own-
accord

Korⁿnakh pardā; “yāra, bōzakh-nā ? ”
Was-made-by-her- a-veil; “Friend, wilt-thou-not-
for-them hear ? ”

5. "Ati kyā thôwuth, asě-kun
 "Here what was-placed-by-thee, us-before

hôwuth?"

was-shown-by-thee?"

- Dop^unas, "chum Khôdā; yāra°?"
 It-was-said-by-her- "it-is-to-me a-God; Friend, etc.?"
 to-him,

6. "Khôdā gav suy, mani-pana^{nē}
 "God is He-alone, from-the-mind-thine-
 own

kās dōy.
 expel the-belief-in-two.

- Shôlān chuh shēmāh; yāra°?
 Shining is the-lamp-flame; Friend, etc.?

7. Khôdā chuh kunuy, jalwa dith
 God is one-only, glory having-given

drāv nonuy.
 He-issued manifest.

- Ka^{nē}-manz chyā môdā? yāra°?"
 Stone-in is-there meaning? Friend, etc.?"

8. Hazrat-i Yūsūph sol°. Pata lādyēyēs
 Saint Yūsuf fled. After ran-to-him

Zalikhā.

Zulaikhā.

- Yūsūph talān, Zalikhā lārān.
 Yūsuf fleeing, Zulaikhā running.

- Dop^unas, "yī pazyā? yāra°?"
 It-was-said-by- "this- is-it-proper? Friend, etc.?"
 her-to-him, indeed

9. Nālas thaph karith, nyūn
To-the-neck seizing having-done, he-was-taken-
by-her

hāṭhā kārith.
an-accusation having-made.

Gay pēsh-ě-pādashāh. Yāra^o ?
They-went before-of-the-king. Friend, etc. ?

10. Azīz-i-Misar ôs^u pādashāh. Amis
Aziz-i-Misar was the-king. To-him
ô^s^u zid Hazrat-i Yūsūpha-sond^u.
was hatred Saint Yūsuf-of.

Yūsūph köd-khān, kāh chus-na bōzān.
Yūsuf (in) the-prison, anyone is-to-him-
not listening.

Mökali az-Khōdā. Yāra^o ?
He-will-be- released from-God. Friend, etc. ?

11. Yēli Yūsūph log^u köd, ati
When Yūsuf became imprisoned, there
ösⁱ prönⁱ kēhⁱ. Timau dyūth^u
were old certain-people. By-them was-seen
khāb. Akis korun töbīr. "Tsē
a-dream. To-one was-made-by- interpretation. "Thee
him

māriy pādashāh." Mōr^u pādashāhan.
will-kill-certainly the-king." He-was-killed by-the-king.

Biyis korun töbīr. "Ts^ah
To-another was-made-by-him interpretation. "Thou

sapadakh	pātashāha-sond^u	pēshkār.	Mě-ti,
wilt-become	the-king-of	head-official.	Me-also

hasa,	pōvⁱzi	yād."
Sir,	please-cause-to-fall	memory."

Kōdyau	khāb	dyūth^a,	tōbīr	drākh
By-the- prisoners	dream	was-seen,	interpretation	issued- for-them

myūth^a.
sweet.

Mōkālīy	phardā ;	yāra^o ?
They-were-released- verily	on-the-morrow :	Friend, etc. ?

12. Pātashāh	Azīz-i-Misar	dēshān	khāb.
The-king	Azīz-i-Misar	(is) seeing	a-dream.

Azīz-i-Misar	khāba-nishē	abtar,
Azīz-i-Misar	the-dream-from	terrified,

Gav	hēdār,	wōth^a	shōra-gāh.	Yāra^o ?
Became	awake,	there-arose	an-outcry.	Friend, etc. ?

13. Kamyuk^u	wōth^u	shōra-gāh ?
Of-what	arose	the-outcry ?

Malan,	bāban,	pīran,	phakīran,
Of-priests,	of-calendars,	of-saints,	of-mendicants,

Bani-nā	hakīmā ?	Yāra^o ?
Will-there-not-be	a-single-wise-man ?	Friend, etc. ?

14. Kamyuk^u	hakīm,	ath-khābas	yus
Of-what	wise-man,	to-this-dream	he-who

mānē	tārihē,	yus	ām ¹ -Azīz-i-Misaran
the-meaning	might-bring-	which	by-this-Azīz-i-Misar
	out,		

khāb	ô ^s	dyūth ^a mot ^a ?	Dop ^a nas
dream	was	seen ?	It-was-said-to-him

gölāman,	" khābuk ^a	töbīr	zāni
by-the-servant,	" of-the-dream	the-interpretation	will-know

Hazrat-i	Yūsūph.
Saint	Yūsuf.

Khābuk ^a	töbīr	Yūsūphas	chuh	wöphīr.
Of-dream	interpretation	to-Yūsuf	is	plentiful.

Dādēn	chuy	dawā.	Yāra ^a ? "
Of-pains	he-is-very	the-remedy.	Friend, etc. ? "

15.	Onukh	Hazrat-i	Yūsūph.	Dop ^a nas
	Was-brought-	Saint	Yūsuf.	It-was-said-by-
	by-them			him-to-him

pātashēhan,	" mē	dyūth ^a	khāb.	Ath ¹
by-the-king,	" by-me	was-seen	a-dream.	For-it-
				verily

wanum	töbīr."	Dop ^a nas	Yūsūphan,
say-to-me	the-interpretation."	It-was-said-by-	by-Yūsuf,
		him-to-him	

" kyāh	dyūthuth ? "	Dop ^a nas	pātashēhan,
" what	was-seen-by-thee ? "	It-was-said-by-	by-the-king,
		him-to-him	

" akh	dyūthum,	hökh ¹	nāg	sath
" One	was-seen-by-me,	dry	springs	seven

baritēn	nāgan	satan	cēwān.	Biyē
full	springs	seven	(were) drinking.	Again

dyūṭhum,	khām	sath	hěl¹	wuchim
was-seen-by-me,	unripe	seven	ears-of-corn	were-seen-by-me

pökhtan	satan	hělĕn	ningalān.	Biyĕ
ripe	seven	ears	(were) swallowing.	Again

wuchĕm	lāgar	gōv^a	sath	yiwān,
were-seen-by-me	lean	cows	seven	(were) coming,

mastan	satan	gōv^an	ningalān.	Amyuk^a
plump	seven	cows	(were) swallowing.	Of-it

wanum	tōbīr."	Dop^anas	Yūsūphan,
tell-to-me	the-interpretation."	It-was-said-by-him-to-him	by-Yūsuf,

"drāg	wōthi."
"a-famine	will-arise."

16. Dapān wustād,—

(Is) saying the teacher,—

Yūsūphan	mōkalōw^a	tōbīr	wanith,
By-Yūsuf	was-finished	the-interpretation	having-spoken,

pātashēhas	gav	asar.	Lūj^as	bōchĕ.
to-the-king	happened	a-result.	There-was-joined-to-him	hunger.

Dop^anakh,	"diyūm	bata."	Ami-wakta
It-was-said-by-him-to-them,	"give-ye-to-me	food."	At-that-time

pātashāh	khēwān	ōs^ana.	Ami-asara-sōty
the-king	eating	was-not.	That-result-owing-to

dop^anakh,	"jĕl	anyūm."	Dapān,
it-was-said-by-him-to-them,	"quickly	bring-ye-to-me."	(People are) saying,

gay	ta	onukh	bata.	Yih	khyōn.
they-went	and	was-brought-	food.	This	was-eaten-
		by-them			by-him.

Dop ^a nakh,	"biyē	anyūm."	Añēhas
It-was-said-by-him-	"again	bring-ye-to-me."	Were-brought-by-
to-them,			them-to-him

dēga	wōkavith.	On ^a has	ta
cauldrons	having-drawn-forth.	It-was-brought-by-	and
		them-to-him	

khyōn,	tasalī	kēh	ās-na.	Dapān,
it-was-eaten-	satisfaction	any	came-to-him-	(People are)
by-him,			not.	saying,

ath ⁱ -böchi-sōtiy	gav	marith.	Dapān,
that-very-hunger-owing-	he-went	having-died.	(People are)
to-only			saying,

pagāh	dit ^a	wazīrau	wurdī,	"pagāh
next-day	was-given	by-the-Viziers	command,	"to-morrow

wasiv	sōriy	yīd ⁱ kāh.	Yēs	host ^a
descend-ye	all	(to) the- ⁱ Idgāh.	To-whom	the-elephant

nami,	pöz	bēhi	nēchi,	suy
will-bow,	the-hawk	will-sit	(on) the-thumb-	he-verbily
			ring,	

sapadi	pātashāh."	Dapān,	wāth ⁱ
shall-become	king."	(People are) saying,	they-descended

yīd ⁱ kāh,	āv	host ^a ,	namyōv	Yūsūphas.
to-the- ⁱ Idgāh,	came	the-elephant,	bowed	to-Yūsuf.

Pöz	āv,	byūthus	nēchi.	Banyōv
The-hawk	came,	sat-for-him	(on) the-thumb-	Became
			ring.	

Yūsūph	pātashāh.
Yūsuf	king.

VII.—NAYĚ-HÜNZŪ KATH

REED(-FLUTE)-OF TALE

1. Bani yēs dōd^a, tas chuh
Will-happen to-whom pain, to-him is

pānas tiy nanān.
to-himself it-veryly being-manifest.

NayĚ-hond^a dōd^a nay chēh pānay
The-reed-flute-of pain the-reed-flute is herself

tiy wanān.
that-veryly telling.

2. Nay chēh dapān, "Bār-sōhib
The-flute is saying, "The-Almighty
chuy kunuy.
is-veryly one-only.

Dayⁱ ta sakhi-nishē pānas chuy
God-only and anger-from of-His-own- will is-veryly

byonuy."
distinct."

3. Nay chēh dapān, "Bār-sōhib munazāth.
The-flute is saying, "The-Almighty pure.

Pānas^a-y-kun chuy mushtākh dōh
Himself-only-towards He-is-veryly yearning day

ta rāth.
and night.

4. Hamud gashiv tas-Khōdāyēs-kun parān,
Praise go-ye that-God-towards reciting,

9. **Nay** **chěh** **dapān,** "hāl **myōnuy**
 The-flute is saying, "condition my-veryly

būz'tav.

hear-please-ye.

Dōd'laday **chiv,** **ta** **sāthā** **rūz'tav."**
 Pained-if ye-be, then a-moment wait-please-ye."

10. **Nay** **chěh** **dapān,** "path **wanan**
 The-flute is saying, "behind the-woods

ös^{us} **pinhān.**
 I-was concealed.

Shākha-bargau **sōty** **ös^{us}** **shūbān."**
 Branch-leaves with I-was beautiful."

11. **Nay** **chěh** **dapān,** "thod" **mě**
 The-flute is saying, "upright to-me

ōsum **bāla-pān.**

was-to-me the-youthful-body.

Sōna-kananay **grāyě** **dūran** **chēs**
 Of-the-golden-ears- wavings to-the-ear-pendants I-am
 verily

diwān.

giving.

12. **Gayēmay** **gum-rōyī,** **ta** **tamyukuy**
 There-happened- going-astray, and of-it-veryly
 to-me

gōm

there-happened-to-me

badal.

exchange,

Pyōm	mě	guṭlā	lōnⁱ-ṭūr	wōtith
There-fell-to-	to-me	a-woodcutter	a-fate-thief	having-
me				arrived

azal."

doom."

13. Nay	chěh	dapān,	" sak^ath	mě
The-flute	is	saying,	" severe	to-me
gōm	suy	kusūr.		
happened-to-me	that-very	fault.		

Nazari-tāmⁱ-sanzi-sōty	sapodum	ṭōka-sūr."
Seeing-his-owing-to	there-became-to-me	crushing-to-
		powder."

14. Nay	chěh	dapān,	" ṭakhi-hot"
The-flute	is	saying,	" rage-struck
makh	chum	diwān.	
an-axe	he-is-to-me	giving.	

Phala	byon^a	byon^a	chēla	māzas
Splinters	separate	separate	pieces	(of my) flesh
chum	tulān.			
he-is-of-me	raising.			

15. Maḍ	mě	ôsum,	had	pānas
Pride	to-me	was-to-me,	the-limit	(of) myself
chēs	karān."			
I-am	making."			

Bāla-pānas	wālanay	kōṭ^a	chum
(Of my) youthful-body	humiliation	how-much	he-is-to-
			me

karān.

making.

16. Gayē judāh, sōy judōyī chēy
 She-went apart (from that-very separation she-is-
 the forest), verily

wanān.
 telling.

Ös^a wadān, alvidāh ös^ay karān.
 She-was lamenting, last-farewell was-she-verily making.

17. "Tati wölith wati wati
 "From-there having-brought- on-the-road on-the-road
 (me) down
 tam chum diwān.
 weariness he-is-to-me giving.

Wālawunuy tōrka-chānas chum
 Immediately-on-bringing- to-a-private-carpenter he-is-me
 (me) down (from the forest)

k^anān."
 selling."

18. Nay chēh dapān, "lari phirⁱ
 The-flute is saying, "on-the-side turning
 phirⁱ chum wuchān.
 turning he-is-me inspecting.

Dūri rūzⁱ rūzⁱ tōri-dab sak^ath
 At-a-distance remaining remaining adze-blows severe
 chum diwān."
 he-is-to-me giving."

19. Nay chēh dapān, "litri-sōty yēli
 The-flute is saying, "a-saw-with when
 göj^anas,
 was-caused-to-melt-by-him-I,

Dādi-panani	nāla	phār¹yād	chēs	diwān."
By-the-pain-my- own	cries	calls-for-help	I-am	giving."

23. Nay	chēh	dapān,	"nāla	dimahō
The-flute	is	saying,	"cries	I-would-have- given

mārakan;
(in) the-assemblies;

Banana-rost^u	nau	kāh	ti	rōzān
Fated-sorrow-without	not	anyone	even	remaining

marda-zan."
man-(or) woman."

24. Dapān wustād,—
(Is) saying the-teacher,—

Kyāh	wanihē	yīman	hamnishīnan ?
What	would-she-have- said	to-these	companions ?

Yīman	wanihē	yīy.
To-these	she-would-have-said	this-verbatim.

Narm	kār¹	kār¹	bar^m	pānas
Smooth	making	making	auger(-hole)s	to-the-body

chum	karān;
he-is-to-me	making;

Wāra	wuch¹tōm,	māz	kōtāh	chum
Thoroughly	inspect-please- ye-me,	the-flesh	how-much	is-to-me

harān.
dropping.

Zāni kyāh tath măně būzith
 Will-know ? of-that the-meaning having-heard
gör-zān ?
 an-ignorant-person ? "

28. **Nay chěh dapān, "nayistān myōn"**
 The-flute is saying, "the-canebrake my
kyāh zabar ;
 how excellent ;

Zāni kyāh tath măně būzith
 Will-know ? of-that the-meaning having-heard
bē-khabar ?
 an-untaught-person ? "

29. **Nay chěh dapān, "nayistānūc"**
 The-flute is saying, "of-the-canebrake
yěs chěh zān ;
 to-whom is knowledge ;

Zāni suy yus āsi wôt^umot^u
 Will-know he-only who will-be arrived
lā-makān."
 at-Him-Who-has-no-
 abode-(i.e. God)."

30. **Nay chěh dapān, "kyāh chěh**
 The-flute is saying, "what is
wūn^umūt^u masnavī ?
 said the-rhymed-poem ?

Zāni suy yěs āsi pēmūt^u
 Will-know he-alone to-whom will-be fallen
āsh^uka chīh."
 (of) love a-particle."

31. **Nay** **chěh** **dapān,** "mōdur" **mas**
 The-flute is saying, "sweet wine

kōtyāh **cěwān,**
 how-many (are) drinking,

Sōdurabalay **nay** **Subhān** **chuy**
 In-Sōdarabal-only the-(story-of- Subhān is
 the) flute

wanān."
 saying."

VIII.—PĀTASHĒHA-SŪNZ^ū KATH

KING-OF STORY

1.	Pātashāhā	ô ^s .	Dapān	wustād,—
	A-certain-king	was.	(Is) saying	the-teacher,—
Suy	pātashāh	ô ^s	nērān	prath-dōha
That-very	king	was	going-out	every-day
ath ⁱ -zūnadabi-pēth.		Ath ⁱ	ô ^s	pēthha-kani
that-very-roof-bungalow-on.		Of-it-veryly	was	the-top-on
ô ^l	jānāwāran-hond ^a .		Yim	ô ^s ⁱ
the-nest	birds-of.		They (king and queen)	were
prath-dōha	yihūnz ^a	bōlbōsh ^a	bōzān.	Yim
every-day	of-these	the-chirping	hearing.	They
ô ^s ⁱ	pātashāha-sānd ⁱ	bōts ^a	z ^a h	sēthāh
were	the-king-of	husband-and-wife	two	very-much
khōsh	gathān.	Dōha-aki	bōlbōsh ^a	ati
pleased	becoming.	On-a-day-one	the-chirping	there
ô ^s ^a na	kēh	gathān.	Dop ^a	ami-pātashāh-bāyi
was-not	any	occurring.	It-was-said	by-that-queen
pātashēhas,	“ az	kōna	chēh	gathān
to-the-king,	“ to-day	why-not	is	occurring
bōlbōsh ^a ? ”	Dapān	wuchukh	ath	ōlis.
chirping ? ”	Saying	it-was-seen-by-them	to-that	nest.
Ath ⁱ -manz	bacē	z ^a h	mumāt ⁱ .	Wōlikh
It-veryly-in	young-ones	two	(were) dead.	They-were-brought-down-by-them
bōn.	Sēthāh	phyūr ^a	yiman-pātashēha-sandēn-	
down.	Much	regret-occurred	to-these-king's-two-	

dön-bātan. **Ānikh** **wazīr** **gāṭālⁱ** **gāṭālⁱ.**
 husband-and-wife. Were-summoned-
 by-them viziers skilful skilful.

Dop^ahakh, **"nōman** **wuchⁱtav,** **kyāh**
 It-was-said-by-them-to- "to-these please-look-ye, what
 them,

chuh **gamot^a?"** **Wuchⁱhakh.** **Yiman**
 is happened?" They-were-seen-by- To-them (was)
 them.

rōṭ^amot^a **kond^a** **haṭis.** **Dānāh-wazīran-ākⁱ**
 caused-to-stick a-thorn to-the-throat. By-a-wise-vizier-one

dop^anakh, **"yih** **chēh** **yiman** **paniūn^ū**
 it-was-said-by-him- "this is to-them their-own
 to-them,

mōj^ū **mumūs^ū.** **Āmⁱ-naran** **kūr^ūmūs^ū** **byēkh**
 mother dead. By-this-male (bird) (was) made a-second

wörüz^ū. **Ami** **chunakh** **dyut^amot^a**
 second-wife. By-her is-by-her-to-them given

āmpa-kani **kond^a.** **Amiy** **chih** **yim**
 mouth-to-mouth- a-thorn. By-this-verily are they
 feeding-during

mumātⁱ." **Pādashāh** **wanān** **pādashāh-bāyē,**
 dead." The-king (is) saying to-the-queen,

"böy **maray,** **ṭ^ah** **kārⁱzi-na** **kuni."**
 "I-if shall-die-if, thou must-make-not at-all (a second
 marriage)."

Pādashāh-bāy **wanān** **pādashāhas,** **"böy**
 The-queen (is) saying to-the-king, "I-if

maray, **ṭ^ah** **kārⁱzi-na** **kuni."** **Kor^a**
 shall-die-if, thou must-make-not at-all (a second Was-made
 marriage)."

yimau	driy	kasam	pānawōñ.	Yih	kyāzi
by-them	a-vow	oath	mutually.	This	why

korukh	driy	kasam ?	Dopukh,	" asě
was-made-by-them	vow	oath ?	It-was-said-by-them,	" to-us

chih	gabar	z ^a h ;	timan	kyāh	kari
are	sons	two ;	to-them	perhaps	will-do

wōramōj ^u	yā	mōl ^a	yyi ? "
a-step-mother	or	(step-)father	this-very-thing ? "

2. Kēh	kālāh	gav,	pātashāh-bāy
Some	a-certain-space-of-time	went,	the-queen

mōyě.	Pātashāh	kuni	karān	chuna,
died.	The-king	at-all (a second marriage)	making	is-not,

ti-kyāzi	pānawōñ	ôsukh	dōyau	bātau
because	mutually	was-by-them	by-the-two	husband-and-wife

driy	kasam	kor ^a mot ^a .	Wārayāh	kālāh
vow	oath	made.	Very-long	a-certain-space-of-time

gav,	āy	wazīr.	Dopukh	pātashēhas,
went,	they-came	the-viziers.	It-was-said-by-them	to-the-king,

" pātashēham,	nēth ^a r	gathi	karun ^a ."
" my-king,	marriage-arrangement	is-proper	to-be-done."

Wārayāh	kāl	kēh	bōzān	chukhna.
A-very-long	space-of-time	anything	hearing	he-is-to-them-not.

Kor^ahas	zōr	wazīrau.	Korun
Was-made-by-them- to-him	force	by-the-viziers.	Was-made-by- him

nēth^ar.

marriage-arrangement.

3. Yim	pātashāh-zāda	z^ah	ösⁱ.	Tim
These	princes (king's sons)	two	were.	They
ösⁱ	parān	sabakh.	Dōha-aki	kūr^u
were	reading	lesson(s).	On-day-one	was-made
yimau-pānawōñ-bāranyau-dōyau	maṣlahath,	" mājě		
by-these-mutually-brothers-two	consultation,	" to-the-mother		
gathav	salām	hēth."	Bür^ukh	trömⁱ
we-will-go	a-complimentary- gift	taking."	Was-filled-by- them	a-copper- dish
lālau	nigīnau.	Gay	hēth	
with-rubies	with-jewels.	They-went	having-taken (it)	
salāmi	mājě.	Trömⁱ	rüt^unakh,	
for-a-complimentary- present	to-the-mother.	The-copper- dish	was-accepted-by- her-from-them,	
wuchunāh	kor^anakh.	Gay	yim	
a-certain-look	was-made-by-her-to-them.	They-went	these	
pātashāh-zāda	z^ah	sabakas.	Yim	chih
princes	two	to-their-lesson.	These	are
dōhā	dōhā	yithay-pōṭhin	karān.	Dōha-aki
each-day	each-day	in-this-very-manner	passing.	On-day-one
gav	amis-pātashāh-bāyě	khötir	yiman.	
there-occurred	to-this-queen	carнал-desire	these-	
wōranēcivēn-hond^a.	Yiman	dopun,	" tōhⁱ	
stepsons-of.	To-them	it-was-said-by-her,	" ye	

Tim	ösⁱ	parān	sabakh	tātahāl.
They	were	reading	lessons	(in) the-school.

Dop^unakh,	" mārawātan	karyūkh
It-was-said-by-him-	" to-the-executioners	make-ye-them
to-them,		

hawāla.	Timay	māranakh."	Dapān,—
in-custody.	They-verity	will-kill-them."	(Folk are) saying,—

wôt^u	wazīr	yiman-pādashāhzādan-nishin.
arrived	the-vizier	to-these-princes-near.

Sēthāh	gōs	yinsāph.	Dop^unakh,	" wasiv
Very-much	occurred-	compassion.	It-was-said-by-	" come-ye-
	to-him		him-to-them,	down

bōn	tātahāla."	Dop^unakh,	" taliv	yimi
down	from-the-school."	It-was-said-by-	" flee-ye	from-this
		him-to-them,		

shēhara."	Tim	tālⁱ,	wazīran	kūr^u
city."	They	fled,	by-the-vizier	was-done

kōm^u.	Dopun	mārawātan,	" mōryūkh
a-deed.	It-was-said-by-	to-the-executioners,	" kill-ye-for-
	him		them

hūnⁱ	z^ah."	Mōrikh	hūnⁱ	z^ah,	kādikh
dogs	two."	Were-killed-	dogs	two,	were-extracted-
		by-them			by-them

yiman	wōlinjē	z^ah,	lazakh	tōkis,
of-them	the-hearts	two,	they-were-put-by-	to-a-tray,
			them	

gay	hēth	pādashāh-bāyē.	Dop^uhas,
they-went	taking (them)	to-the-queen.	It-was-said-by-them-
			to-her,

" aņēy	nōma	pādashāhzādan-hanza
" are-brought-to-thee	these	the-princes-of

wōlinjē	z ^a h.	Thāv	darwāza	ta	raṭh."
hearts	two.	Open	the-door	and	take-hold-of (them)."

Thōw ^a nakh	darwāza,	racēn	yima	wōlinjē
Was-open-by-her- for-them	the-door,	were-seized- by-her	these	hearts

z ^a h.	Dop ^a has,	"yima	chēy	pātashāhzādan-
two.	It-was-said-by- them-to-her,	"these	are-for-thee	the-princes-

dōn-hanza."	Byūṭh ^a	āt ⁱ	pātashōhī
two-of."	(The king) sat	(i.e. remained) there	sovereignty

karani.
for-doing.

5. Yim	bōy ⁱ -bārān ⁱ	z ^a h	wōt ⁱ	biyis-
These	brothers-brethren	two	arrived	another-

pātashēhas-akis-nish.	Dop ^a nakh	pātashēhan,
king-one-near.	It-was-said-by-him-to- them	by-the-king,

"tōh ⁱ	chiwa	shāhzāda	mē	yiwān-bōzana.
"ye	are	princes	by-me	being-thought.

Tōh ⁱ	wān ⁱ tav	tōh ⁱ	kētha-pōṭh ⁱ	chiwa
Ye	please-tell	ye	in-what-manner	are

yōr	lāg ⁱ māt ⁱ .	Kyāh	sabab	chuwa?"
here	arrived.	What	reason	is-to-you?"

Timau	dop ^a has	yih	panun ^a	gudarun.
By-them	it-was-said-by- them-to-him	this	their-own	happening.

Dop ^a nakh,	"bēhiv	mē-nish	nōkarī."
It-was-said-by-him- to-them,	"sit-ye	me-near	in-service."

Dapān,— bīṭhⁱ huzūrī-nōkar, Amis ōsⁱ
 (Folk are) saying,— they-sat (as) personal- To-this were
 servants.

pātashēhas prōnⁱ gōlām z^ah. Yim z^ah
 to-the-king old servants two. These two

ti bīṭhⁱ, gay tōr. Tsōn-zanēn kārīn
 also sat, They-became four. To-the-four- were-made-
 persons by-him

zima rātas tōr pahar. Gōḍaṇukuy
 in-charge by-night four watches. The-first-verity

pahar chuh lagān amis-pātashāhzādas-
 watch is being-allotted to-this-prince-

ziṭhis-hihis. Dapān,— pātashēha-sandya-
 the-elder. (Folk are) saying,— by-the-king's-

dōyau-bāṣau trōwukh arām.
 two-husband-and-wife was-made-by-them rest.

6. Dapān,— gōlām chuh wōdañē,
 (Folk are) saying,— the-servant is standing (by),

nazar chēs pātashēha-sandēn-dōn-bāṣan-kun.
 sight is-of-him the-king-of-two-husband-and-wife-towards.

Yimav^ay-syod^a log^a wasani shēhmār
 Them-verity-in-front began to-descend a-great-snake

tālawa-kani. Gōlām chuh wuchān. Yēli
 the-ceiling-from. The-servant is watching. When

yih shēhmār log^a wātani amis-pātashāh-
 this great-snake began to-arrive to-this-king's-

bāyē-handis-badanas-nīzikh, āv lārān gōlām,
 wife-of-body-near, he-came running the-slave,

lōy^an shēmshēr amis-shēhmāras, hani
 was-struck-by- a-sword to-this-great-snake, in-fragment
 him

Biyě	borun	yih	āba-pyāla,	hyotun
Again	was-filled-by-him	this	water-cup,	he-began

cyon^u.	Ās	biyě	yih	pöz,
to-drink.	Came-to-him	again	this	falcon,

shun^unas-trövith.	Döyi-laṭi	shun^unas-trövith.
(it) was-dashed-down-by- it-for-him.	On-two-occasion(s)	it-was-dashed-down-by- it-for-him.

Pātashēhas	khot^u	zahar.	Trëyimi-laṭi
To-the-king	arose	poison (i.e. anger).	On-the-third-occasion

borun.	Dachini	atha	chuh	ath-pyālas
it-was-filled-by- him.	With-the- right	with-hand	he-is	to-that-cup

thaph-karith;	khôwur^u	atha	thôwun
having-held;	the-left	hand	was-placed-by-him

něbar.	Yuthuy	hyotun	cyon^u,	tyuthuy
outside.	Even-as	he-began	to-drink,	even-so

āv	pöz,	shun^unas-trövith.	Diṣ^us	āmⁱ
came	the-falcon,	it-was-dashed-down-by- it-for-him.	Was-given- to-it	by-him

thaph,	roṭun	latan-tal,	hēsanas	pakha
seizing,	was-held-by- him	the-feet-below,	were-taken-by- him-of-it	the-wings

z^ah,	kāḍⁱnas	tān.	Yih	yēli	môrun,
two,	were-torn-off-by- him-of-it	the-limbs.	It	when	was-killed-by- him,

pata	phyūrus	ataty.	Wōñ	trēsh
afterwards	regret-was-felt- to-him	in-that-very- place.	Now	(water to allay) thirst

cěyēnna.	Gav	wuchani	‘ath-ābas
was-drunk-by-him-not.	He-went	to-see	‘to-this-water

āsina	kuni	āgur ?'	Pakān	chuh
will-there-not-	somewhere	source ?'	Going	is
be				

pātashāh,	wōt^a	jāyē-akis.	Wuchun
the-king,	he-arrived	at-a-place-one.	Was-seen-by-him

ati	shēhmārā	shōngith,	amis^y	nērān
there	a-certain-great-snake	asleep,	to-it-veryly	issuing

ōsa-kani	lāl.	Yih	āb	ōs^a	zahar."
the-mouth-from	spittle.	This	water	was	poison."

Yih	chus	wanān	gōlām	amis	pātashēhas,
This	is-to-him	saying	the-servant	to-this	to-king,

"hargāh-kiy	suh	pātashāh	sa	trēsh
"if	that	king	that	(water-to-allay)
				thirst

cēyihē,	suh	marihē.	Wūn^y	saragī
had-drunk,	he	would-have-	Now-veryly	investigation (if)
		died.		

karihē,	suh	pātashāh	tas-pōzas	mārihē-na.
he-had-made,	that	king	to-that-falcon	would-not-have-
				killed.

Pātashēham,	say	chēh	dalīl	Saragī
My-king,	that-veryly	is	the-story.	Investigation

gāthi	karūn^a."
is-proper	to-be-made."

8. Mōkalyāv	āmⁱ-sond^a	pahar	ti.	Āv
Was-finished	this-one-of	the-watch	also.	Came

trēyum^a	pahar.	Z^ah	gay	pānas	bīthⁱ.
the-third	watch.	The-two	became	at-their-own-	seated.
				will	

Pātashāh	chuh	bēdār.	Dapan	chuh
The-king	is	awake.	Saying	he-is

amis-trëyimis-paharawôlis. Dapān chus, "ay
to-this-third-watchman. Saying he-is-to-him, "ho

gölām, yus-akhāh āgas-pēṭh dagāy
servant, whoever to-the-master-on faithlessness

kari, tas kyāh wāti karun^a ? "
may-do, to-him what will-be-proper to-be-done ? "

Dop^anas phīrith ām^l-gölāman, "suh
It-was-said-by-him- answering by-that-servant, "he
to-him

gathī sangsār karun^a. Bāki, pātashēham,
is-proper stoning-to- death But, my-king,

saragī gathī karūn^a. Bōh wanay
investigation is-proper to-be-made. I will-tell-to-thee

dalīlā. Ts^ah thāwum, pātashēham, kan."
a-certain- Thou place-for-me, my-king, ear."
story.

9. Dapān chus, "suh ôs^a sōdāgārā
Saying he-is-to-him, "that was a-certain-
merchant

akh. Suy ôs^a sēṭhāh baktāwār. Tamis
one. He-veryly was very prosperous. To-him

pěv muhim. Tamis^y ôs^a hūn^a. Byākh
fell poverty. To-him-veryly was a-dog. Another

sōdāgārā ôs^a. Dop^anas, 'yih hūn^a
a-certain-merchant was. It-was-said-by-him- 'this dog
to-him,

mā k^anahan ? ' Dop^anas, 'k^anan.'
I-wonder-if wilt-thou-sell-it ? ' It-was-said-by- 'I-will-sell-it.'
him-to-him,

Dop^anas,	'karus	möl.'	Kor^anas		
It-was-said-by-him- to-him,	'make-of-it	a-price.'	Was-made-by- him-of-it		
möl	röpayē-hath.	Dyut^anas	möl,		
the-price	a-rupee-hundred.	Was-given-by-him-to- him	the-price,		
nyūv	sōdāgāran	yih	hūn^a.	Drāv	
was-taken	by-the-merchant	this	dog.	He-went-forth	
sōdā	hēth,	wōt^a	jāyē-akis.	Lūj^us	
merchandize	taking,	he-arrived	at-place-one.	Came-on-for-him	
rāth.	Rāt^ali	tās	tūr,	nyūhas	
night.	By-night	entered-for-him	thieves,	was-taken-by-them- of-him	
yih	māl.	Hūn^a	chuh	wuchān,	āmⁱ
this	property.	The-dog	is	seeing,	by-him
kor^a-na	kēh-ti	sadāh.	Phōl^a	gwāsh.	
was-made-not	any-at-all	sound-a.	Broke	the-dawn.	
Sōdāgār	gav	bēdār.	Wuchun	ta	māl
The-merchant	became	awake.	It-was-seen- by-him	verily	property
na	kuni.	Dapān	chuh,	'yith	kyāh
not	at-all.	Saying	he-is,	'to-this	what
gōm ?'	Āv	yih	hūn^a.	Āmⁱ	kūr^anas
happened-to- me ?'	Came	this	dog.	By-it	was-made-by- him-of-him
pōshākas	thaph.	Chus	lamān.	Hūn^a	
to-the-coat	seizing.	He-is-to-him	pulling.	The-dog	
drāv	brūh	brūh,	pata	pata	chus
went-forth	in-front	in-front,	behind	behind	is-of-him
sōdāgār.	Wātanōwun	mōdānas-akis-manz.			
the-merchant.	He-was-caused-to-arrive- by-him	to-a-plain-to-one-in.			

't^h gath pananis-khāwandas-nishin yih
'thou go to-thine-own-master-near this

cithⁱ hēth.' Gav hūn^u, wôt^u nazdikh
document having-taken.' Went the-dog, arrived near

amis-sōdāgāras. Sōdāgāran dyūth^a. Parzanōwun
to-that-merchant. By-the-merchant he-was- Was-recognized-
seen. by-him

yih hūn^u. Dopunⁱ pananēn bāsan.
this dog. It-was-said-by-him to-his-own family-members.

Dop^unakh, ' hūn^u āv phīrith. Āmⁱ
It-was-said-by-him-to- ' the-dog came returning. By-it
them,

kor^u kyāh-tān takhsīr. Amiy
was-done some-or-other fault. For-this-very (reason)

shunukh-kaḏith. Balⁱki chus cālān
it-has-been-driven-out- Moreover there-is-to- a-letter-of-
by-them. it dispatch

nölⁱ.' Sōdāgār gav phikiri. ' Wuñ
on-the-neck.' The-merchant became in-anxiety. ' Now

kyāh kara? Rōpayē-hath gōm khar^ac.'
what shall-I-do? The-rupee-hundred went-for-me expended.'

Koḏun bandūkh, lōy^unas, ta
Was-taken-out-by-him a-gun, was-aimed-by-him-at-it and

mōrun. Yēli mōrun ta ada
it-was-killed-by-him. When it-was-killed- then afterwards
by-him

phyūrus. Gōs nīzikh. ' Bōh wuchaha
grief-came-to-him. He-went- near. ' I would-see
to-it

amis kyāh kākaz chuh nölⁱ.' Yihuy^c
to-it what paper is on-the-neck.' This-verily

gaṭhi sar baṭun^u, shēhara-manza dūr
 is-proper the-head to-be-cut-off, the-city-from-in distant

kaḍun^u. Pātashēham, bōh wanay
 (he-is) to-be-expelled. My-king, I will-tell-to-thee

dalilā, ṭ^h thāwum kan." Dapān
 a-certain-story, thou place-for-me the-ear." Saying

chus gōlām. " suh ôs^u pātashēhā
 is-to-him the-servant. " that was a-certain-king

akh. Amis ôsⁱ nēcivⁱ z^h. Timan^uy
 one. To-him were sons two. To-them-veryly

mōyē panūn^u mōj^u. Pātashēhan kūr^u
 died their-own mother. By-the-king was-made

wōrūz^u zanāna. Sa gayē pātashāhzādan
 second-wife woman. She became to-the-princes

dōn wōramōj^u. Yim ôsⁱ pātashāhzāda
 to-the-two stepmother. These were princes

z^h sabakas. Tōra āy, amis-wōramājē
 the-two at-a-lesson. Thence they-came, to-this-stepmother

niyēkh salām, lālau nigīnau
 was-taken-by-them a-complimentary- (filled) with- with-jewels
 gift, rubies

trōmⁱ. Thōv^ukh amis bōnṭha-kani.
 a-copper-dish. It-was-placed-by-them to-her in-front.

Yim gay biyē sabakas. Dōhā dōhā
 These went again to-the-lesson. Each-day each-day

chih kaḍān. Pātashāh-bāyē wuz^u
 they-are (thus) passing. To-the-queen was-aroused

panūn^u rāy. Kyāh wuz^us? ' Bōh
 her-own intention. What was-aroused-in-her? ' I

karahö **yiman-pātashāhzādan-söty** **gönāh.'**
would-have-done these-princes-with sin.'

Dōha-aki **wonun** **yiman-pātashāhzādan-dōn,**
On-a-day-one it-was-said-by-her to-these-princes-two,

'mē-söty **kariv** **gönāh.'** **Yimav** **dop^uhas,**
'me-with do-ye sin.' By-them was-said-by-them-
to-her,

't^ah **chēkh** **sōn^u** **mōj^u;** **tē** **ta** **asē**
'thou art our mother; for-thee and for-us

wāti-na.' **Pātashāhzāda** **gay** **sabakas.**
it-will-not-be-suitable.' The-princes went to-the-lesson.

Pātashāh **āv** **darbār** **murkhas** **karith.**
The-king came the-court dismissed having-made.

Wōt^a **mahalakhān.** **Pātashāh-bāyi**
He-arrived at-the-private-apartments. By-the-queen

trop^unas **darwāza.** **Darwāza** **chēs-na**
was-shut-by-her-for- the-door. The-door she-is-for-him-
him not

thāwān. **Dop^unas,** **'yih** **kyāzi?'** **Wōsh^us**
opening, It-was-said-by- 'this why?' She-rose (in-
him-to-her, reply)-to-him

pātashāh-bāy. **Dop^unas,** **'bōh** **chēsa**
the-queen. It-was-said-by-her-to-him, 'I am-I

cyōn^u **kōlay,** **kina** **cyānēn-nēcivēn-hünz^u?'**
of-thee the-wife, or thy-sons-of?'

Dop^unas **pātashēhan,** **'tih** **kyāh**
It-was-said-by-him-to- by-the-king, 'that what
her

gav?' **Dop^unas,** **'tim** **ām**
happened?' It-was-said-by-her-to-him, 'they came-to-me

lēkan.'	Pātashāh	chus	dapān,
for(-using)-indecent-	The-king	is-to-her	saying,
language.'			

'wun	kyāh	chuh	salāh ?'	Pātashāh-bāy
'now	what	is	(your) advice ?'	The-queen

chēs	dapān,	'mē	gathi	tihanza
is-to-him	saying,	'for-me	is-necessary	their

wōlinjē	z^{ah}.	Tima	khēma	bōh.	Ada-kyāh
hearts	two.	Them	I-will-eat	I.	Then-of-course

thāway	darwāza.'	Pātashēhan	dyut^a
I-will-open-for-thee	the-door.'	By-the-king	was-given

hukum	wazīras.	Dop^anas,	'yim
an-order	to-the-vizier.	It-was-said-by-him-to-him,	'these

shāhzāda	z^{ah}	dikh	mārawāṭalan	athi.
princes	two	give-them	of-the-executioners	in-the-hand.

Yiman	kaḍan	wōlinjē	z^{ah}.'	Gav
Of-them	they-will-extract	the-hearts	two.'	Went

wazīr.	Wôt^a	ṭāṭahāl,	yēti	yim
the-vizier.	He-arrived	at-the-school,	where	these

shāhzāda	z^{ah}	ōsⁱ.	Yiman-kun	kūrⁿ
princes	two	were.	Them-towards	was-made-by-him

nazarāh.	Sēṭhāh	gös	yim	pātashāhzāda
a-single-glance.	Exceedingly	became-	these	princes
		to-him		

z^{ah}	khōsh.	Dilas	pyōs	yinsāph.
two	pleasing.	To-the-heart	fell-of-him	compassion.

Dop^anakh,	'ṭaliv	yimi-shēhara	dūr.'
It-was-said-by-him-to-	'flee-ye	from-this-city	far.'
them,			

Tsālⁱ."
They-fled."

12. Dapān wustād,—

(Is) saying the-teacher,—

“ Mārawāṭalan	dyut ^u	hukum	wazīran,	
“ To-the-executioners	was-given	an-order	by-the-vizier,	
‘ mōryūkh	hūn ⁱ	z ^a h.’	Mārawāṭalau	mōr ⁱ
‘ kill-ye-them	dogs	two.’	By-the-executioner	were-killed
hūn ⁱ	z ^a h,	kādikh	yiman	wōlinjē
dogs	two,	were-extracted-by-them	of-them	the-hearts
z ^a h,	lazakh	ṭōkis-manz,	gay	hēth
two,	they-were-placed-	a-tray-in,	they-went	taking
	by-them			
pātashāh-bāyē.	Pātashāh-bāyi	thōw ^u	darwāza.	
to-the-queen.	By-the-queen	was-opened	the-door.	
Pātashāh	chuh	karān	pātashōhī	tāt ⁱ .
The-king	is	doing	ruling	there.

13. Shāhzāda	z ^a h	āy	ṣalān	biyis
The-princes	two	came	fleeing	to-another
pātashēhas	nish.	Pātashēhan	rāṭ ⁱ	yim
king	near.	By-the-king	were-taken	they
gōlām.	Gōḍanyuk ^u	pahar	āv	amis-
(as) servants.	The-first	watch	came	to-this-
baḍis-hihis-shāhzādas.	Shēmāh	chuh	dazān.	
the-elder-the-prince.	A-lamp-flame	is	burning.	
Pātashāha-sānd ⁱ	z ^a h	bōṣ ^u	chih	palangas-
The-king	two	husband-and- wife	are	the-bed-
pēth	arāmas.	Yiman ^u y	syod ^u	wasān
-on	in-rest.	To-them-verily	in-front	descending

chuh shēhmār. Yih gōlām chuh kaḍān
is a-great-snake. This servant is drawing

shēmshēr. Amis-shēhmāras chuh karān
a-sword. To-this-great-snake he-is making

ṭuk^ara. Ami pata chuh shēmshēri-handis
pieces. This after he-is to-the-sword's

tēgas walān phamb. Amis-pātashāhbāyē-handis-
blade wrapping cotton-wool. To-this-queen's-

badanas ōs^u wōtharān yih zahar amis-
body he-was wiping-off this poison that-

shēhmāra-sond^a. Dopun, 'amis mā
great-snake-of. It-was-said-by-him, 'on-her I-wonder-if

āsīm shēhmāra-sond^a zahar.' Ōs^u
there-will-be-on-my the-great-snake-of poison.' He-was
(queen)

wōtharān ta pātashāh gav bēdār.
wiping and the-king became awake.

Dop^a pātashēhan, 'yih ām mārani.'
It-was-said by-the-king, 'he came-to-me for-killing.'

Pātashēham, say chēh dalīl. Hargāh-kiy
My-king, that-very is the-story. If

suh pātashāh sara karihē, pananēn-
that king testing had-made, to-his-own-

nēcivēn-pēṭh mā diyiḥē hukum mārawāṭalan,
sons-on not would-be the-order to-the-executioners,
have-given

'tōhⁱ mōryūkh.' Ada gay tim hūnⁱ
'ye kill-ye-them.' Afterwards went those dogs

z^ah māra. Pātashēham, agar bāwar
two to-death. My-king, if believing

IX.—GRĪSTⁱ. BĀYĒ-HÜNZŪ TA MĀCH-TĀLARĒ.
FARMER'S-WIFE-OF AND HONEY-BEE-

HÜNZŪ KATH
OF STORY

1. Dapān wustād,—

(Is) saying the-teacher,—

Yih	grist ⁱ .-bāy	ös ^u	tüj ^u .müt ^u .	Kami-
This	farmer's-wife	had	fled.	For-what-
bāpath ?	Kārdāran	ta	mukadaman	ôsus
reason ?	By-the-overseer	and	by-the-village-headman	had-been-to-her
kor ^u .mot ^u	zulm.	Amiy-bāpath	chēh	tüj ^u .müt ^u .
done	tyranny.	For-this-very-reason	she-is	fled.
Wöt ^u	wanas-akis-manz.	Otuy	wöt ^u .s	
She-arrived	forest-one-in.	There-verily	arrived-to-her	
māch-t ^u .l ^u .r ^u .	Amis	āyē	zabān.	Dapān
a-honey-bee.	To-it	came	speech.	Saying
chēh	amis-grist ⁱ .-bāyē,	“t ^u .h	kyāzi	chēkh
she-is	to-this-farmer's-wife,	“thou	why	art
tüj ^u .müt ^u ? ”	Dop ^u .nas	grist ⁱ .-bāyi,	“mē	
fled ? ”	Was-said-by-her-to-it	by-the-farmer's-wife,	“to-me	
chuh	gōmot ^u	zulm.”	Ami	dop ^u .nas
is	happened	tyranny.”	By-that	was-said-by-it-to-her
phīrith	māch-t ^u .l ^u .ri,	“mē-ti	chuh	gōmot ^u
answering	by-the-bee,	“to-me-also	is	happened
zulm.	Bōh	chēs	wadān,	t ^u .h
tyranny.	I	am	lamenting,	thāvtam
			thou	please-place-for-me

kan." Wanān mäch-t¹l^ur^u grist¹-bāyi kun.
the-ear." Saying (is) the-bee the-farmer's-wife to.

"Yitay, vēsī, paran pēmōs,
"Come- friend, at-foot we-will-fall-of-Him,
please,

karōs zārapār.
we-will-make- ejaculations.
to-Him

Buday chēsai mäch-t¹l^ur^u, wanuk^a
I-veryly am-Thy honey-bee, of-the-forest

jānāwār.
a-winged-creature.

2. Kōha-kōhai vyūr^aāh ānām, ōs^us
From-every- flower-nectar was-brought- I-became
mountain by-me,

ayālbār.
possessed-of-a-large-family.

Balāy pēyin hāpath-gānas, wanan
Calamity may-fall to-the-bear-pimp, to-the-forests

śōñ^unam lār.
was-brought-in- running-away.
by-him-to-me

3. Pōtēn tasandēn ōlⁱ-nāsh korun;
To-the-young- of-it nest-destruction was-made-
ones by-him;

Sōhibō, āy-nā ār?
O-God, did-there-not-there- pity?
come-to-thee

Buday	chěsay	māch-t¹l^ar^u	wanuk^u
I-veryly	am-Thy	honey-bee,	of-the-forest

jānāwār."
a-winged-creature."

4. Dapān	amis	grīst¹-bāyě	yih
(Is) saying	to-this	farmer's-wife	this

māch-t¹l^ar^u ,	"yih	hāl	kor^anam
honey-bee,	"this	condition	was-made-by-him- for-me

wana-manza	hāpatan.	Wuñ	ṣajyēyēs,
the-forest-from-in	by-the-bear.	Now	I-fled,

wūth^us	grīst¹-garas,	dapyām,	'kara
I-descended	to-a-farmer's-house,	it-was-said-by- me (long ago),	'I-will-make

rahath.'	Wuchta	wuñ	kyāh	karēm
ease.'	See-please	now	what	will-do-to-me

yih	gryūst^a,	thāvta	kan.	Bōh	kyāh
this	the-farmer,	place-please	the-ear.	I	what

wanay ?
shall-say-to-thee ?

Thūñ^aā	mathith	kuṭh^aāh	thōw^anam,
Fresh- butter	having-rubbed	a-room	was-placed-by-him- for-me,

mōtūñ^a	chēm	bōd¹-hāl.
of-death	it-is-to-me	a-prison.

Bāgān¹-āyēs	grīst¹-garas,	say	mě
It-was-my-fate	(in) the-farmer's-house,	that-veryly	to-me

gayēm	gāl.
became-to me	shame.

5. Drāti-sōtin kâsh¹ yēli tāt¹nam,
A-sickle-with the-honeycombs when were-cut-by-him-
of-me,

kōtyāh khātis mār.
how-many arose-for-him (guilt of) murders.

Buday chēsai māch-t¹l^ur^u, wanuk^u
I-veryly am-Thy honey-bee, of-the-forest
jānāwār."
a-winged-creature."

6. Mōkalōw^u ami-māch-t¹l^uri wanith
Was-finished by-this-honey-bee having-spoken
panun^u dōd^u. Wuñ chēh dapān amis-
her-own pain. Now she-is saying to-this-
grīst¹-bāyē, "chēyēy kēh gōmot^u, t^u-ti
farmer's-wife, "if-there-is-to- anything happened, thou-also
thee

wan." Wanān chēh wuñ grīst¹-bāy.
speak." Saying is now the-farmer's-wife.
Dapān chēs, "Bōz, mē kyāh zulm
Saying she-is-to-it, "hear, to-me what tyranny
chuh gōmot^u."
is happened."

Azal chāwun chuh samsāras, chēh
Fate to-be-experienced is in-the-world, there-is
tal wasūn^u jāy.
below to-be-descended a-place.

Buday chēsai grīst¹-bāy, yōr nay
I-veryly am-Thy farmer's-wife, here not-veryly
rōzani āy.
to-abide we-are-come.

7. *Sōta yēli mōtasūtⁱ grēstēn dilāsa*
 In-spring when the-accountants to-farmers soothing

dini hay āy,
 to-give O! came,

Mōdaryiv-kathau yēdāh būr^ukh, zālas
 With-sweet-words a-belly was-filled-by-them, in-a-net

walana-āy.
 we-were-surrounded.

8. *Har^ada-vizi dard mūth^ukh, lāyēni*
 In-autumn-time the-affection was-forgotten- for-beating
 by-them,

tim-hay āy.
 they-veryly came.

Buday chēsai gristⁱ-bāy, yōr nay
 I-veryly am-Thy farmer's-wife, here not-veryly

rōzani āy.
 to-abide we-came.

9. *Yim phal wāwim mājē-zamīni,*
 What fruits were-sown-by-me in-mother-earth,

tim-hay papith āy,
 they-veryly ripened came,

Sōmb^arith sōrith khalas kārīm,
 Having-collected having-piled on-the-threshing- they-were-
 floor made-by-me,

hatabōdⁱ-khōris drāy.
 to-hundreds-of-kharwār- they-emerged.
 weight

10. Cakla-cakla mukadam ta paṭhwörⁱ
 In-each-village- the-village-head- and the-village-
 circuit man accountant

tōlani tim-hay āy,
 to-weigh they-veryly came,

Buday chēsai gristⁱ-bāy, yōr nay
 I-veryly am-Thy farmer's-wife, here not-veryly
 rōzani āy.
 to-abide we-came.

11. Ōziz ta miskīn kötyāh, visⁱiy,
 The-poor and penniless how-many, O-friend,
 halam dörⁱ-dörⁱ āy,
 the-lap-cloth holding-out came,

Halām ditⁱmakh mē bārⁱ-bārī, suy
 The-skirts were-given-by- by-me filling, that-veryly
 me-to-them
 chuh mōkalan pāy.
 is for-salvation a-means.

12. Kalama sōtin sawāb likhan,
 A-pen with the-reward-of-good- they-will-
 actions write,
 yith-nay lagēkh grāy.
 so-that-not will-happen-to-them shaking.

Buday chēsai gristⁱ-bāy, yōr nay
 I-veryly am-Thy farmer's-wife, here not-veryly
 rōzani āy.
 to-abide we-came.

X.—RĀJĒ BIKARAMĀJĒTŪŪ KATH

(In the original MSS. of this story, the Hindū word for "king" is regularly written *rājē*, instead of the more familiar *rāja* or *rāza*. This spelling is followed in the transcription.)

1. Dapān wustād,—

(Is) saying the-teacher,—

Mahaniv ⁱ	ṭōr	ōs ⁱ	pakān	watī.
Men	four	were	going	by-road.
Ākh	brūha	mōdān.	Ath ⁱ	mōdānas
There-came-to- them	in-front	a-plain.	(On) this	plain
yēli	hyotukh	pakun,	lāg ⁱ	wanani
when	they-began	to-go,	they-began	to-say
pānawūn,	"talau,	wān ⁱ tav	dalilā,	yih
mutually,	"ho,	tell-ye	story-a,	this
mōdān	kaḍōn."	Pata-kani	ākh	byākh
plain	we-will-pass-over- it."	Afterwards	there-came- to-them	other
shēkhtā.	Amis	dopukh,	"ṭ ^h	wanta
person-a.	To-him	it-was-said-by- them,	"thou	tell-please
dalilā,	yih	mōdān	mōkalāwahun."	Ām ⁱ
story-a,	this	plain	we-will-complete-it."	By-him
dop ⁿ nakh	phīrith,	"bōh,	hasa,	
it-was-said-by-him-to- them	in-answer,	"I,	sirs,	
wanamōwa	dalil.	Dalil,	hasa,	wanamōwa
will-tell-to-you	a-story.	Story,	sirs,	I-will-tell-to-you
katha	pānt.	Pāntan-kathan	gathanam	
tales	five.	For-five-tales	they-will-be-proper-to- me	

din¹	rōpayēs	pānt	hath."	Yimōv
to-be-given	of-rupee	five	hundreded."	By-them

dop^uhas	phīrith,	"tōr	hath	dimōy
it-was-said-by-	in-answer,	"four	hundred	we-will-give-
them-to-him				to-thee

tōr	zān¹.	Pōntyum^u	hath	gay	panunuy.
four	persons.	The-fifth	hundred	became	thine-own-
					only.

Wan-sa	katha	pānt."	Dop^unakh.—
Tell-sir	the- tales	five."	It-was-said-by-him-to-them.—

"Dyār,	hasa,	chih	sapharas.
"Monies,	sirs,	are	for-a-journey.

Yār,	hasa,	chuh	na-āsanas.
A-friend,	sirs,	is	for-non-existence (of wealth).

Āsh^ēnāv,	hasa,	chuh	āsanas.
A-near-	sirs,	is	for-existence (of wealth).
relation,			

Gayē	trih	katha.	Biyē	z^ah	katha,	hasa,
Went	three	tales.	The-other	two	stories,	sirs,

chēwa,—
are-for-you,—

Sa	zanāna	chēwana	panūn^u,
That	woman	is-for-you-not	your-own,

yēsa	na	āsi	pānas-sōty.
who	not	will-	oneself-with.
		be	

Biyē,	hasa,—
Also,	sirs,—

Yus	rātas	bēdār	rōzi,
He-who	by-night	awake	will-remain,

4. Drāv yāra-sanzi-wati. Yēli wôt ^a				
He-went-forth on-a-friend's-the-road. When he-arrived				
nīzikh	sūzun	amis	mahanyuv ^a ,	"yār,
near	was-sent- by-him	to-him	a-man (saying),	"(thy) friend,
hasa,	ôy.	Pātashōhī	chēsna.	Suh,
sir,	is-come-to-thee.	Royalty	is-to-him-not.	He,
hasa,	chuy	muhimzad."	Yāran	yēli
sir,	is-verity	struck-by-adversity."	By-the-friend	when
būz ^a ,	drāv,	wôt ^a	amis-yāras-nish.	
it-was-heard,	he-went-forth,	he-arrived	that-friend-near.	
Dapān	chus,	"hā	yāra,	kati
Saying	he-is-to- him,	"O	friend-O,	whence
				didst-thou- become-for-me
yōr	pōda ? "	Pakān	chih	dōnaway.
here	manifest ? "	Going	they-are	both.
Amis	ô ^a	miskīnī-hond ^a	pōshākh	nōl ⁱ .
To-that-one	was	poverty-of	garment	on-the-neck.
Dapān	chus,	"yāra,	yih	khal ^a t-ē-shōhī
Saying	he-is-to-him,	"friend,	this	robe-of-royalty
dita	mě.	Yih	myōn ^a	pōshākh
please-give	to-me.	This	my	garment
shunta	t ^a h."	Yih	ās-na-bōzana,	"yih
please-put-on	thou."	This	was-not-considered- by-him,	"this
chuh	amis	miskīnī-hond ^a	pōshākh ;	
is	to-that-one	beggary-of	garment ;	
yih	ās-bōzana	khal ^a t-ē-shōhī ;	kami-mōkha ?	
this	was-considered	a-robe-of-royalty ;	on-what-account ?	

Mahabata-söty.	Gav.	Wöt¹	yāra-sond^a
Affection-through.	He-went.	They-arrived	the-friend-of

gara.	Yāran	kür^anas	ziyāphath
house.	By-the-friend	was-made-by- him-for-him	a-feast

löyik-ě-pātashāh.	Sapañēs	ot^a-tāñ	z^ah
worthy-of-a-king.	There-happened- to-him	there-up-to	two

katha	sara.
statements	in-investigation.

5. **Drāv** **wuñ** **zanāni-handis-shēharas-kun.**
 He-went-forth now (his) wife's-city-towards.

Wôt^a	ath-shēharas	and-kun.	Ati
He-arrived	of-that-city	the-outskirt-towards.	There

ös^a	bud^a	zanānā.	Byūth^a	ām¹-sandi-gari.
was	an-old	woman-a-certain.	He-stayed	in-her-house.

Dopun	amis-bujě-zanāni,	“ditam	drôt^a.
It-was-said- by-him	to-that-old-woman,	“please-give- to-me	a-sickle.

Bōh	ana	yimis-guris-kyut^a	gāsa.”	Drāv
I	will-bring	this-horse-for	grass.”	He-went-forth

gāsa	anani.	Wuchun	ati	gāsa-mödānā,
grass	to-bring.	Was-seen- by-him	there	grass-plain-a-certain,

ath¹	chuh	lōnān.	Yih	ös^a	rakh
to-it-verbatim	he-is	reaping.	This	was	the-private- field

pātashēha-sünz^a.	Ös¹	lārān	ṭahāl¹.
the-king-of.	Were	running-up	the-grooms.

suy,	hasa,	zēni	Rājē-Bikarmājētūn ^u
he-only,	sirs,	will-win	King-Vikramāditya's

kūr^u."
daughter."

Wañēnakh	yima	katha	pānt.	Yim
Were-said-by-him-to-	these	tales	five.	They
them				

chis	dapān,	"wan-sa	dalil."	Yih
are-to-him	saying,	"tell-sir	a-story."	He

chukh	dapān,	"mě,	hasa,	wañēmōwa
is-to-them	saying,	"by-me,	sirs,	were-told-by-me-to-you

katha	pānt."	Milūv ^u kh	laḍōy ⁱ .
tales	five."	Was-joined-in-by-them	fighting.

Yim	chis	dapān,	"rōpayēs	tōr	hath
They	are-to-him	saying,	"of-rupee	four	hundred

nīth;	dalil	kēh	wūn ^u th-na;	mōdān
were-taken-by-thee;	story	any	was-told-by-	the-plain
			thee-not;	

chuh	wuñě	pakanay."	Amis	lōyukh
is	still	not-having-been-	To-him	it-was-beaten
		walked."		

yimav-tōrav-zanēv.	Ām ⁱ	dop ^u nakh,
by-these-four-persons.	By-him	it-was-said-by-him-to-them,

"pakiv-sa	yitikis-pātashēhas-nish.	Yih
walk-ye-sirs	of-here-the-king-near.	What

suh	dapi,	tiḥ	karav."
he	will-say,	that	we-will-do."

2. Dapān wustād,—
(Is) saying the-teacher,—

Wöt ⁱ They-arrived		pātashēhas-nish. the-king-near.		Dyut ^a Was-given	
phār ⁱ yād a-complaint		tōrav-zanēv. by-the-four-persons.		Dop ^a has, It-was-said-by-them-to-him,	
“pātashēham, “my-king,		yim ⁱ -shēkhtēan by-this-person		khēy were-eaten	
asē for-us	rōpayēs of-rupee	tōr four	hath. hundred.		Dopun, It-was-said-by-him,
‘wanamōwa ‘I-will-tell-you		katha tales	pānt ^s .’” five.’”		Pātashēhan By-the-king
dop ^a it-was-said		amis-shēkhtas, to-this-person,		“wan-sa “tell-sir	kyāh what
won ^a thakh ? ” was-told-by-thee-to-them ? ”		Yih He		wōthus arose-to-him	
phīrith, in-answer,	“pātashēham, “my-king,		bōh I	wanay will-tell-to-thee	katha tales
pānt ^s . five.	Rōpayēs Of-rupee		gathanam they-are-proper-to-me		din ⁱ to-be-given
pānt ^s five	hath. hundred.	Ada Then	wanay I-will-tell-to-thee	bōh I	katha the-tales
pānt ^s .’” five.”	Pātashēhan By-the-king		kāḍ ⁱ were-produced		rōpayēs of-rupee
pānt ^s five	hath, hundred,	ditin they-were-given- by-him	amis-shēkhtas. to-this-person.		Yim These
kārin were-made- by-him	band, tied-up,	pāna by-himself	kūr ^a n was-done-by- him	kōm ^a āh deed-a	

ām ^l -pātashēhan.	Pātashöhī-hond ^u	pōshākh			
by-that-king.	Royalty-of	garment			
trōwun,	gadöyiyē-hond ^u	pōshākh			
was-put-off-	beggary-of	garment			
by-him,					
Biyē	gānḍin	lāl	sath	mathi,	
Also	were-tied-by-him	rubies	seven	on-the-arm,	
drāv	yima	katha	pānt	sara	karani.
he-went-forth	these	tales	five	testing	to-make.

3. Dapān wustād,—

(Ia) saying the-teacher,—

Gōḍañiy	drāv	bēñē-handis-shēharas-kun.		
At-the-very-	he-went-	his-sister's-city-towards.		
first	forth			
Gur ^u	chus	khasun ^u .	Wôt ^u	yēli
A-horse	is-for-him	to-be-mounted.	He-arrived	when
nīzīkh	ath-bēñē-handis-shēharas	lüz ^u n		
near	to-that-sister's-city	was-sent-by-him		
shēch ^l	amis-bēñē,	"mē	kyāh	chuh
a-message	to-that-sister,	"to-me	verily	is
pēmōt ^u	muhim.	Bōh	kyāh	yimahō
fallen	poverty.	I	of-course	should-come
tūr ^l ."	Ami	lüz ^u nas	bēñi	pot ^u
there-even."	By-that	was-sent-by-	by-the-	back-again
		her-to-him	sister	
phīrith	shēch ^l ,	"mē	kyāh	rōzan
in-answer	a-message,	"to-me	of-course	will-remain
pāma	wör ^l vis-manz."	Pot ^u	phīrith	
reproaches	my-father-in-law's-	Back-again	in-answer	
	house-in."			

lüz^unas **biyě** **shěchⁱ,** **“mě** **yěli** **na**
 was-sent-by- again message, “to-me when not
 him-to-her

bani **tōr** **yun^u,** **tō-ti** **gathēm** **ladun^u**
 will-be- there to-come, nevertheless it-is-proper- to-be-
 possible to-me sent

naphtas **kěnthāh.** **Ladaham-ay,** **tath**
 for-the-belly something. Thou-wilt-send- to-that
 to-me-if,

gathi **ganđ** **karun^u,** **pětha** **gathēs**
 it-is-proper a-knot is-to-be-made, upon (it) it-is-proper-
 for-it

mōhar **kariūn^u** **panūn^u.”** **Ami** **kūr^u**
 the-seal to-be-made thine-own.” By-that was-done

bēni **kōm^uāh.** **Lodun** **panaņě-kěnzě**
 by-the-sister deed-a. Was-sent-by-her (in) her-own-dish-cup

bata-hanā, **yā** **šhyoṭ^u** **yā** **shōth.**
 a-little-boiled-rice, (not caring whether impure or purity.
 it was) either (leavings)

Pětha **kūr^unas** **panūn^u** **mōhar,** **korun**
 Upon (it) was-made-by- her-own seal, was-made
 her-for-it by-her

rawāna **amis-bōyis.** **Tāmⁱ** **yěli** **wuch^u**
 dispatching to-that-brother. By-him when was-seen

běņě-hūnz^u **mōhar,** **roṭun,** **ātiy**
 the-sister-of the-seal, was-taken- in-that-
 by-him, very-place

thōwun-dabōvith.
 was-buried-by-him.

4.	Drāv	yāra-sanzi-wati.	Yēli	wôt ^a
	He-went-forth	on-a-friend's-the-road.	When	he-arrived
nizīkh	sūzun	amis	mahanyuv ^a ,	"yār,
near	was-sent- by-him	to-him	a-man (saying),	"(thy) friend,
hasa,	ôy.	Pātashōhī	chēsna.	Suh,
sir,	is-come-to-thee.	Royalty	is-to-him-not.	He,
hasa,	chuy	muhimzad."	Yāran	yēli
sir,	is-veryly	struck-by-adversity."	By-the-friend	when
būz ^a ,	drāv,	wôt ^a	amis-yāras-nish.	
it-was-heard,	he-went-forth,	he-arrived	that-friend-near.	
Dapān	chus,	"hā yāra,	kati	gōham
Saying	he-is-to- him,	"O friend-O,	whence	didst-thou- become-for-me
yōr	pōda ? "	Pakān	chih	dōnaway.
here	manifest ? "	Going	they-are	both.
Amis	ô ^s	miskīnī-hond ^a	pōshākh	nōl ^l .
To-that-one	was	poverty-of	garment	on-the-neck.
Dapān	chus,	"yāra,	yih	khal ^t -ē-shōhī
Saying	he-is-to-him,	"friend,	this	robe-of-royalty
dita	mē.	Yih	myōn ^a	pōshākh
please-give	to-me.	This	my	garment
thunta	t ^a h."	Yih	ās-na-bōzana,	"yih
please-put-on	thou."	This	was-not-considered- by-him,	"this
chuh	amis	miskīnī-hond ^a	pōshākh "	;
is	to-that-one	beggary-of	garment "	;
yih	ās-bōzana	khal ^t -ē-shōhī;	kami-mōkha ?	
this	was-considered	a-robe-of-royalty ;	on-what-account ?	

Mahabata-söty.	Gav.	Wötⁱ	yāra-sond^a
Affection-through.	He-went.	They-arrived	the-friend-of

gara.	Yāran	kür^unas	ziyāphath
house.	By-the-friend	was-made-by- him-for-him	a-feast

löyik-ě-pātashāh.	Sapañēs	ot^a-tān	z^ah
worthy-of-a-king.	There-happened- to-him	there-up-to	two

katha	sara.
statements	in-investigation.

5. **Drāv** **wuñ** **zanāni-handis-shēharas-kun.**
 He-went-forth now (his) wife's-city-towards.

Wôt^a	ath-shēharas	and-kun.	Ati
He-arrived	of-that-city	the-outskirt-towards.	There

ös^a	buđ^u	zanānā.	Byūth^a	āmⁱ-sandi-gari.
was	an-old	woman-a-certain.	He-stayed	in-her-house.

Dopun	amis-bujě-zanāni,	"ditam	drôt^a.
It-was-said- by-him	to-that-old-woman,	"please-give- to-me	a-sickle.

Bōh	ana	yimis-guris-kyut^a	gāsa."	Drāv
I	will-bring	this-horse-for	grass."	He-went-forth

gāsa	anani.	Wuchun	ati	gāsa-mōdānā,
grass	to-bring.	Was-seen- by-him	there	grass-plain-a-certain,

athⁱ	chuh	lōnān.	Yih	ös^u	rakh
to-it-verily	he-is	reaping.	This	was	the-private- field

pātashēha-sünz^u.	Ösⁱ	lārān	ṭahālⁱ.
the-king-of.	Were	running-up	the-grooms.

Nyūkh He-was-taken- by-them	raṭith having-seized	pananis-mējēras-nish. their-own-master-of-the- horse-near.		
Korukh He-was-made- by-them	köd. imprisoned.	Rāth Night	āyē. came.	Amis To-him
chēh is	gathān becoming	pōda manifest	zanānā woman-a	akh, one,
amis-mējēras to-that-master-of-the- horse	ziyāphathā dish-of-food-a	hēth. having-brought.	Yih He	
chuh is	bihith seated	cārpāyi-pēth. a-bedstead-on.	Ziyāphath The-dish-of-food	
thūv^unas was-placed-by-her- for-him	bōṇṭha-kani. front-in.	Athⁱ To-it-verity	wāthⁱ they-descended	
khēni to-eat	dōnaway. both.	Hanā A-little	h^arēyēkh. remained-over-for- them.	Yih This
dyutukh was-given-by-them	amis-kōdis. to-this-prisoner.	Kor^ahas Was-made-by-them- to-him	ālav, a-call,	
"hatō "ho	kōdyau, prisoner-O,	yih this	khyuh eat	sōn^d our
shēth-han." waste-food- a-little."	Kōdⁱ By-the-prisoner	roṭ^a, it-was-taken,	khyōn. it-was-eaten- by-him.	Ātiy There- verity
chuh he-is	panāñē in-his-own	jāyē in-place	bihith. seated.	Yimav-dōyav By-these-two
kūr^d was-made	tamaskhurī; jesting;	ath-palangas to-that-bedstead	phūṭ^d was-broken	

tür^a. Korukh âlav amis-ködis, "t^ah
the-tenon. Was-made-by-them a-call to-that-prisoner, "thou

wuchta, yith-palangas phüt^a tür^a, tē
please-see, to-this-bedstead is-broken the-tenon, to-thee

mā tagiy." Āmⁱ dop^anakh, "ān,
I-wonder-if it-will-within- By-him it-was-said-to- "yes,
thy-power."

tagēm-nā ? Hamsāyē chim chān."
will-it-not-be-within- Neighbours are-to-me carpenters."
my-power ?

Dop^ahas, "wōla." Wōt^a ot^a. Ami-
It-was-said-by-them- "come." He-arrived there. By-that-
to-him,

zanāni parzanōw^a panun^a khāwand.
woman he-was-recognized (as) her-own husband.

Āmⁱ ōs^a-parzanōv^amüt^a brōnṭh, yēli yih
By-him she-had-been-recognized before, when this

bata-han diṭ^ahas. Yih zanāna chēh
food-a-little was-given-by-them-to- This woman is
him.

dapān amis-mējēras, "wuñ kyāh karav ?
saying to-this-master-of-the- "now what shall-we-do ?
horse,

Yih chuh myōn^a khāwand. Yih gathi
This is my husband. He is-proper

mārun^a rātas-rāth." Hukum dyutun
to-be-killed this-very-night." An-order was-given-by-him

mārawāṭalan. Dop^anakh, "niyūn yih
to-the-executioners. It-was-said-by-him-to- "take-him this
them,

ködⁱ, **gāthi** **mārun^u;** **wölinj^u** **gāthēs**
 prisoner, he-is-proper to-be-killed; the-heart is-proper-of-him

yūrⁱ **anün^u."** **Nyūkh** **yih** **ködⁱ**
 here-even to-be-brought." Was-taken-by-them this prisoner

shēharas-nēbar. **Āmⁱ** **dyut^unakh** **sawāl,**
 the-city-outside. By-him was-given-by-him-to-them a-petition,

"mē **trövⁱtav** **yēla,** **bōh** **chalahō** **atha**
 "me please-to-let-me-from-restraint, I would-the-hands
 loose wash

buth^u, **Khödāyēs-kun** **karahō** **zārapār."**
 face, God-towards I-would-make ejaculations."

Trōwukh **yēla.** **Wuch^un** **āba-hanā,**
 He-was-let-loose-by-them from-restraint. Was-seen-by-him water-a-little,

cholun **atiy** **atha** **buth^u.** **Khödā-Sōbas-**
 was-washed-by-him there-indeed the-hands face. God-the-Lord-

kun **korun** **zārapār.** **Atha** **pyōs**
 towards was-made-by-him ejaculation. The-hand fell-of-him

yiman-lālan-satan-pēth, **yim** **tati** **ōsis**
 these-rubies-seven-on, which there were-of-him

gāndⁱmātⁱ **maṭhi.** **Yiman** **dopun** **mārawāṭalan-**
 tied on-the-arm. To-these it-was-said-to-executioners-by-him

bōn, **"hata-sa,** **mē** **trōvyuv** **yēla.** **Nōm**
 four, "O-sirs, me let-ye-me from-restraint. These

chiwa **lāl** **sath.** **Tsōr** **chiwa** **tōhē**
 are-for-you rubies seven. Four are-for-you for-you

tōn **zanēn.** **Trih** **chiwa** **myōnⁱ** **tōhē-**
four persons. Three are-for-you mine you-
nish."
with."

6. **Ot^a-tāñ** **karēn** **tōr** **katha** **sara.**
There-up-to were-made-by- four statements tested.
him

Pōnsim^a **kath** **gayēs** **mashith.** **Āv,**
The-fifth statement went-for-him forgotten. He-came,

wōt^a **panun^a** **gara.** **Biyē** **wanān** **chuh**
he-arrived his-own house. Again saying he-is

timan **pānsan** **zanēn,** **"waniv-sa** **kyāh**
to-those five persons, "say-ye-sirs what

wañēwa **tōhē** **pāntē** **katha."** **Yih**
were-said-by-you by-you five statements." He

wōthus **pot^a** **phīrith,**
arose-to-him back-again in-answer,

"Pātashēham, **kaṣa** **katha** **karēth** **sara?"**
"My-king, how- statements were- tested?"
many made-by-thee

Dop^a-nakh **pātashēhan,** **"tōr** **katha."**
It-was-said-by-him-to- by-the-king, "four statements."
them

Yimav **dop^a-has,** **"kusa** **kusa?"**
By-them it-was-said-by-them-to-him, "which which?"

Dop^a-nakh **pātashēhan,**
It-was-said-by-him-to-them by-the-king,

"Āsh^ēnāv **chih** **pāzⁱ-pōthⁱ** **āsanas.**
"Relations are really-truly for-existence (of
wealth).
P

Yār	chuh	na-āsanās.	Ti-ti	pozuy.
A-friend	is	for-non-existence (of wealth).	That-also (is)	true-veryly.

Zanāna	sa	chēna	panūn^a,	yēsa	na
Woman	that	is-not	one's-own,	who	not

pānas-sōty	chēh.	Ti-ti	pozuy.
oneself-with	is.	That-also	true-veryly.

Dyār	chih	bakār	sapharas.	Ti-ti
Monies	are	useful	for-a-journey.	That-also

pozuy.
true-veryly.

Yima	tōr	katha	karēmav
These	four	statements	were-made-by-me-for-you

sara.	Wuñ	wanyūm	pōñsim^a	kath."
tested.	Now	tell-ye-me	the-fifth	statement."

Dop^anas	āmⁱ	shēkhṣan	pot^a	phīrith,
It-was-said-by- him-to-him	by-this	by-person	back-again	in-answer,

"rōpayē	hath	gathēm	dyun^a."	Dyut^anas
"rupees	hundred	are-proper- to-me	to-be-given."	Was-given-by- him-to-him

pādashēhan.	Dop^anas,—
by-the-king.	It-was-said-by-him-to-him,—

"Yus	rātas	bedār	rōzi,
"He-who	by-night	awake	will-remain,

suy	zēni	Rājē-Bikarmājētūn^a	kūr^a."
he-only	will-win	King-Vikramāditya's	daughter."

7. Pādashēhan	kūr^a	kōm^a.	Lōgun
By-the-king	was-done	a-deed.	Was-imitated- by-him

phakīr. Gav, wôt^a Rājē-Bikarmājētun^a
 a-faqr. He-went, he-arrived King-Vikramāditya's

gara. Nazarbāzav kūr^a nazar,
 house. By-the-watchers was-done watching,

khabardārav niyē khabar amis-rājēs.
 by-the-newsmen was-brought news to-this-king.

Dop^ahas, "rājē-sōba, phakīrā akh
 It-was-said-by-them-to- " King-Sir, faqr-a one
 him,

gamot^a pōda. Yihuy dapān, 'bōh
 (is) become manifest. He-veryly (is) saying, 'I

zēnan rājē-sūnz^a kūr^a, " Rājē wanān
 will-win-her the-king's daughter." The-king saying

chukh pot^a phīrith, "az-tān kōtyāh
 is-to-them back-again in-answer, "today-up-to how-many
 (are)

gamātⁱ rājēzāda ati māra ! Wuñ gav
 gone princes here to-death ! Now is-gone

yih phakīr hawāla-y-Khōdā, ada yā
 this faqr (in) the-care-of-God, then either

lasi yā mari. Gathiv, khōlyūn
 he-will-survive or he-will-die. Go-ye, cause-ye-him-to-
 mount

kūthis-manz." Yēti yih rājē-sūnz^a kūr^a
 the-room-in." Where this king's daughter

ōs^a, palang trōw^ahas shīrith. Khoth^a
 was, a-bed was-put-by-them- having-made- Ascended
 for-him ready.

yih phakīr palangas-pēth. Amis-khōtūni
 this faqr the-bed-on. To-this-lady

ath-palangas-nishē.	Khôtūni	diṭṭ^un	zīr^u,
that-bed-near.	To-the-lady	was-given-by-	a-push,
		him	

katha	karēn	amis-sōty.	Ath-pōshākas
speeches	were-made-by-him	her-with.	To-that-garment

korun	biyē	yinsān-hyuh^u,	gav	biyē
it-was-made-by-	again	a-human-being-like,	went	again
him				

phakīr,	byūṭh^u	dūri-pahān.	Shēmāh	chuh
the-faqīr,	he-sat	at-a-distance-a-	A-lamp-flame	is
		little.		

dazōnⁱ.	Athas-kēth	kūḍ^un	shēmshēr.
burning-verily.	The-hand-in	was-drawn-forth-by-	a-sword.
		him	

Amis-khôtūni-handi-shikama-manza	log^u	nērani
This-lady's-the-belly-from-in	began	to-issue

yih	aj^adāh.	Log^u	ath-pōshākas-manz	aṭani.
this	python.	It-began	this-garment-in	to-enter.

Tuj^un	shēmshēr,	chuh	amis-aj^adāhas
Was-raised-by-	the-sword,	he-is	to-this-bon-constrictor
him			

katarān,	môrun,	karēnas	gañē,
cutting-to-pieces,	it-is-killed-by-	were-made-by-him-	lumps,
	him,	of-it	

ṭhunun	ath-palangas-tal.	Khot^u	pāna
it-was-put-by-him	that-bed-under.	He-mounted	himself

palangas-pēṭh,	shēmshēr	diṭṭ^un	shānd,
the-bed-upon,	the-sword	was-put-by-him	(under) the-
			pillow,

ta	shōṅg^u.
and	he-went-to-sleep.

8. Rāth gayē ādā, subuh log^a yini.
The-night went (to) com- morning began to-come.
pletion,

Āmⁱ-Rājē-Bikarmājētan dop^a mārāwāṭalan,
By-this-King-Vikramāditya it-was-said to-the-executioners,

"gathiv. Yih phakīr āsi mumot^a.
"go-ye. This faqīr will-be dead.

Yōhay wālyūn. Az-tān kōtyāh
Him-verity bring-ye-down-him. Today-up-to how-many

rājēzāda gamātⁱ māra, ta yi-ti
princes (are) gone to-death, and this-one-also

āsi mumot^a." Khātⁱ ath-kuṭhis-manz.
will-be dead." They-ascended this-room-in.

Wuchukh phakīr wāra-kāra zinday.
Was-seen-by-them the-faqīr safe-sound living-verity.

Nazarabāzav kūr^a nazar, khabardāray
By-the-watchers was-done watching, by-the-newsmen

niyē khabar rājēs. Dop^ahas,
was-brought news to-the-king. It-was-said-by-them-
to-him,

"Rājē-sa, phakīr chuh zinday." Rājē-sōb
"King-Sir, the-faqīr is living-verity." The-king-Sir

khot^a pāna kuṭhis-manz. Karān chuh
ascended himself the-room-in. Doing he-is

mōbārakh amis-phakīras. Dapān chus,
congratulation to-this-faqīr. Saying he-is-to-him,

"phakīra, t^ah wanta kētha-pōṭhⁱ bacyōkh."
"faqīr-O, thou tell-please in-what-manner thou-escapedst."

Dapān chus phakīr, "bēdār rōzana-sōty.
Saying is-to-him the-faqīr, "awake remaining-by.

Rājē-sa, **kar** **nazar** **palangas-tal."** **Rājēn**
King-Sir, do looking the-bed-under." By-the-king

kūr^d **nazar.** **Wuchun** **palangas-tal**
was-done looking. Was-seen-by-him the-bed-under

balāyā **akh.** **Trōv^ūmūt^d** **phakīran** **mōrith.**
evil-spirit-a one. (It-was) put by-the-faqr having-killed.

Dapān **chuh** **phakīr** **amis-rājēs,** **"zabān**
Saying is the-faqr to-this-king, "promise

kyāh **chēy** **kūr^ūmūt^d ? "** **Rājē** **chus**
what is-by-thee made ? " The-king is-to-him

dapān, **"poz^u** **chuh,** **Khōdāy** **chuh**
saying, "true is, God-veryly is

kunuy." **Phakīr** **chus** **dapān,** **"yih,**
one-only." The-faqr is-to-him saying, "this,

hasa, **chēy** **ātⁱ** **panūn^d** **kūr^d.** **Mē**
Sir, is-to-thee here-veryly thine-own daughter. To-me

di-sa **panun^u** **nishāna."** **Dit^ūnas** **wōj^d**
give-Sir thine-own token." Was-given-by-him- a-ring
to-him

amis-phakīras. **Phakīra-sūnz^ū** **wōj^d** **rūt^d**
to-this-faqr. The-faqr's ring was-taken

āmⁱ-rājēn.
by-this-king.

9. **Drāv** **phakīr,** **wōt^u** **panun^u** **shēhar.**
Went-forth the-faqr, he-arrived his-own city.

Phakīriyē-hond^u **jāma** **shunun-kadith.**
Faqrhood-of coat was-doffed-by-him.

Pātashōhī-hond^a	pōshākh	pūrun.	Dyutun
Royalty-of	robe	was-put-on- by-him.	Was-given- by-him

hukum	lashkari,	"nīriv-sa	mě	sōty."
order	to-the-army,	"go-ye-forth-sirs	me	with."

10. Dapān wustād,—

(Is) saying the-teacher,—

Gōḍaṇiy	gav	ath-bēñē-handis-shēharas.	Yih
At-the-very-first	he-went	to-that-sister's-city.	This

pātashāh-ti	ōs^a	bāj	tārān	amis^ay-pātashēhas.
king-also	was	tribute	paying	to-this-very-king.

Ūn^un	bēñē	panūn^u,	thūv^unas	bōṇṭha-kani
Was-brought- by-him	the-sister	his-own,	was-placed- by-him-to-her	in-front

sa	tami-dōhūc^u	ziyāphath,	yēth	tami-
that	of-that-day	present-of-food,	to-which	by-that-

bēñi	mōhar	ōs^us	pēṭha	kūr^umūt^u.
sister	seal	was-for-it	on	made.

Dapān	chus,	"yih	chyā	mōhar	cyōñ^u ? "
Saying	he-is-to-her,	"this	is	seal	thine ? "

Dop^unas	phīrith,	"myōñ^uy	chēh."	Dapān
It-was-said- by-her-to-him	in-answer,	"mine-veryly	it-is."	Saying

chus	yih	pātashāh,	"bōy	kyāh	gōs
is-to-her	this	king,	"I-veryly	of-a-surety	am

tami-dōhuk^a	miskīn.	Pāzⁱ-pōṭhⁱ	chuh	āsh^unāv
of-that-day	the-beggar.	Truly	is	a-relation

āsanas."

for-existence (of wealth)."

11. Hēs^un amis-pātashēhas-ti lashkar,
 Was-taken-by-him of-that-king-also the-army,
 dyutun kadam yāra-sond^u kun. Wōt^u
 was-put-by-him footstep the-friend-of direction. He-arrived
 yāras-nish. Yāran kūr^u ziyāphath
 the-friend-near. By-the-friend was-made a-feast
 yiman-dōn pātashōhiyēn-kiś^u. Rāth kūḍ^ukh
 these-two kingdoms-for. Night was-passed-
 by-them
 ātⁱ, sub^ahan drāy.
 there, at-dawn they-went-
 forth.

12. Dyutun kadam ath-hihara-sandis-shēharas-kun.

Was-put- footstep that-the-father-in-law's-the-city-towards.
 by-him

Anān chuh nād dith amis-pātashēhas.
 Bringing he-is call having-given to-this-king.
 Dapān chus, " anukh-sa ṭahālⁱ. Timav
 Saying he-is-to-him, " bring-them-Sir the-grooms. By-them
 chuh cyāñē-rakhi-manza sūr roṭ^amot^a. Suh
 is thy-private-field-from-in a-thief seized. He
 kati chukh thōw^amot^a ? " Ānikh ṭahālⁱ,
 where is-by-them put ? " Were-brought- the-grooms,
 by-them
 dop^ahakh, " yus tōhē sūr roṭ^awa
 it-was-said-by- " what by-you thief was-seized-
 them-to-them, by-you
 rakhi-manza, suh kati chuwa
 the-private-field-from-in, he where is-by-you

thôw^umot^u ? " Yimav won^u, "pātashēham,
put ? " By-them it-was-said, " my-king,

asě chuh kor^umot^u hawāla pananis-
by-us he-is made in-custody to-our-own-

apsaras-mējēras." Onukh mōjēr. Dop^uhas,
officer-the-master-of- Was-brought- the-master-of- Was-said-by-
the-horse." by-them the-horse. them-to-him,

"nōmav ṭahalyav koruy hawāla sūr,
"by-these grooms was-made- in-custody a-thief,
to-thee

suh kati thōwuth ? " Yih chukh dapān,
he where was-put-by-thee ? " He is-to-them saying,

"mē dyūth^u-na." Tahālⁱ chis karān
"by-me he-was-seen-not." The-grooms are-to-him making

gawōyⁱ, "pātashēham, asě kor^u tāhkhith
witnessing, "my-king, by-us was-made certainly

amis hawāla." Dop^unakh āmⁱ-pātashēhan,
to-him in-custody." Was-said-by- by-this-king,
him-to-them

yus tami-dōha phakīr lōgith ôs^u,
he-who on-that-day faqīr having-made-himself- was,
to-resemble

suy chukh dapān, "anyūkh mārāwātal
he-verbatim is-to-them saying, "bring-ye-them the-executioners

sōr. Tim wanan pānay." Ānikh tim.
four. They will-say themselves- Were-brought- they-
verily." by-them

Dapān chukh yih pātashāh, "tōhē-nish
Saying is-to-them this king, "you-near

chuh	amānath	tas-phakīra-sond ^u ,	suh
is	a-deposit-in-trust	of-that-faqr,	that

diyiv	yūr ⁱ ."	Yimav-mārawātalau	kūr ^ā
give-ye	here-verity."	By-these-executioners	was-done

kōm ^u .	Kāḍikh	yim	lāl	sath,	thōvikh
a-deed.	Were-produced-	these	rubies	seven,	were-put-
	by-them				by-them

pātashēhas	bōṇṭha-kani.	Satav-manza
to-the-king	in-front.	The-seven-from-in

tulin	tōr,	kār ⁱ nakh	hawāla.	Dop ^u nakh,
were-lifted-	four,	were-made-by-	in-charge.	It was-said-by-
by-him		him-to-them		him-to-them,

"yim	kām ⁱ	ōs ⁱ wa	dit ⁱ māt ⁱ ?"	Dop ^u has,
"these	by-whom	were-to-	given?"	Was-said-by-
		you		them-to-him,

"phakīran-āk ⁱ ."	"Tām ⁱ	kami	bāpath?"
"by-faqr-one."	"By-him	on-what	account?"

"Suh	ōs ^u	dyut ^u mot ^u	yim ⁱ -mējēran
"He	was	given	by-this-master-of-
			the-horse

mārana-bāpath."	Dapān	chuh	pātashāh
killing-for."	Saying	is	the-king

amis-mējēras-kun,	"mē	chukhnā	parzanāwān?
this-master-of-the-horse-to,	"me	art-thou-not	recognizing?

Bōy	kyāh	gōs	suh	phakīr	yus
I-verity	certainly	am	that	faqr	who

kōd	ōs ^u than	kor ^u mot ^u .	Gōḍaṇ	āyē
imprisoned	was-by-thee-he	made.	At-first	came

sa	khōtūna	ziyāphath	hēth.	Khēyēv
that	lady	a-dish-of-food	taking.	Was-eaten

yěkh-jāh.	H ^a ryōv	ṭhyoṭ ^u .	Kor ^u wa	mě
in-one-place.	Remained-	waste-food.	Was-made-	to-me
	over		by-you	

ālav ;	dop ^u wam,	wōla	kōdyau,	yih
a-call ;	it-was-said-by-	'come	prisoner-O,	this
	you-to-me,			

khyō	sōn ^u	ṭhyoṭ ^u .'	Tami-pata	ās	bōh.
eat	our	waste-food.'	That-after	came	I.

Roṭ ^u	mě	ta	khyauv.	Tami-pata
Was-taken	by-me	and	was-eaten.	That-after

kür ^u wa	murdamāzör ⁱ .	Phüt ^u wa	palangas
was-made-	laughing-joking.	Was-broken-	of-the-bedstead
by-you		for-you	

tür ^u .	Kor ^u wa	mě	ālav,	'ṭ ^a h	mā
the-tenon.	Was-made-	to-me	a-call,	'thou	I-wonder-
	by-you				if

zānakh	yith-palangas	wāṭh	karith ?'
thou-wilt-know	to-this-bedstead	joining	having-made ?'

Mě	dopum ^u wa,	'ān,	zāna-nā ?	Hamsāyě
By-me	it-was-said-by-	'yes,	shall-I-not-	A-neighbour
	me-to-you,		know ?	

chum	chān.'	Palangas	dyutum ^u wa
is-to-me	a-carpenter.'	To-the-bedstead	was-given-by-
			me-for-you

wāṭh	karith.	Ami-panaṇi-zanāni	parzanōwus.
joining	having-made.	By-this-my-own-wife	I-was-recognized.

Dop ^u nay	ṭě,	'yüh	chuh	myōn ^u
It-was-said-by-	to-thee,	'this	is	my
her-to-thee				

khāwand.	Yih	chuh	āmot ^u	phakīr
husband.	He	is	come	a-faqlr

yěkh-jāh.	H ^a ryōv	ṭhyoṭ ^u .	Kor ^u wa	mě
in-one-place.	Remained-	waste-food.	Was-made-	to-me
	over		by-you	

ālav ;	dop ^a wam,	wōla	kōdyau,	yih
a-call ;	it-was-said-by-	'come	prisoner-O,	this
	you-to-me,			

khyō	sōn ^o	ṭhyoṭ ^u .'	Tami-pata	ās	bōh.
eat	our	waste-food.'	That-after	came	I.

Roṭ ^u	mě	ta	khyauv.	Tami-pata
Was-taken	by-me	and	was-eaten.	That-after

kür ^u wa	murdamāzör ^d .	Phüt ^u wa	palangas
was-made-	laughing-joking.	Was-broken-	of-the-bedstead
by-you		for-you	

tür ^d .	Kor ^u wa	mě	ālav,	'ṭ ^a h	mā
the-tenon.	Was-made-	to-me	a-call,	'thou	I-wonder-
	by-you				if

zānakh	yith-palangas	wāṭh	karith ?'
thou-wilt-know	to-this-bedstead	joining	having-made ?'

Mě	dopum ^a wa,	'āñ,	zāna-nā ?	Hamsāyě
By-me	it-was-said-by-	'yes,	shall-I-not-	A-neighbour
	me-to-you,		know ?	

chum	chān.'	Palangas	dyutum ^a wa
is-to-me	a-carpenter.'	To-the-bedstead	was-given-by-
			me-for-you

wāṭh	karith.	Ami-panāni-zanāni	parzanōwus.
joining	having-made.	By-this-my-own-wife	I-was-recognized.

Dop ^u nay	ṭě,	'yüh	chuh	myōn ^u
It-was-said-by-	to-thee,	'this	is	my
her-to-thee				

khāwand.	Yih	chuh	āmot ^u	phakīr
husband.	He	is	come	a-faqīr

ti.	Khananōwun	khōḍ,	ṭhananōvin
and.	Was-caused-to-be-dug-	a-pit,	were-caused-to-be-cast
	by-him		

dōnaway	ath-khōḍas,	karanōvⁿ	kañē-kūñⁿ.
both	(into) that-pit,	was-caused-to-be-	lapidation.
		done-by-him	

Atiy	chuh	likhān	sōhib-i-kitāb,—
Here-veryly	is	writing	a-master-of-books,—
“Shrākh,	sar^aph,	maḥk^ar-i-zan,	
“A-knife,	a-serpent,	coquetry-of-a-woman,	
bē-wōphā.”			
treacherous.”			

14. Drāv	ati	phīrith	yih	pātashāh.
Went-	from-	returning	this	king.
forth	there			

Wōt^a	ot^a	Rājē-Bikarmājētun^a	gara.
He-arrived	there	King-Vikramāditya's	house.

Diwān	chih	rājēs	khavar,	“pātashāh
Giving	they-are	to-the-king	news,	“a-king

chuh	āmot^a	pananēn-bāṭan.”	Rājē	chukh
is	come	for-his-own-people-of-	The-king	is-to-them
		the-house (i.e. wife).”		

dapān,	“sa	chēh	phakīra-sūnzⁿ.
saying,	“she	is	a-faḡīr-of.

Pātashāha-sūnz^a	chēna.”	Pātashāh	chus
A-king-of	she-is-not.”	The-king	is-to-him

dapān,	“böy	gōs	suh	phakīr.	Mē-nishē
saying,	“I-veryly	am	that	faḡīr.	Me-near

chuh	cyōn^a	nishāna,	ṭē-nishē	chuh
is	thy	token,	thee-near	is

myôn ^a my	nishāna." token."	Dapān Saying	chus is-to-him	rājē, the-king,
"tami-dōhūc ^a " of-that-day	phakīrī faqīrhood	kyāh why	gayē? was?	azic ^a of-today
pātashōhī royalty	kyāh why	gayē?" became?"	Dapān Saying	chus is-to-him
pātashāh, the-king,	" mē " by-me	āsa were	hēsamaṣa taken	katha statements
pānṣ five	mōl ⁱ . at-a-price.	Timay Them-veryly	ōsus I-was	sara tested
karān. making.				
Tamiy Therefore	ōsum was-by-me	lōg ^a mot ^a taken-the-semblance-of	phakīr." a-faqr."	Rājēn By-the-king
kūr ^a was-done	kōm ^a . a-deed.	Dit ⁱ nas Were-given-by-him-to-him	sōty in-company	panān ⁱ his-own
bōṣ ^a . people-of-the-house (i.e. wife).	Drāv, He-went-forth,	wōt ^a he-arrived	pananis-shēharas- his-own-city-	
manz. in.	Chuh He-is	karān doing	rājy. ruling.	Wa-salām, And-the-peace,
wa-yikrām. and-respect.				

XI.—PHŌRSAT SÖHIBUN^u SHĀR YĒLI

XI.—FORSYTH SĀHIB-OF POEM WHEN

YĀRKAND ZĒNANI GAV

YĀRKAND TO-CONQUER HE-WENT

Yiy	mě	dyūth ^a may,	tī	gaṣhta
What- verily	by-me	was-seen-by-me-verily,	that- verily	please-go- thou

bōzān.

hearing.

Yārkand	anōn	zēnān.	1
Yārkand	we-shall-bring-it	conquering.	1

Gōḍaṇ	dop ^a	Māl'kāni,	"kus	kari
First	was-said	by-the-Queen,	"who	will-do

yuhay kār ?

this-very work ?

Phōrsat	chuh	zōrāwār.
Forsyth	is	powerful.

Rājē,	bēh	Yārkand,	bāj	gaṭh
O-king,	sit-thou	(in) Yārkand,	tribute	go

tārān.

taking.

Yārkand	anōn	zēnān."	2
Yārkand	we-shall-bring-it	conquering."	2

Landana-pēṭha	Yārkand	yimav	kor ^a
London-from	(up to) Yārkand	by-whom	was-done

tay.

authority.

Mashhūr, **hā,** **ṭōpōr^a** **gay.**
 Celebrated, Ha, on-all-sides they-became.

Gōḍaṇ **Sōnamargi** **chāwān** **pōshē-mōdān.**
 First at-Sonamarg (they-were) (the-odours-of) the-
 enjoying flower-meadows.

Yārkaṇḍ **anōn** **zēnān.** **3**
 Yārkaṇḍ we-shall-bring-it conquering. 3

Hukm-i-Māhrāj **Bōṭanis** **brōh** **drāv,**
 The-order-of-the-Mahārāja to-Tibet in-advance issued,

"Baltī, **tum** **āgē** **jāv.**
 "O-Baltis, you ahead go-ye.

Pīchē **jāwō** **Kashmīr** **nālē** **cālān."¹**
 Afterwards go-ye to-Kashmīr with a-certificate-
 of-dispatch."

Yārkaṇḍ **anōn** **zēnān.** **4**
 Yārkaṇḍ we-shall-bring-it conquering. 4

Rasad **say** **ṭōpōr^a** **kūr^hhay** **taraphan.**
 Assembling that- on-all- was-made-by- in-(all)
 very sides them-for-you directions.

Gōḍa **log^a** **Marāz-i-Pargan.**
 At-first was-reached Marāz-of-the-Pargana.

Tim **wadān** **ōsī,** **"kot^a** **lāgⁱ** **gōr-zān?"**
 They lamenting were, "where (are we) ignorant-
 arrived ones?"

Yārkaṇḍ **anōn** **zēnān.** **5**
 Yārkaṇḍ we-shall-bring-it conquering. 5

Timan **Bōṭa-garan** **Kōshirⁱ** **thōvⁱkⁱ,**
 In-those Tibetan-houses Kāshmiris (were) stationed,

¹ This speech of the Mahārāja of Kashmīr is meant to be in Hindi.

Böta-böyⁱ	brūh	nyövⁱkⁱ.
The-Tibetan-brothers	in-advance (were)	dispatched.

Gurⁱ	bīṭhⁱ	dākas,	zōmba	chih
Horses	were-stationed	for-the-post,	yaks	are

gāsa	sārān.
grass	conveying-and-piling.

Yārkand	anōn	zēnān.	6
Yārkand	we-shall-bring-it	conquering.	6

Barāyē	kōmbakas	zanānan	chih
In-the-way-of	for-reinforcement	women	they-are

sṃb^arān,
collecting.

Zyun ^u	ta	gāsa	wartāwān.
Firewood	and	grass	distributing.

Ajē	āsa	pyāwal,	kēh	āsa	dujān.
Half (i.e. some)	were	fresh-from- childbed.	some	were	pregnant.

Yārkand	anōn	zēnān.	7
Yārkand	we-shall-bring-it	conquering.	7

Gur¹	manganöv¹hay	kökar-gāman,
Horses	were-demanded-by-them	(in)-fowl-villages.

" Chuh "	karun ^u	yim	na	zānan.
" Tchh " (is)	to-be-made (by-those)	who	not	know (how to make the sound).

"Hār ¹ hār ¹ "	karān	ös ¹	timan
"Hār ¹ hār ¹ "	making	they-were	them

pakanāwān.
causing-to-go.

Yārkand	anōn	zēnān.	8
Yārkand	we-shall-bring-it	conquering.	8

Kala	kānⁱ	dōmbij^a	chēs,	laṭi
Head	in-the-direction	crupper	is-to-it,	tail

kānⁱ	lākam,
in-the-direction	bridle,

Gāsa-raz	kaññēkh	mahkam.
A-grass-rope	the-rear-binding-	strong.
(was)	rope ¹	

Gāsa-gāṇḍⁱ	ta	zacē-zīn	pūrith	sōruy
Grass-packsaddles ²	and	rag-saddles	having-	entire
			saddled	

sāmān.
appliance.

Yārkand	anōn	zēnān.	9
Yārkand	we-shall-bring-it	conquering.	9

Rasad	kārⁱthan	ānⁱhay	nān-gār,
Proportionate-	having-	were-brought-	menial-
division	made	by-them	cultivators,

Maṭi	chikh	panānⁱ-panānⁱ	kār.
On-the-	are-to-	each-his-own	works.
shoulder	them		

Gējē	karēkh	krālan	gōḍaṇ	lējē
Bundles-of-	were-made-	for-the-	at-first	cooking-
grass	by-them	potters		pots

sārān.
conveying-and-piling.

¹ *Kaññēkh* is the term used for the two ropes attached at the back of a Kāshmiri saddle, to secure blankets, etc. (Stein).

² *gāṇḍ* is the term used for the Turkestan packsaddle, which consists of two straw-filled pommels joined in front (Stein).

Yārkand	anōn	zēnān.	10
Yārkand	we-shall-bring-it	conquering.	10

Krāji	dop^u	khāwandas,	" nādāna
By-the-potter's- wife	it-was- said	to-the-husband,	" foolish

krālau,
potter-O,

Kathō-kitⁱ	kōndi	wālav ?
What-for (pots)	into-the- potter's-oven	shall-we-bring- down ?

Kōm^d,	hav,	chēh	pakawūn^ū,	ōmⁱ
The-business,	O,	is	one-that- marches,	uncooked (things)

gathu **trāwān."**
go leaving-behind."

Yārkand	anōn	zēnān.	11
Yārkand	we-shall-bring-it	conquering.	11

Gūrⁱ	dop^u	gūrⁱ-bāyě,	" dōnaway
By-the- cowherd	it-was-said	to-the-cowherd's- wife,	" both

nērav,
let-us-go-forth,

Gōv^ū-kit^ū	jāy	shērav.
Cow-for	a-place	we-will-arrange.

Wōḍi	pěṭh	hēh	gāsa-lōw^u,	gōv^ū
The-head	on	carry	a-grass-handful,	the-cows

gathan **lārān."**
will-go running."

Yārkand	anōn	zēnān.	12
Yārkand	we-shall-bring-it	conquering.	12

Khōni	kēth	dōda-noṭ^a	wārē	hēth
The-haunch	on	a-milk-pail	earthen-pots	taking

bāri	drāv.
in-a-load	he-went-forth.

Lōkan	chuh	sapharun^a	tāv.
To-the-people	is	of-the-journey	exhaustion.

Tāhkhīth	dōda-gūr^a	Jēnatuk^a	bāgwān.
Of-a-certainty	the-milk-herd	of-Paradise	(is) the-garden-watcher.

Yārkand	anōn	zēnān.	13
Yārkand	we-shall-bring-it	conquering.	13

Wātālⁱ	dop^u	wāt^ajě,	“bō-nay	sara
By-the-Mihtar	it-was-said	to-the-Mihtar's-wife,	“I-not	shall-remember

zāh.
ever.

Chim	mangān	dālomuy	ta	kāh.
They-are-from-me	asking	leather-only	and	cobbler's-lace.

Tsōrath	ta	ōr^a	hēth,	mē-ti,
Leather-cutter	and	awl	having-taken,	me-also,

hay,	pakanāwān.”
O,	(they are) causing-to-go.”

Yārkand	anōn	zēnān.	14
Yārkand	we-shall-bring-it	conquering.	14

“Phīrith	dāpⁱzihēkh,	wātal-gānau,
“In-answer	you-should-have-said-to them,	Mihtar-pimp-O,

Dāpⁱzihēkh, ‘**āsⁱ** nau **zānav.**”
 You-should-have-
 said-to-them, ‘we not know (how-to-
 use-them.’”)

“**Dāpyāmakh,** **wāt^aji,** **kēh** **nay**
 “It-was-said (long ago) O-Mihtar’s- any-thing not
 by-me-to-them, wife,

chim **bōzān.**”
 they-are-to-me listening.”

Yārkand **anōn** **zēnān.** **15**
 Yārkand we-shall-bring-it conquering. **15**

Shumār **būz^a,** **hay,** **tōyiphdāran.**
 Counting was-heard, O, of-the-artisans.

Mang **lūj^a** **ahan-gārān.**
 A-request was-made for-iron-workers.

Wōḍi **pēth** **yīran** **hēth** **shranz**
 The-head on the-anvil having-taken the-tongs

ḍakhanāwān.
 leaning-upon.

Yārkand **anōn** **zēnān.** **16**
 Yārkand we-shall-bring-it conquering. **16**

Khārav **ditⁱ** **bārav,** “**yēngar** **kati**
 By-the- were- grumblings, “charcoals from-
 blacksmiths given where

shārav ?
 shall-we-search-for ?

Wān **kati** **jān** **shērav ?**”
 A-shop where good shall-we-arrange ? ”
 (i.e. smithy)

Hāl **kyāh** **kor^ahakh,** **nāl**
 Arrangement somehow- was-made-by- horse-shoes
 or-other them-for-them,

garanāwān.
 getting-made.

Yārkand	anōn	zēnān.	17
Yārkand	we-shall-bring-it	conquering.	17

Khōsh	kyāh	gōsay,	amôb^u	gav
Pleased	certainly	I-became-veryly,	very	it-became

jān.
good.

Pata	nyūkh	nōyid	ta	chān.
Afterwards	was-taken- by-them	barber	and	carpenter.

Bata-dūj^u	athi	hēth	pata	chikh
Food-kerchief	in-the- hand	taking (others)	after	are-to-them

lārān.
running.

Yārkand	anōn	zēnān.	18
Yārkand	we-shall-bring-it	conquering.	18

Māslahath	karān	tima	āsa	pānawōn.
Consultation	making	they (fem.)	were	amongst- themselves.

"Kusuy	kari	nāyēz^u	ta	chōn^u ?
"Who	will-do (i.e. support)	the-barber's- wife	and	the-carpenter's- wife ?

Katawañ	karith,	hay,	karav
The-wages- of-spinning	having-done,	O,	we-shall-make

guzarān."
a-livelihood."

Yārkand	anōn	zēnān.	19
Yārkand	we-shall-bring-it	conquering.	19

Sōbir	Tilawāñi,	tāmāth	yutuy	wan,
O-Šābir	Oilseller,	so-long	this-much	say,

Yāmāth	khabar	bōzan.
As-long-as	the-news	they-will-hear.

Tāñ	āv	Sōhib	bā-sōrūy-sāmān.
At-length	came	the-Sāhib	with-all-pomp.

Yārkand	anōn	zēnān.	20
Yārkand	we-will-bring-it	conquering.	20

XII.—ÔKHUNA-SÜNZ^ū

DALĪL.

XII.—RELIGIOUS-TEACHER-OF THE-STORY.

1.	Ôkhunā	akh	ôś ^u .	Tamis ^ū y	ôs ⁱ
1.	Religious-teacher- a-certain	one	was.	To-him- verily	were

nēciv ⁱ	śōr.	Timan ^ū y	pryūthun,	"bōh
sons	four.	To-them- verily	it-was-asked- by-him,	"I

budyōs,	tōh ⁱ	waniv	kyāh	kariv."
am-grown-old,	ye	say-ye	what	ye-will-do."

Āk ⁱ	dopus,	"bōh	kara	yimāmath."
By-one	it-was-said- to-him,	"I	will-do	leading-prayers- in-a-mosque."

Biy ⁱ	dopus,	"bōh	para	bāg."
By-the- second	it-was-said- to-him,	"I	will-recite	the-call- to-prayers."

Biy ⁱ	dopus,	"bōh	para	wāz."
By-another	it-was-said- to-him,	"I	will-recite	sermons."

Lōk ^ā t ⁱ -hih ⁱ	śūrim ⁱ	dopus,	"bōh	kara
By-the-youngest	by-the- fourth	it-was-said- to-him,	"I	will-do

śūr ^ū ."	Dōhā	akh	banyāv,	gav
thieving."	Day-a-certain	one	happened,	he-went

pātashēhas	śūri.	Wôt ^u	yēli	pātashēha-sond ^u
to-the-king	for- thieving.	He- arrived	when	the-king's

gara,	rūd ^u	wōdanē,	tān	nērān	tōra
house,	(while) he- remained	standing,	in-the- meantime	(was)-coming- forth	from- there

wazīr the-vizier	biyě and-also	pātashēha-sünz ^ü the-king's	kūr ^ü . daughter.	Yih He	
wuchukh was-seen- by-them	ati there	wōdañē. standing.	Dop ^u nakh, It-was-said-by- him-to-them,	" tōh ⁱ "you	
kam who	chiwa ? " are ? "	Yimau By-them	dop ^u has, it-was-said-by- them-to-him,	" t ^h " thou	
kus who	chukh ? " art ? "	Dop ^u nakh, It-was-said-by- him-to-them,	" bōh " I	chus am	
tūr." a-thief."	Yimau By-them	dop ^u has, it-was-said-by- them-to-him,	" ās ⁱ -ti " we-also	chih are	
tūr." thieves."	Kāḍikh Were-brought- out-by-them	gur ⁱ horses	z ^h . two.	Sapod ^u He-became	
sawār mounted	akh one	yih this	ōkhun, religious- teacher,	biyě and-the- other	yih this
pātashāh-kūr ^ü . king's-daughter.	Dōp ^u nas It-was-said-by- him-to-him	wazīran, by-the-vizier,	" nīriv " go-forth		
tōh ⁱ . ye.	Nasīyēth, Instruction,	hasa, Sir,	karay I-will-make-to-thee	akh one	
kath, word,	yina-sa that-not-Sir	pātashāh-kōrē the-king's-daughter	sōty with	kath conversation	
kuni in-any- respect	karakh. thou-wilt- make.	Bōh, I,	hasa, Sir,	yimawa will-come- to-you	
pata, after,	ta and	tōh ⁱ ye	nīriv." go-ye-forth."		

2.	Yim	chih	pakān.	Pātashāh-kōrě	
2.	They	are	going-along.	To-the-king's-daughter	
chēna	khavar,	" yih	chuna	mě	söty
is-not	belief,	" this	is-not	me	with
ôkhun-zāda."	Tas	chěh	khavar,	" yih	
the-teacher's-son."	To-her	is	belief,	" this	
chuh	wazīr."	Gwāsh	log ^u	phōlani.	
is	the-vizier."	Dawn	began	to-break.	
Wath ⁱ	guryau	pětha	bōn.	Gayě	yih
They-	the-horses	from	down.	She-went	this
descended					
pātashāh-kūr ^a	kōli	akis	pěth,	atha	
king's-daughter	to-a-stream	one	on,	bands	
buth ^a	cholun.	Wuchun	ath-kōli-manz		
face	was-washed-	Was-seen-	that-stream-in		
	by-her.	by-her			
lāl.	Yih	lāl	tulun,	āyě	hěth amis
a-ruby.	This	ruby	was-taken-	she-	taking (it) that
			up-by-her,	came	
ôkhun-zādas	nish.	Tas	chěh	khavar,	
teacher's-son	near.	To-her	is	belief,	
" yih	chuh	wazīr."	Wazīr	kěh	ôs ^u na.
" this	is	the-vizier."	The-vizier	anyone	he-was-not.
Yūt ^a	gwāsh	chuh	phōlān,	tyūt ^a	chuh
As-soon-as	dawn	is	breaking,	so-soon	is
yih	lāl	gāh	trāwān.	Parzanōw ^a	ami
this	ruby	light	giving-forth.	He-was-recognized	by-that
pātashāh-kōri	wazīr	na.	Lāl	tulukh	
king's-daughter	the-vizier	not.	The-ruby	was-carried-	by-them

söty, wötⁱ shēharas akis manz. Ati
 with they- to-city to-one in. There
 (them), arrived

wuch^ukh pāri-hanā. Athⁱ manz bīthⁱ.
 was-seen-by-them a-small-hut. It-verily in they-sat.

3. Yih chuh yiwān amis atikis
 3. He is coming to-that of-that-place

pātashēhas nish ami shēharakis. Dapān
 king near of-that city. Saying

chus, "bōh bēha nōkar." Yih chus
 he-is-to-him, "I will-sit (as) servant." He is-to-him

dapān, "kyāh nōkarī karakh?" Dapān
 saying, "what service wilt-thou-do?" Saying

chus, "bōh kara gurēn-hünz^u
 he-is-to-him, "I will-do horses-of

khazmath." Yim chih yimay katha
 service." They are these-verily words

karān. Shēkhtāh akh āv lāl-pharōsh
 making. Person-a-certain one came ruby-seller

amis pātashēhas k^anani. Lāl chis
 to-this king to-sell. Rubies are-to-him

z^ah. Yih wōth^u sōyīsth. Yih chus
 two. This arose groom. He is-to-him

dapān, "pātashēham, akh lāl bēbahā,
 saying, "my-king, one ruby (is) priceless,

bēkh chuh khōt^u. Ath manz chuh
 the-other is flawed. To-it in is

Dōhā Day-a	dōhā day-a	chuh he-is	kaḍān. passing.	Rātas By-night
bēhān sitting-down	chuh he-is	panani in-his-own	gari, house,	dōhas by-day
yiwān coming	chuh he-is	lāl rubies	pasand approved	karani. for-making.
pātashēha-sond^a king-of		nōyid barber	gathān going	chuh is
kāsani for-shaving	amis to-this	lāl-shēnākas. lapidary.	Tati There	chuh he-is
wuchān seeing	āmⁱ-sūnz^a him-of	yih this	zanāna. woman.	Yih She
khōbsūrath beautiful	sēthāh. very.	Āv Came	yih this	nōyid, barber,
wazirās of-the-vizier	mast the-hair	kōs^anas. was-shaved-by- him-of-him.	Dop^anas, It-was-said-by- him-to-him,	
"ay "O	wazīra, vizier,	zanānā woman-a	chēh is	amis to-this
lāl-shēnākas. lapidary.	Yih She	shūbihēh would-have- been-becoming	wazīra-sandi of-the-vizier	
gari. in-the-house.	Amis To-him	karta please-make	kēntshāh some	nōktāh." fault-a."
Dop^anas, It-was-said-by- him-to-him,	"ada-kyāh." "certainly."	Yih This	wazīr vizier	gav went
amis to-that	pātashēha-sanzē king-of	kōrē. daughter,	dop^anas, it-was-said-by- him-to-her,	"tāh "thou

daph	pātashēhas,	'mē	gathi	yus
say	to-the-king,	'to-me	is-necessary	what

lāl-shēnākan	gōḍāniy	lāl	pasand	kor ^u ,
by-the-lapidary	at-the-very-first	ruby	approved	was-made,

tath ⁱ	hyuh ^a	byākh	lāl	āsun ^a .'"
that-verbatim	like	another	ruby	to-be.'"

Dop ^a	pātashēha-sanzi	kōri	pananis
Was-said	by-the-king's	daughter	to-her-own

mōlis,	"mē	gathi	lālas-hyuh ^a	bēbahā
father,	"to-me	is-necessary	the-ruby-like	a-priceless

lāl	āsun ^a ."	Āv	lāl-shēnākh.	Dop ^a nas
ruby	to-be."	Came	the-lapidary.	It-was-said-by-him-to-him

pātashēhan,	"dis	lāl	anith,	tath
by-the-king,	"give-to-her	a-ruby	having-brought,	to-that

lālas hyuh ^a ."	Āv	ōra	lāl-shēnākh,	wōt ^a
ruby like."	Came	thence	the-lapidary,	he-arrived

panañē	zanāni	nish.	Byūth ^a	thōpa
to-his-own	woman	near.	He-sat	silence

karith.	Yih	chēs	dapān	zanāna,	"t ^a h
making.	This	is-to-him	saying	woman,	"thou

kyāzi	chukh	phikiri	gōmot ^a ?"	Dop ^a nas
why	art	in-anxiety	become?"	It-was-said-by-him-to-her

phīrith	ām ⁱ	lāl-shēnākan,	"pātashāh
in-answer	by-this	lapidary,	"the-king

chum	lāl	mangān	bēbahā.	Suh	kati
is-from-me	a-ruby	demanding	priceless.	That	from-where

ana?" Dop^unas ami zanāni, "gath,
shall-I-bring? " It-was-said-by- by-that woman, "go,
 her-to-him

daph pātashēhas, 'rētas kyut^u dim
say to-the-king, 'for-a-month for give-to-me

khar^aj, bōh dimay lāl anith.' "
expenses, I will-give-to-thee a-ruby having-brought.' "

Pātashēhan dyutus khar^aj rētas sumb^u.
By-the-king was-given- expenses for-a- adequate.
 to-him month

Yih onun panun^u gara. Chuh bihith
This was-brought- his-own house. He-is seated
 by-him

khēwān. Nu chuh gathān pātashēhas,
eating. Not-at-all he-is going to-the-king,

nu chuh gathān biyē-kun. Rēth
not-at-all he-is going other-where. The-month

gav ādā. Diwān chēs yih suh
went completion. Giving is-to-him she that

lāl, yus tami kōli manza tujyān.
ruby, which from- stream from-in was-taken-up-
 that by-her.

Gav hēth pātashēhas, kür^unas salām,
He-went taking (it) to-the-king, was-made-by- a-bow,
 him-to-him

lāl thōw^unas bōnthā-kani.
the-ruby was-placed-by-him-of-him in-front.

5. Drāv phīrith lāl-shēnākh. wōt^u
5. Went-forth back-again the-lapidary, he-arrived

panun^u gara. Rāthāh küd^un panani
his-own house. Night-a was-passed-by-him in-his-own

gari.	Sub^hhas	āv	nöyid	mast	kāsani
house.	In-the-morning	came	the-barber	hair	to-shave

amis	lāl-shēnākas.	Mast	mōkalōw^unas
of-that	lapidary.	Hair	was-completed-by-him-for-him

kösith,	ta	drāv	nöyid	pānas.
having-shaved,	and	went-forth	the-barber	of-his-own-accord.

Wōt^u	biyě	amis	wazīras-nish.	Dopun
He-arrived	again	to-that	vizier-near.	It-was-said-by-him

wazīras,	"kēnthāh	karta	amis
to-the-vizier,	"something	please-to-do	to-that

lāl-shēnākas.	Amis	chēh	zanāna	khōbsūrath
lapidary.	To-him	is	the-woman	beautiful

sēthāh.	Sōh	shūbihēh	wazīra-sandi
very.	She	would-have-been-becoming	of-the-vizier

gari."	Wazīr	āv	biyě	amis
in-the-house."	The-vizier	came	again	to-that

pātashēha-sanzě	kōrě.	Dop^unas,	"t^h
king's	daughter.	It-was-said-by-him-to-her,	"thou

mang	pātashēhas	lālan-hond^u	trot^u."
demand	to-the-king	rubies-of	necklace."

Dop^u	ami	pātashēha-sanzi	kōri
It-was-said	by-that	king's	daughter

pananis	mōlis,	"mě	gāthiy	āsun^u
to-her-own	father,	"to-me	is-necessary-from-thee	to-be

lālan-hond^u	trot^u."	Lāl-shēnākh	āv
rubies-of	a-necklace."	The-lapidary	came

pātashēhas to-the-king	nish. near.	Kūr ^u nas Was-made- by-him	salām. a-bow.	Pātashēh The-king
chus is-to-him	dapān, saying,	“lāl, “rubies,	hasa, sir,	gathanay are-required- from-thee
āsān ⁱ to-be	sēthāh many	traṭis for-a-necklace	sumb ⁱ . adequate.”	Āv Came
lāl-shēnākh, the-lapidary,	wōt ^a he-arrived	panun ^a his-own	gara. house.	Yih She
chēs is-to-him	dapān saying	zanāna woman	lōt ⁱ -pōth ⁱ , gently,	“kyāzi “why
chukh art-thou	bihith ? “ seated ? “	Yuh He	chus is-to-her	dapān saying
phīrith, in-reply,	“pātashēh “the-king	chum is-from-me	mangān demanding	az today
lālan-hond ^a rubies-of	troṭ ^a . a-necklace.	Suh That	kati whence	ana will-I-bring
bōh ? “ I ? “	Dop ^u nas It-was-said-by- her-to-him	ami by-that	zanāni, woman,	“kēh “any
chēna is-not	phikir ^u . anxiety.	Gash, Go,	pātashēhas of (i.e. from)- the-king	gathi it-is- necessary
hyon ^a to-take	tren for-three	rētan-kyut ^a months-for		khar ^a .j.” expenses.”
Dyut ^a nas Was-given-by- him-to-him	pātashēhan by-the-king	khar ^a .j, expenses,	ta and	āv he-came
panun ^a his-own	gara house	hēth. taking (the money).		

6.	Yih	chuh	khěwān	ta	cěwān.
6.	He	is	eating	and	drinking.

Yot ^u -tān	yim	trih	rěth	gay,	wuñ
As-soon-as	these	three	months	want,	now

chěs	dapān	yih	zanāna	amis
she-is-to-him	saying	this	woman	to-that

lāl-shěnākas.	Dapān	chěs,	"yětāt ⁱ	mě
lapidary.	Saying	she-is-to-him,	"where	by-me

tami	kōli	manza	lāl	tujiyāv,	tamiy
from-that	stream	from-in	the-ruby	was-taken-up,	along-that-very

kōli	kōli	gathi	hasun ^u	hyor ^u -pahān.
along-stream	along-stream	it-is-necessary	to-ascend	up-stream-a-little.

Tati	chěy	nāg.	Tath ⁱ	nāgas	gathi
There	is-veryly	a-spring.	To-that-veryly	spring	is-necessary

andas-kun	dōb	khanun ^u .	Tath ⁱ
the-end-at	a-pit	to-be-dug.	To-that-very

dōbas-manz	běh ⁱ zi	khaṭith.	Tath
pit-in	you-must-sit	having-concealed-yourself.	To-that

nāgas-pěth	yinay	gōḍāniy	shěh	zaně
spring-on	will-come-before-thee	at-the-very-first	six	females

srān	karani.	Timan	kěh	kār ⁱ zi-na.
bathing	to-do.	To-them	anything	you-must-do-not.

Pata	yiyyi	timan	shěh	zaněh
Afterwards	will-come-before-thee	of-those	six	females

zēth^a.	Sa	wasiy	tath	nāgas	srān
the-eldest-	She	will-descend-	to-that	spring	bathing
sister.		before-thee			

karani.	Pōshākh	trāviy	kaḍith	baṭhis
to-do.	Garment	she-will-leave-	having-	to-the-bank
		before-thee	taken-off	

pēth.	Cyōn^a	gathi	gathun^a
on.	For-thee	it-is-necessary	to-be-gone

ṣūri-pōthⁱ,	gathi	tih	pōshākh	tulun^a."
thieving-like	is-necessary	that	garment	to-be-taken-
(i.e. secretly),				up."

7. Āyē	shēh	zanē.	Kor^a	timau
7. Came	six	females.	Was-done	by-them

srān.	Timan	kēh	wonun-na.	Yiman
bathing.	To-them	anything	was-said-by-him-not.	To-them

pata	āyē	satim^u	zūn^a,	trōw^a	ami
after	came	a-seventh	female,	was-left	by-her

pōshākh	kaḍith	baṭhis-pēth,	pāna
the-garment	having-taken-off	the-bank-on,	she-herself

wūsh^a	nāgas-manz.	Yih	lāl-shēnākh	āv
descended	the-spring-in.	This	lapidary	came

ṣūri-pōthⁱ.	Āv	ta	tulun	yih
secretly.	He-came	and	was-taken-up-by-him	this

āmⁱ-sond^a	pōshākh,	gav	ta	byūth^a
her-of	the-garment,	he-went	and	sat

ath	dōbas-manz.	Ami	kor^a	srān.
to-that	pit-in.	By-her	was-done	bathing.

Khūṭ^a	baṭhis	pēth.	Wuchun	ati
She-ascended	to-the-bank	on.	Was-seen-by-her	there

na	pōshākh.	Dib ^u n	krēkh.	Dapān	
not	the-garment.	Was-given-by-her	a-cry.	Saying	
chēh,	“dēv	chukha?	yinsān	chukha?	
she-is,	“demon	art-thou?	human-being	art-thou?	
tas	Khōdāyē-son ^u	chuy	kasam	yēm ⁱ	
of-that	God-of	is-to-thee	an-oath	by-whom	
pōda	korukh.	Mě	ma	kar	
created	thou-was-made.	For-me	do-not	make	
sīras	phāsh.	Yih	tě	gathiy,	ti ^h
of-my-secret	disgracing.	What	to-thee	is-necessary-	that
				to-thee,	
dimay.”	Ām ⁱ	korus	ālav	ami	
I-will-give-to-thee.”	By-him	was-made-to-her	a-call	from-that	
dōba-manza.	Dop ^u nas,	“dim	wāda-y-Khōdā,		
pit-from-in.	It-was-said-by-	“give-to-me	the-promise-of-God,		
	him-to-her,				
yih	bōh	mangay,	ti ^h	gathēm	bōzun ^u .”
what	I	shall-demand-	that	will-be-certainly-	to-be-
		of-thee,		for-me	heard.”
Ath ⁱ	pěth	dyut ^u nas	wāda-y-Khōdā.		
That-very	upon	was-given-by-	the-promise-of-God.		
		her-to-him			
Dyut ^u nas	pōshākh.	Pōshākh	thon ^u		
Was-given-by-	the-garment.	The-garment	was-put-on		
him-to-her					
ami	nōl ⁱ .	Dop ^u nas,	“kyāh	chum	
by-her	on-the-neck.	It-was-said-by-	“what	is-to-me	
		her-to-him,			
hukum?”	Dop ^u nas	ām ⁱ	lāl-shēnākan		
the-order?”	It-was-said-by-	by-that	lapidary,		
	him-to-her				

10.	Lāl-shēnākan	hyotus	rukhsath.		
	By-the-lapidary	was-taken-from-him	leave-to-depart.		
Wôt ^a	panun ^a	gara.	Patay	wôtus	
He-arrived	his-own	house.	Afterwards- verily	arrived- to-him	
yih	nöyid.	Ām ⁱ	kôsus	mast.	Mast
this	barber.	By-him	was-shaved- for-him	the-hair.	Hair
kösith	drāv,	wôt ^a	yih	nöyid	wazīras-
having- shaved	he-went- forth,	arrived	this	barber	the-vizier-
nish.	Amis	ti	kôsun	mast.	Dapān
near.	For-him	also	was-shaved- for-him	the-hair.	Saying
chus,	“hā	Wazīra,	amis	lāl-shēnākas	
he-is-to-him,	“O	Vizier,	to-that	lapidary	
gamüs ^a	az	pöda	byākh	zanānā.	Sa
(is) become	today	manifest	another	a-certain-woman.	She
chěh	sěthāh	khōbsūrath.			Tamis
is	very	beautiful.			Of-that
gōḍaṇicě-handi	khōta	sěthāh	khōbsūrath.		
first-one	than	more	beautiful.		
Kěntshāh	karta	amis	lāl-shēnākas.		Akh
Something	please-to-do	to-that	lapidary.		One
chěh	lōyik-i-wazīr,	běkh	chěh	mě	
is	worthy-of-the-vizier,	the-other	is	for-me	
öyikh.”	Dop ^a nas,	“pyōm,	hasa.	biyě	
worthy.”	It-was-said-by- him-to-him,	“it-is-fallen- to-me,	sir,	again	
wanun	pātashěh-kōrě.”	Gav	yih	wazīr.	
to-speak	to-the-king’s-daughter.”	Went	this	vizier.	

Dapān chuh amis pātashēh-korě, "t^h
 Saying he-is to-that king's-daughter, "thou

mang mölis, 'mě gathi āsun
 demand to (-your)-father, 'to-me is-necessary to-be

rať^ana-kor^a." Gayě pātashēh-kūr^a pananis
 a-jewel-bracelet." Went the-king's-daughter to-her-own

mölis. Dapān chēs, "mě gathi
 father. Saying she-is-to-him, "to-me is-necessary

āsun rať^ana-kor^a." Pagāh āv lāl-shēnākh.
 to-be a-jewel-bracelet." Next-day came the-lapidary.

Dapān chus pātashēh, "an, sa, rať^ana-kor^a."
 Saying is-to-him the-king, "bring, sir, a-jewel-bracelet."

11. Drāv lāl-shēnākh, wôt^a panun^a
 Went-forth the-lapidary, he-arrived his-own

gara. Dapān chuh yiman zanānan dōn,
 house. Saying he-is to-these women two,

"pātashēh chum mangān rať^ana-kor^a.
 "the-king is-from-me demanding a-jewel-bracelet.

Suh kati ana bōh ? " Phīrith wōth^as
 That from- shall-I- I ? " In-answer arose-to-
 where bring him

Lālmāl Parī. Dop^anas, "gath, pātashēhas
 Lālmāl Fairy. It-was-said-by- "go, of (i.e. from)-
 her-to-him, the-king

mang trēn rētan-kyut^a khar^aj." Dyut^anas
 demand for-three months-for expenses." Was-given-by-
 him-to-him

pātashēhan. Āv hēth panun^a gara.
 by-the-king. He-came taking (them) his-own house.

Dōhā	dōhā	chuh	kaḍān.	Trih	rēth
Day-a	day-a	he-is	passing.	Three	months

gay	āḍā.	Likhān	chēh	Lālmāl	Parī
went	to-completion.	Writing	is	Lālmāl	Fairy

kākad.	Dapān	chēh	amis	lāl-shēnākas,
a-paper.	Saying	she-is	to-that	lapidary,

"gath	tath	nāgas	pēth,	yēmi-manza
"go	to-that	spring	on,	which-from-in

bōh	ūn ^u thas.	Tath ⁱ -manz	gathi	yih
I	was-brought-by-	It-veryly-in	is-necessary	this
	thee-I.			

kākad	trāwun ^a .	Tōra	khasiy	atha.
paper	to-be-thrown.	Therefrom	will-arise-to-thee	a-hand.

Tath ⁱ -manz	āsiy	kor ^a .	Tath ⁱ	kār ⁱ zi
It-veryly-on	will-be-	a-bracelet.	To-that-	you-must-
	for-thee		veryly	do

thaph.	Pāna	manz	wās ⁱ zi-na."
seizing.	You-yourself	within	you-must-not-descend."

12.	Gav	hēth	yih	kākad.	Wōt ^a
	He-went	taking	this	paper.	He-arrived

ath	nāgas-pēth.	Trōwun	yih	kākad
to-that	spring-on.	Was-thrown-by-him	this	paper

ath	nāgas-manz.	Yuthuy	yih	kākad
to-that	spring-in.	As-veryly	this	paper

trōwun,	tyuthuy	khot ^a	ōra	atha.
was-thrown-by-him,	so-veryly	there-rose	from-there	a-hand.

Ath ⁱ	athas-manz	raṭ ^a na-kor ^a .	Diṭ ^u n
To-that-very	hand-on	a-jewel-bracelet.	Was-given-by-him

ath	thaph.	Ami	thapi	sōtiy	āv
to-it	seizing.	By-that	grasp	by-means- of-only	came

amis	hoṭ^a	nīrith.	Hoṭ^a	hēth	ti,
of-it	the-forearm	coming-forth.	The-forearm	taking	both,

kor^a	hēth	ti,	āv	pānas,	wōt^a
the-bracelet	taking	and,	he-came	for-himself	he-arrived
			(home)	(i.e. without opposition),	

panun^a	gara.	Rāth	gayē	ādā.
his-own	house.	The-night	went	to-completion.

Sub^ahanas	gav	pātashēhas.	Kūr^an
At-dawn	he-went	to-the-king.	Was-made-by-him

salām.	Kārⁱ-han	thiuv^anas	bōṇṭha-kani.
a-bow.	The-bracelet	was-put-by- him-of-him	in-front.

Pātashēh	gōs	sēṭhāh	khōsh.
The-king	became-to-him	very-much	pleased.

13. Hyotus	rukhsath	lāl-shēnākan,	āv
Was-taken- from-him	leave-to- depart	by-the-lapidary,	he-came

panun^a	gara.	Āv	biyē	yih	nōyid,
his-own	house.	Came	again	this	barber,

kōsun	mast	amis	lāl-shēnākas.	Mast
was-shaved- by-him	the-hair	for-this	lapidary.	Hair

kōsith	drāv,	wōt^a	amis	wazīras-nish.
having- shaved	he-went- forth,	he-arrived	to-that	vizier-near.

Biyē	chus	dapān,	“Wazīra,	amis
Again	he-is-to-him	saying,	“Vizier-O,	to-that

lāl-shēnākas lapidary	chukhna thou-art-not	ṭ^h thou	wātān getting-at
kuni-kani. in-any-way.	Amis To-him	karta please-to-do	kēntḥāh." something." Gav Went
yih this	wazīr vizier	amis to-that	pādashēh-kōrē. king's-daughter. Dapān Saying
chus, he-is-to-her,	"ṭ^h "thou	chēkh art	pādashēh-kūr^ū. the-king's-daughter. Tsé To-thee
gathiyē is-proper-for-thee	āsun^ū to-be	okuy one-only	kor^ū ? bracelet ? Pādashēhas To-the-king
gathi is-necessary	mangun^ū to-be-demanded	byākh." another."	Gayē Went yih this
pādashēh-kūr^ū. king's-daughter.	Dopun It-was-said-by-her	pananis to-her-own	mōlis, father,
"mē "for-me	gathi is-necessary	āsun^ū to-be	byākh another
		kor^ū." bracelet."	Āv Came
biyē again	lāl-shēnākh. the-lapidary.	Kūr^ūn Was-made-by-him	salām. a-bow. Dapān Saying
chus is-to-him	pādashēh, the-king,	"byākh "another	kor^ū bracelet gathiy is-necessary- for-thee
āsun^ū." to-be."			

14.	Āv Came	lāl-shēnākh, the-lapidary,	wōt^ū he-arrived	panun^ū his-own
gara. house.	Dapān Saying	chuh he-is	yiman to-these	zanānan women dōn, two,
"Az "today	chum is-from-me	pādashēh the-king	mangān demanding	byākh another

raṭ^ana-kor^a."	Diwān	chēs	Lālmāl	Parī
jewel-bracelet."	Giving	is-to-him	Lālmāl	Fairy

panūn^d	wōj^d.	Dapān	chēs,	"gath
her-own	ring.	Saying	she-is-to-him,	"go

tath	nāgas-pēṭh.	Tathⁱ	nāgas	akith-kun
to-that	spring-on.	To-that-very	spring	on-one-side

chuy	pal	boḍ^u.	Tathⁱ	hāv	myōñ^d
is-verbatim	a-rock	great.	To-it-verbatim	show	my

wōj^d.	Suh	pal	wōthiy	thod^a.	Tami
ring.	That	rock	will-rise-for-thee	erect.	From-it

tālⁱ	chēy	wath.	Tamiy	wati	wāsⁱzi
below	is-for-thee	a-path.	By-that-very	path	you-must-descend

bōn.	Tati	chēy	myōñ^d	vēs.	Say
beneath.	There	is-verbatim	my	crony.	She-verbatim

diyi	raṭ^ana-kor^a."
will-give-to-thee	a-jewel-bracelet."

15.	Drāv	yih	lāl-shēnākh.	Wōt^a
	Went-forth	this	lapidary.	He-arrived

tath	jāyě.	Hōwun	tath	palas	wōj^d.
to-that	place.	Was-shown-by-him	to-that	rock	the-ring.

Pal	wōth^a	thod^a.	Woth^a	tamiy	wati
The-rock	arose	erect.	He-descended	by-that-very	path

bōn.	Bōn	wuch^un	khôtūnā	akh,
beneath.	Beneath	was-seen-by-him	a-certain-lady	one,

kuñ^uy	zūñ^d.	Ami	dop^anas,	"kati
a-single	woman.	By-her	it-was-said-by-her-to-him,	"whence

ôsu ^h kh ? "	Âm ⁱ	dop ^u nas,	" Lâlmâl	Par ⁱ yi
wast-thou ? "	By-him	it-was-said-by-	" By-Lâlmâl	Fairy
		him-to-her,		

dopuy	ra ^t a-na-kor ^a ."	Amis	khôtūni
is-asked-from-thee	a-jewel-bracelet."	To-this	lady

pyauv	yād.	Tām ⁱ -sünz ^u	mōj ^u	ös ^u	sa,
fell	remembrance.	Her	mother	was	she,

yěs	ra ^t a-na-karis-sōty	ho ^s	gayāv
of-whom	the-jewel-bracelet-with	the-forearm	went

nīrith.	Tas	chěh	ük ^u y	nūr ^a .	Tas
going-away.	Of-her	is	one-only	arm.	Of-her

chuh	dōd ^u	pananis	dilas.	Rāy	kūr ^u
is	pain	to-her-own	heart.	Consideration	was-made

ami	khôtūni,	" yān	myōñ ^a	mōj ^u
by-that	lady,	" as-soon-as	my	mother

wāti,	nēmis	manōshěs	khěyi."	Yih
will-arrive,	(to-)this	man	she-will-eat."	He

ôs ^a	sěṭhāh	khōbsūrath.	Amis	gav
was	very	beautiful.	To-her	became

shěkh	dilas,	" bōh	kara	amis-sōty
anxiety	to-the-heart,	" I	will-make	this-one-with

nēth ^a r."	Wuñ	yěli	mājě-hond ^a	partawa
marriage."	Now	when	the-mother-of	sound-of-approach

pyauv,	ath	jayě	gav	buñul ^u .	Amis
fell,	to-that	place	there-became	an-earthquake.	To-him

dyutun	shāph.	Kor ^u nas	kañi-phol ^a ,
was-given-by-her	a-charm-	Was-made-by-	a-pebble,
	word.	her-of-him	

thôwun	cëndas.	Wôts^{as}	möj^a	ot^a.
it-was-put- by-her	in-the- pocket.	Arrived- to-her	the-mother	there.

Dop^{nas},	"hatay,	kōriy,	mě	chěh
It-was-said-by- her-to-her,	"hullo,	O-daughter,	to-me	is

yiwān	mōša-bōy."	Yih	chěsna	hěwān-zima
coming	man-stink."	She	is-to-her-not	admitting

kěh.	Ami	yěli	zōr	kor^{nas},
anything.	By-her	when	force	was-made-by-her-to-her,

dop^{nas},	"chuh	manōsh.	Ts^{ah}	dim
it-was-said-by-her- to-her,	"there-is	a-man.	Thou	give-to-me

gōḍa	wāda-y-Khōḍā	'bōh	kyāh	karas-na
at-first	a-promise-of-God	'I	verily	will-do-to-him-not

kěh.' "	Wāda-y-Khōḍā	dyut^{nas}.	Ami
anything.' "	Promise-of-God	was-given-by-her- to-her.	By-her

kod^a	cēnda-manza	kañi-phol^a,	shāph
was-brought- forth	the-pocket-from-in	the-pebble,	the-charm

tul^{nas},	manōsh	yuthuy	ôś^a,	ta
was-raised-by-her- from-him,	a-man	as (-before)-exactly	he-was,	and

tyuthuy	rūd^a.	Dop^{nas},	"yih	chuh
so-exactly	he-remained.	It-was-said-by-her- to-her,	"this	is

myôn^a	hakh-i-Khōḍāy.	Bōh	ôs^usan
my	duty-of-God (i.e. husband as sacred to me as God).	I	was-him

yihuy	shāḍān.	Yihuy	lod^{nas},
this-very-one	seeking.	He-veryly	was-sent-by-Him-to- me,

mājiy, Khōdāyēn." Yih chēs dapān
O-mother, by-God." This is-to-her saying

mōj^a, "zabar gav. Bāyēn dōn lad
the-mother, "excellent it-is. To-brothers two send

kākad amis^ay athi." Dop^anas,
a-paper of-this-very-one by-the-hand." It-was-said-by-her-to-her,

"mājiy, likh t^ay." Lyukh^a ami,
"O-mother, write thou-verity," Was-written by-her,

kākad dyutun amis lāl-shēnākas
the-paper was-given-by-her to-that lapidary

athi. Ami kor^anas ālav khōtūni.
in-the-hand. By-that was-made-by-a-call-of-by-the-lady.
her-to-him summons

Dop^anas, "yih an kākad yūrⁱ."
It-was-said-by-her-to-him, "this bring paper even-hither."

Wuch^a ami khōtūni. Ath lyukh^amot^a
It-was-inspected by-that lady. (In)-to-it (was) written

āmⁱ-sanzi māji, "chiway myōnⁱ gabar,
by-her mother, "ye-are-if my sons,

yih gaṭhi wāstawunuy mārūn^a."
this-person is-necessary immediately-on-arrival to-be-killed."

Amis ôs^a ami sāta panun^a dōd^a
To-her was at-that time her-own pain

pēmōt^a yād suh habuyuk^a. Yih
fallen (in) memory (viz.) that of-the-forearm. This
(pain)

kākad ṭhun^anas-ṭaṭith ami khōtūni.
paper was-torn-to-pieces-by-her-for-him by-that lady.

Panun^u	lyukh^unas	kākad.	Ath	manz
Her-own	was-written-by-her- for-him	a-paper.	To-that	in

lyukh^unas,	"chiway	myönⁱ	böyⁱ,	tuhond^a
was-written-by- her-on-it,	"ye-are-if	my	brothers,	of-you

gathi	jēl^ad	yun^a,	mě	kyāh	chuh
is-necessary	quickly	the-coming,	for-me	verily	is

yēñewôl^a."
a-marriage-festival."

16.	Lyukh^unas	kākadas,	zabōn^u
	Was-written-by- her-on-it	to-(on)-the-paper,	by-word-of- mouth

kür^anas	nāsⁱyēth.	Dop^unas,	"tot^u	yēli
was-made-by- her-to-him	instruction.	It-was-said-by- her-to-him,	"there	when

wātakh,	karahakh	salām.	Salām	pölith
thou-wilt- arrive,	thou-wilt-make- to-them	a-bow.	The-bow	having- fulfilled

dizikh	kākad.	Tim	ananay	khēn
thou-must-give- to-them	the-paper.	They	will-bring- to-thee	food

šamruw^u	kara.	Tih	cyôn^u	khyon^u
leathern	pease.	That	thy	eating

gathi-na."	Badal	dyut^unas	sōty	as^al
is-not-proper."	Instead	were-given-by- her-to-him	with (him)	real

kara.	Dop^unas,	"yih	khēzi	tati.
pease.	It-was-said-by- her-to-him,	"this	you-must-eat	there.

Tihond^u	ṣhān¹zi	bēbi-andar^uy	trōvith,
Their (pease)	you-must- let-fall	your-breast-pocket- within	having- let-go,

panun^u	khēzi.	Tami	pata	dapanay
your-own	you-must- eat.	From-that	after	they-will-say- to-thee

tim,	'kashēna-hanā	karūn^u.'"	Tath-kyut^u
they,	'scratching-a-little	is-to-be-done.'"	That-for

dyut^unas	shēstruw^u	panja.	Dop^unas,	"tim
was-given-by- her-to-him	an-of-iron	claw.	It-was-said-by- her-to-him,	"they

chih	dēwa-zāth.	Timan	yi yi	tasalī
are (of)	demon-race.	To-them	will-come	a-pleasant- feeling

shēstravi	panja-sōtiy."
from-the-of-iron	claw-by-means-of-only."

17. Drāv	ati	nās'yēth	yād	hēth.
He-went- forth	from- there	the-instruction	(in) memory	taking.

Wōt^u	tot^u,	kūr^un	timan	salām.
He-arrived	there,	was-made-by-him	to-them	a-bow.

Dyut^unakh	yih	kākad.	Amis	dyutukh
Was-given-by- him-to-them	this	paper.	To-him	was-given- by-them

khēn	ṣamruw^u	kara.	Amyuk^u	tulān
food	leathern	pease.	Of-it	raising

chuh	bus^u,	ṣhanān	chuh	bēbi-andar
he-is	a-hand- mouthful,	letting-it- fall	he-is	his-breast-pocket- within

trövith.	Panun ^a	chuh	kaḍān	ti	chuh
having-	His-own	he-is	taking-	and	is
let-go.			forth		

khēwān.	Ami	pata	dop ^a has	yimau,
eating.	From-that	after	it-was-said-by-	by-them,
			them-to-him	

"kashēna-hanā	kar."	Ām ⁱ	koḍ ^a	yih
"scratching-a-little	do."	By-him	was-brought-forth	this

būri-pōṭh ⁱ	shēstruw ^a	panja,	chukh
secretly	of-iron	claw,	he-is-to-them

ami-sōty	diwān	z ^a lā-z ^a lā.	Yimau	lyukhus
from-this-by-	giving	a-scraping-	By-them	was-written-
means-of		a-scraping.		to-it

jēwāb	ath	kākadas.	Lyukh ^a has,	"asē
an-answer	to-that	paper.	It-was-written-	"to-us
			by-them-on-it,	

chēna	phursath.	Hazrat-i-Sulaymān	chuh
is-not	leisure.	His-Highness-Solomon	is

diwān	nād.	Hala!	bismillā,	kariv
giving	summons.	Be-quick!	in-the-name-of-God,	make-ye

yēñewôl^a."

the-marriage-festival."

18. Wôt ^a	ot ^a ,	hōw ^a nakh	yih	kākad.
He-arrived	there,	was-shown-by-	this	paper.
		him-to-them		

Kākad	porukh,	korukh	amis-sōty
The-paper	was-read-by-them,	was-made-by-them	him-with

yēñewôl ^a .	Wuñ	chēh	yih	khôtūnā
a-marriage-festival.	Now	is	this	lady

dapān	amis	khāwandas	pananis,	"yit ⁱ
saying	to-that	husband	her-own,	"here

rōzakha,	kina	dun ⁱ yāhas	manz	gathakh?
wilt-thou-remain,	or	to-the-world	in	wilt-thou-go?

Bōh	chēs	tě	tōb'yāh."	Ām ⁱ	dop ^u nas,
I	am	to-thee	an-humble-servant."	By-him	it-was-said-by-him-to-her,

"dun ⁱ yāhas-manz	gathav."	Dop ^u nas	ami
"the-world-in	we-shall-go."	It-was-said-by-her-to-him	by-that

khôtūni,	"wun	yēli	nērav	myōn ^u
lady,	"now	when	we-shall-go-forth	my

mōj ^u	dapiy,	'kēnthāh	mangum.'	Cyōn ^u
mother	will-say-to-thee,	'something	ask-for-from-me.'	Of-thee

gathēs	mangun ^u	watharanuk ^u	musla.
is-proper-from-her	to-be-demanded	of-a-spreading-out (i.e. for a mat)	the-skin.

Biyě	kēh	māng ⁱ zēs-na."	Wun	yēli
Other	anything	you-must-demand-from-her-not."	Now	when

yim	sakharyēy,	dopukh	ami	māji,
they	made-ready-to-set-out,	it-was-said-to-them	by-that	mother,

"mangun ^u	kēnthāh."	Dop ^u nas,	"dim
"is-to-be-demanded	something."	It-was-said-by-him-to-her,	"give-to-me

watharanuk ^u	musla.	Tath	chuh	nāv
of-spreading-out (i.e. for a mat)	the-skin.	To-it	is	the-name

'wuttha-prang.' "	Drāv	ati,	wöt ⁱ	panun ^u
'the-flying-couch.' "	He-went- forth	from- there,	they- arrived	their-own
gara.	Gara	wötith	korun	tayār
house.	The-house	having- arrived	was-made- by-her	ready
raṭ ^a na-kor ^u .	Gav	hēth	pātashēhas	yih
a-jewel-bracelet.	Went	taking (it)	to-the-king	this
lāl-shēnākh.				
lapidary.				

19. Nōyidan	būz ^u ,	"lāl-shēnākh	wöt ^u ."
By-the- barber	it-was- heard,	"the-lapidary (has)	arrived."

Gathān	chus	nōyid	gara	mast
going	is-for-him	the-barber	(to) the-house	hair
kāsani.	Āt ⁱ	wuchān	chuh	trēyim ^u
to-shave.	Here-veryly	seeing	he-is	the-third
khôtūna.	Drāv	ati	nōyid	pot ^u
lady.	Went-forth	from-there	the-barber	back-again
phīrith.	Wöt ^u	wazīras-nish.	Dapān	chuh
returning.	He-arrived	the-vizier-near.	Saying	he-is
amis	wazīras,	"ha	wazīra,	amis
to-that	vizier,	"O	Vizier-O,	to-that
lāl-shēnākas	chēh	az	trēyim ^u	khôtūna,
lapidary	is	to-day	a-third	lady,
yiman	dōn-handi-khōta	khōbsūrath.	Sa	
these	two-than	beautiful.	She	
chēh	lōyik-i-pātashāh,	akh	chēh	
is	worthy-of-the-king,	one	is	

lōyik-i-wazīr, **byākh** **chēh** **mě** **lōyikh.**
 worthy-of-the-vizier, another is of-me worthy.

Amis **lāl-shēnākas** **karta** **kēntshāh."**
 To-that lapidary please-do something."

Dapān **chus** **wazīr,** **"az** **wana** **bōh**
 Saying is-to-him the-vizier, "to-day I-will-speak I

pātashēhas. **Suy** **pātashāh** **kari** **amis**
 to-the-king. That-very king will-do to-him

kēntshāh **wōridāth.** **Suh** **mari,** **zanāna**
 some occurrence (i.e. device). He will-die, the-women

trēh **nimav** **ās¹."** **Dop^u** **wazīran**
 three we-shall-take we." It-was-said by-the-vizier

pātashēhas, **"pātashēham,** **amis** **lāl-shēnākas**
 to-the-king, "my-king, to-that lapidary

chēh **zanāna** **trēh,** **tīsha** **chēna**
 are women three, such (women) are-not

pātashōhī-manz. **Pātashēham,** **tamis**
 the-kingdom-in. My-king, to-that

lāl-shēnākas **raṭhta** **kēntshāh** **nōkhta.**
 lapidary please-seize some point (i.e. fault).

Suh **goth^u** **galun^a.** **Tima** **zanāna** **trēh**
 He was-proper to-be-destroyed. Those women three

karuhukh **dōkhil-i-mahala-khāna."** **Pātashēhan**
 make-thou- entered-of-the-private-apartments- By-the-king
 them of-the-palace."

kūr^a **phikirāh.** **Dopun,** **"mangahas**
 was-made a-thinking. It-was-said-by-him, "(If) thou-wilt-
 demand-from-him

kěnthāh cīz, tih chuh anān sōruy.
any thing, that he-is bringing all-even.

Wuñ dapas bōh, 'myōnis mōlⁱ-sünz^u
Now I-will-say-to-him I, 'my father-of

khabar gathi anūn^u, suh chwā
news is-proper to-be-brought, he is-he?

jēnatas kina dōzakas.' "
in-heaven or in-hell.' "

20. Dapān wustād,—

(Is) saying the-teacher,—

Āv lāl-shēnakh, pātashēhas, kūr^un
Came the-lapidary, to-the-king, was-made-by-him

salām. Pātashāh chus dapān, "az-tān
a-bow. The-king is-to-him saying, "today-up-to

yih mě won^umay, tih būzuth tē.
what by-me was-said-by-me-that was-heard-by-thee.

Az gathi myōnis mōlⁱ-sünz^u khabar
Today is-proper my father-of news

anūn^u, suh chwā jēnatas-manz kina
to-be-brought, he is-he? heaven-in or

dōzakas." Drāv lāl-shēnākh, wōt^u panun^u
hell-(in)." Went-forth the-lapidary, he-arrived his-own

gara. Dapān chuh ātⁱ yiman zanānan
house. Saying he-is there to-these women

tren, "az chum dapān pātashāh,
three, "today is-to-me saying the-king,

'myönis mölⁱ-sünz^u khabar anün^u.' Böh
'my father-of news (is) to-be-brought.' I

kyāh kara? Ath sōh chyā khabar,
what shall-do? Of-that that is-there? news,

kötyāh warihy gamātⁱ tas mumatis? "
how-many years (are) gone to-him dead? "

Yih wōsh^us khôtūna. Yihai yih,
This arose (-in-reply)- lady. She-veryly (was) she,
to-him

yēsa rāt^a-na-kārⁱ ōs^u karān. Sa ōs^u
who jewel-bracelets was making. She was

parī bā-Khōdā. Ami dop^unas, "kēnthāh
a-fairy (who-obeyed)- By-her it-was-said-by-her-to-him,
God. "any

chēna phikir^a. Gath, hēs khar^aj,
is-not anxiety. Go, take-from-him expenses,

biyē dapus pātashēhas, 'cyōn^a gathi
also say-to-him to-the-king, 'of-thee is-proper

zyun^a sōmb^a-run^a; mōdānas-manz zyun^a
firewood to-be-collected; the-plain-in firewood

gathi sōmb^a-run^a bē-shumār. "
is-proper to-be-collected countless. "

21. Sōmb^a-rōw^a pātashēhan zyun^a
Was-collected by-the-king firewood

bē-shumār. Ath-pēth khot^a yih lāl-shēnākh
countless. It-on mounted this lapidary

yih musla-han watharith. Athⁱ-pēth
this the piece-of-skin spreading-out. It-veryly-on

byūth^a pāna. Amis dopun pātashēhas,
 sat he-himself. To-him was-said-by-him to-the-king,

“tē kyāh gashiy anun^a mölⁱ-sond^a
 “to-thee what is-proper-to-thee to-be-brought father-of

nishāna ?” Yih wōthus pātashēh,
 token ?” This arose (in-reply)-to-him king,

dop^anas “akh gashiy anun^a
 it-was-said-by- “one is-proper-for- to-be-brought
 him-to-him thee

jēnatuk^a mēwa, biyē gashiy anun^a
 of-heaven a-fruit, second is-proper-for- to-be-brought
 thee

myōnis mölⁱ-sandi daskhata khath.”
 my father of with-signature a-letter.”

Dopun yiman, “diyiv yith zinis nār
 It-was-said- to-them, “give-ye to-this firewood fire
 by-him

tōpörⁱ.
 on-the-four-sides.”

22. Dapān wustād,—

(Is) saying the-teacher,—

Yimau yēli ath zinis nār dyut^a,
 By-them when to-this firewood fire was-given,

yiwān chuna kuni bōzana yih
 coming is-not at-all in-possibility-of- this
 (passive) seeing (passive)

lāl-shēnakh. Lāl-shēnākan dyut^a ath
 lapidary. By-the-lapidary was-given to-that

muslas	kas^am.	Dop^anas,	"mě	gathi
leather	a-charm.	It-was-said-by-	"for-me	it-is-proper
		him-to-it.		

wātun^a	panun^a	gara.	Kāh	gathēm-na
to-arrive	my-own	house.	Anyone	is-proper-for-me-not

dēshun^a."	Tuvyēyě	āmⁱ	lāl-shēnākan
to-be-seen."	Were-closed	by-that	lapidary

achě.	Mutarěn,	ta	wôt^amot^a	gara
the-eyes.	They-were-opened-	and	(he-was) arrived	house
	by-him			

panun^a.	Ami	khôtūni	kür^ü	köm^a.
his-own.	By-that	lady	was-done	an-act.

Hab-jūshī	korun	měwa	jēnatuk^a	dōn^u
Of-the-seven-	was-made-	a-fruit	of-heaven	a-pomegranate
metals	by-her			

tayār,	biyě	lyukhun	khath,	ath
prepared,	also	was-written-by-her	a-letter,	to-it

korun	amis	pātashěha-sandis	mölⁱ-sond^a
was-made-	that	king's	father-of
by-her			

daskhath,	biyě	mōhar.	Athⁱ-manz
signature,	also	seal.	It-verbatim

lyukhun	pātashěhas,	"cyôn^a	gathi
was-written-by-her	to-the-king,	"of-thee	it-is-proper

mě-nish	wātun^a,	wazīr	hěth,	biyě
me-near	to-arrive,	vizier	having-taken,	also

nöyid	hěth,	tithay	pōthⁱ,	yěthay
the-barber	having-	in-that-very-	manner,	in-what-very-
	taken,	kind-of		kind-of

pōth ⁱ	lāl-shēnākh	mě-nish	wōt ^u ."	Kākad
manner	the-lapidary	me-near	arrived."	The-paper

korun	hawāla	amis	lāl-shēnākas,	biyē
was-made- by-her	in-charge	to-that	lapidary,	also

dyut ^u nas	athas-kēth	yih	dōn ^u .
was-given-by-her-to-him	the-hand-in	this	pomegranate.

23. Ōtāñy	gay	tōr	dōh.	Yih	nār
There-verily	went	four	days.	This	fire

gōmot ^u	thēta,	path	rūd ^u mot ^u	sūr.
(was) become	extinguished,	behind	(was) remained	ash.

Yih	lāl-shēnākh	drāv	langūt ⁱ	karith.
This	lapidary	came-forth	langōti	having-made (i.e. having-put-on).

Suli	wōth ^u ,	ath	sūras-manz	diwān
At-dawn	he-arose,	that	ash-in	giving

chuh	ḍulān ⁱ .	Nazarbāzav	kūr ^u	nazar,
he-is	rollings.	By-the-inspectors	was-made	inspection,

khabardārav	niyē	khabar.	Dop ^u has,
by-the-informers	was-brought	information.	It-was-said-by- them-to-him,

"pātashēham,	ami	sūra-manza	gathān	chēh
"my-king,	that	ash-from-in	going	is

susarāray.	Yih	mā	āsi	lāl-shēnākh
a-rustling.	This,	I-wonder-if	will-be	the-lapidary

āmōt ^u ?"	Yim	chih	yimay	katha	karān,
come?"	They	are	these-very	words	making,

nazar	chēkh	ō-kun,	āv	wōḍa
sight	is-to-them	in-that-direction,	came	from-there

lāl-shēnākh, **athas-kēth** **hēth** **dön^u,**
the-lapidary, the-hand-in taking the-pomegranate,

biyis **athas-kēth** **hēth** **khath.** **Kür^un**
the-other hand-in taking the-letter. Was-made
by-him

pātashēhas **salām,** **dön^u** **thōw^unas**
to-the-king a-bow, the-pomegranate was-placed-by-
him-of-him

bōnṭha-kani, **khath** **thōw^unas** **bōnṭha-kani.**
in-front, the-letter was-placed-by-
him-of-him in-front.

Yih **khath** **muṣorun,** **porun.** **Ath**
This letter was-opened-
by-him, it-was-read-
by-him. (In-) it

lyukh^umot^u, “**bōh,** **kyā,** **chus** **jēnatas-manz.**
(was) written, “I, of-a-surety, am heaven-in.

Cyōn^u **gaṣhi** **wātun^u** **yūrⁱ,** **wazīr**
Of-thee is-proper to-arrive here-even, the-vizier

hēth, **biyē** **nōyid** **hēth,** **jēl^ad.”**
taking, also the-barber taking, quickly.”

24. Pātashāh **chuh** **karān** **phikirāh,**
The-king is making a-thinking,

“**mē** **dapyāv,** “**yih** **lāl-shēnākh** **gali.’**
“by-me it-was-long-ago-said, ‘this lapidary will-be-destroyed.’

Yih **āv** **mōlⁱ-sūnz^u** **mē** **khavar** **hēth.”**
He came the-father-of to-me news taking.”

Dapān **pātashāh** **amis** **lāl-shēnākas,**
(Is) saying the-king to-that lapidary,

“**bōh** **kētha-pōṭhⁱ** **wāta** **tath** **jēnatas-manz?”**
“I how shall-arrive to-that heaven-in?”

Dop ^u nas It-was-said-by- him-to-him	lāl-shēnākan, by-the-lapidary,	“yuth ^u “as	zyun ^u firewood		
mě-kyut ^u me-for	sōmb ^a rōwuth, was-collected-by-thee,	tithiy so-even	trēh three (times)		
gashan are-proper	sōmb ^a rāwān ⁱ ; to-be-collected;	jěl ^a d quickly	wātakh thou-wilt-arrive		
jēnatas-manz.” heaven-in.”	Sōmb ^a rōw ^a Was-collected	pātashēhan by-the-king	zyun ^u firewood		
bě-shumār. countless.	Ath ⁱ -pēth It-veryly-on	karanōwun was-caused-to- be-made	watharun ^u , a-mat,		
ath ⁱ -pēth it-veryly-on	khot ^u he-mounted	pāna himself	biyě also	wazīr the-vizier	biyě also
nōyid. the-barber.	Dyutukh Was-given- by-them	zinis to-the- firewood	nār fire	šōpōr ⁱ . on-the- four-sides.	

25. Dapān wustād,—

(Is) saying the-teacher,—

Dod^u Was-burnt-up	yih this	pātashāh, king,	biyē also	wazīr, the-vizier,	
biyē also	nōyid, the-barber,	trēnaway the-three	gālⁱ. were-destroyed.	Wōt^u Arrived	ot^u there
lāl-shēnākas-nish the-lapidary-near	suh that	wazīr, vizier,	yus which	wazīr vizier	
pātashēh-kūr^u the-king's-daughter	hēth taking	ōs^u was	šalān, fleeing,	ta and	
samokhukh was-met-by-them	ōkhun-koṭ^u, the-religious- teacher's-son.	suy he-veryly	wōt^u arrived		

amis	lāl-shēnāka-sond ^u	gara.	Pānawōñ		
to-that	lapidary's	house.	Mutually		
karēkh	katha-bātha.	Wonus	ām ⁱ		
were-made-by-them	conversations.	It-was-said-to-him	by that		
lāl-shēnākan	yih	panun ^u	saphar,		
lapidary	this	his-own	travelling (i.e. experiences of his journey),		
yus	ām ⁱ	nöyidan	ta	wazīran	amis
which	by-that	barber	and	by-the-vizier	to-him
ôs ^u	pēsh	on ^u mot ^u .	Dop ^u nas,	“panūñ ^u	
was	in-front	brought.	It-was-said-by-him-to-him,	“thine-own	
khôtūna	nin-sa	pānas.”	Yēsa	yih	
lady	take-her-sir	for thyself.”	Who	this	
Lālmāl	Parī	ös ^u ,	tas	dyutun	rukhsath.
Lālmāl	Fairy	was,	to-her	was-given-by-him	leave-to-depart.
Yēsa	yih	pata	ūñ ^u n	zīnith,	sa
Who	this	afterwards	was-brought-by-him	having-conquered,	she
thōwun	pānas.				
was-kept-by-him	for-him-self.				

26. Dapān wustād,—

(Is) saying the-teacher,—

Suh	wazīr	byūth ^u	pātashōhī	karani.
That	vizier	sat	sovereignty	to-do.
Lāl-shēnākh		byūth ^u	wazīrī	karani.
The-lapidary		sat	viziership	to-do.
Aslāmalaikum,		wālaikum	salām.	
The-peace-be-upon-you,		and-upon-you	be-peace.	

VOCABULARY OF ALL THE WORDS IN GÖVINDA KAULA'S TEXT

[*Roman numerals refer to the number of the story, and Arabic numerals to the section. To save space, when several Arabic numerals come together, tens are generally not repeated. Thus, xii, 21, 6, means xii, 21, 26. The order of words is based on the alphabetical order of the consonants, without any regard to the vowels. The latter come into consideration only in cases in which the same consonant or consonants are followed or separated by different vowels. Thus, the different words containing the consonants kn will be found in the succession kan, kân', kani, kina, kōna, kun, kuni, and kun^a. All words beginning with vowels are arranged together at the commencement of the Vocabulary, their mutual order being determined by their consonants. The letter ñ follows n, and ts follows t. For purposes of alphabetical order v and w are counted as the same letter. In other respects the alphabetical order is that of the English alphabet.*]

a, ẽ, interrog. suff.; *gabshiyẽ*, is it proper? xii, 13; *sapadakha*, wilt thou become? iii, 2; *tagiyẽ*, will it be possible for thee? v, 8, 9; *tsatanasa*, will they cut off for him? v, 7.

ā, interrog. suff.; *chwā*, is he? xii, 21.

ā, suff. of indef. art., see āh.

ẽ, i, y, *izāfat*; *dukhtar-ẽ-khāsa*, (your) own daughter, v, 11; *khal^{et}-ẽ-shōhī*, robe of royalty, x, 4 (bis); *lōyik-ẽ-pādashāh*, worthy of a king, x, 4; *pēsh-ẽ-pādashāh*, before the king, vi, 9; *sōhib-ẽ-āgāh*, master intelligent, ii, 9; *shēhar-ẽ-Yīrān*, the country of Persia, ii, 1; *tōrīph-ẽ-Yūsūph*, praise of Yūsuf, vi, 17; *Azīz-i-Misar*, N.P., vi, 10, 2 (bis), 4; *dōkhl-i-mahalakhāna*, brought into the harem, xii, 19; *dīn-i-Mahmad*, the faith of Muḥammad, iv, 6; *hakh-i-Khōdāy*, duty due to God, xii, 15; *hukm-i-Māhrāj*, order of the Mahārāja, xi, 4; *hēkmat-i-Parwardigār*, the power of Providence, i, 11; *kōh-i-Tōra*, Mount Sinai, iv, 5; *lōyik-i*,

worthy of, xii, 10, 19 (bis); *maḥḥ^ar-i-zan*, coquetry of a woman, x, 13; *sōhib-i-kitāb*, a master of books, x, 13; *wēlād-i-Ādam*, a descendant of Adam, iv, 3; *yād-i-Ālāh*, memory of God, i, 7; *duā-yi-khōr*, a prayer for welfare, i, 3; *hawā-yi-asmān*, the air of heaven, ii, 6; *hawāla-y-Khōdā*, in the care of God, x, 7; *wāda-y-Khōdā*, an oath by God, xii, 7 (bis), 15 (bis); irregular use, *hazrat-i-Ādam*, and so on, iv, 2, etc.; *hazrat-i-Sulaymān*, his highness Solomon, xii, 17; *hazrat-i-Yūsūph*, etc., his highness Yūsuf, etc., vi, 8, etc.; *Shāh-i-Yūsūph*, id., vi, 1; *Sultān-i-Mahmūd-i-Gaznavī*, Sultān Mahmūd of Ghaznī, i, 1; *Marāz-i-Pargan*, the Pargana of Marāz, xi, 5.

ī, interj.; *vēšī*, O female friend, ix, 1; cf. *‘yih*.

ō 1, and; *arz ō samā*, earth and heaven, vii, 26.

ō 2, in *ō-kun*, in that direction, xii, 23.

āb, m. water, v, 4; v, 4 (bis); vii, 7 (bis); *-dawa-kañ*, (enter) through the water-drain, v, 4; *āba-hanā*, f. a little water, x, 5; *-pyāla*, water-cup, vii, 7; *-srēhā*, water-moisture, viii, 7; *ābas*, to the water, viii, 7.

abtar, terrified, vi, 12.

āchⁱ, f. an eye; pl. nom. *tuvyēyē achē*, the eyes were closed, xii, 22; dat. *achēn, dūcān chuh achēn d^ah*, he is putting smoke in her eyes, i.e. he is abusing her, v, 11.

aq, in *aḍa-wati*, midway, vii, 20.

ada, then, iii, 1; v, 6, 9 (bis); viii, 3, 10; x, 2, 7; xii, 3; afterwards, viii, 10, 13; introducing apodosis of a conditional sentence, v, 8; *-kyāh*, then of course, of course, certainly, viii, 11; xii, 4.

ādā, m. completion; — *gatshun*, (of a period of time) to be completed, to come to an end, to elapse, pass, x, 8; xii, 4, 9, 11, 2.

oḍ^a, half; f. pl. *ajē*, half, i.e. some, xi, 7.

adal, m. justice; *ad^ala sōty*, by means of justice, i, 3.

adālath, f. a court of justice; *adālūs^a-pēth*, (went) to the court of justice, v, 9.

Ādam, m. N.P., Adam, iv, 2, 3; vii, 6, 7; sg. dat. *ādamas-sōty*, together with A., vii, 6.

āga, m. a master ; sg. dat. *āgas-pēth*, (infidelity) to a master, viii, 6, 8, 11.

āgē (Hindī), ahead, in front, xi, 4.

āgāh, *sōhib-ē-āgāh*, an intelligent master, ii, 9.

agar, if, viii, 13.

āgur, m. source (of a stream), viii, 7.

āgay, f. information ; *āgayi*, for inspection, v, 7.

āh 1, *ā*, suff. of indefinite art. ; *dōhā dōhā*, each day, every day, viii, 3 ; *dalīlā*, a story, viii, 6, 8, 11 ; x, 1 (bis) ; *hakīmā*, a single wise man, vi, 13 ; *hātshā*, an accusation, vi, 9 ; *kēh kālā* (v, 10), or *kēh kālāh* (viii, 2), some short time (elapsed) ; *mōdānā*, a plain, x, 5 ; *pardā*, a veil, vi, 4 ; *pātashāhā*, a certain king, viii, 1 ; *sōdāgārā*, a merchant, viii, 9 ; *shēhmārā*, a python, viii, 7 ; *shēharā*, a city, v, 1 ; *shēkhtā*, a person, x, 1 ; *āba-srēhā*, a water moisture, a trickle of water, viii, 7 ; *sāthā*, (sit, wait) a moment, vi, 3 ; vii, 9 ; *thūnā*, a (piece of) fresh butter, ix, 4 ; *zālā zālā*, a scratch a scratch, a continuous scratching, xii, 17 ; *zanānā*, a woman, x, 5 ; xii, 4, 10 ; *ziyāphathā*, a dish of food, x, 5 ; *akhāh*, a certain person, v, 7 ; *yus akhāh*, whoever, viii, 6, 8, 11 ; *ankāh*, a rara avis, ii, 2, etc., see *ankā* ; *hānzāh*, a boatman, i, 4 ; *kōmāh*, a deed, x, 2, 3 ; *kuthāh*, a room, ix, 4 ; *kōtyāh*, how many a ! ix, 5, 11 ; xii, 29 ; *marhabāh*, a wish of good luck, ii, 10 ; *nēcyuvāh*, a son, v, 2 ; *nazarāh*, a glance, viii, 11 ; *phakīrāh*, a faqīr, ii, 1 (bis) ; *photawāh*, a decree, ii, 7 ; *pātashēhāh*, a king, ii, 1 ; *phikirāh*, a thought, xii, 19, 24 ; *rāthāh*, a night, xii, 5 ; *sadāh*, a sound, viii, 9 ; *sōlāh*, an excursion, ii, 2 ; *sāthāh*, for a short time, ii, 4 ; *tōb'yāh*, an humble servant (fem.), xii, 18 ; *wuchunāh*, a look, viii, 3 ; *wārayāh kālāh*, a long time (elapsed), viii, 2 ; *wārayāh kāl*, for a long time, viii, 2 ; *wustādāh*, a teacher, i, 13 ; *vyūrāh*, a little nectar, ix, 2 ; *yēdāh*, a belly, ix, 7 ; *zālāh*, a net, i, 6, 7, 8 ; *zanānāh*, a woman, iii, 4.

Followed by *akh*, *ōkhūnā akh*, a certain religious teacher, xii, i ; *balāyā akh*, an evil thing, x, 8 ; *dōhā akh*, one day, xii, 1 ; *hānzāh akh*, a certain fisherman, i, 4 ; *dānāh wazīran āk*, by a certain wise vizier, viii, 1 ; *khōtūnā akh*, a certain lady, v, 11 ; xii, 15 ; *phakīrā akh*, a certain faqīr, x, 7 ;

pātashēhā akh, a certain king, viii, 7, 11; *sōdāgārā akh*, a certain merchant, viii, 9; *shēharā akh*, a certain city, v, 1; *shēkhtsāh akh*, a certain person, xii, 3; *zanānā akh*, a certain woman, x, 5.

āh 2, m. a sigh, iv, 3; pl. nom. *āh*, i, 5.

ah^ad, m. lifetime, time; abl. sg. with emph. *y*, *ah^aday*, i, 2.

Ahmad, m. N.P., Aḥmad.

ahan-gār, m. a blacksmith; pl. dat. *ahan-gārān*, m.c. for *-gārān*, xi, 16.

aj^adāh, m. a python, a boa-constrictor, x, 11 (ter); sg. dat. *aj^adāhas* (in sense of acc.), x, 7.

ok^u, one, a, a certain; with emph. *y*, masc. *okuy*, one only, xii, 13; fem. *ūk^ay*, one only, xii, 15; ag.sg.masc. subst. *ākⁱ*, by one (son); adj. *phakīran ākⁱ*, by a certain faqīr, x, 12; *dānāh wazīran ākⁱ*, by a certain wise Vizier, viii, 1; sg. abl. masc. *aki dōha*, on a certain day, one day, v, 1; *dōha aki*, id. ii, 8; iii, 1; v, 1; viii, 1, 3 (bis), 7, 11; sing. dat. masc. subst. *akis*, v, 6; vi, 11; adj. *bāgas akis manz*, in a certain garden, iii, 7; *mōhara hataś akis rosh^u*, a necklace of one hundred mohars, v, 10; *mōdānas akis manz*, in a certain plain, iii, 1; viii, 9; *nāgas akis pēth*, on a certain spring, iii, 4; *phakīras akis*, for a certain faqīr, iii, 1; *pātashēhas akis nish*, (arrived) near a certain king, viii, 5; *shēharas akis manz*, (arrived) at a certain city, xii, 2; *wanas akis manz*, in a certain forest, ix, 1; fem. *akis jāyē manz*, into a certain place, iii, 7; *jāyē akis*, in (at) a certain place, ii, 8; viii, 7 (ter), 9; *jāyē akis . . . jāyē akis*, in one place . . . in another place, i, 3, 4; *kōlī akis pēth*, (went) to the bank of a certain stream, xii, 2.

akh, one, a, a certain one, a certain. In these tales, when used as an indefinite article, it follows the noun with which it is in agreement, as in *ōkhunā akh*, a certain religious teacher, xii, 1; *balāyā akh*, an evil thing, x, 8; *dōhā akh*, one day, xii, 1; *hānzāh akh*, a certain fisherman, i, 4; *khōtūnā akh*, a certain lady, v, 11; xii, 15; *phakīrā akh*, a certain faqīr, x, 7; *pātashēhā akh*, a certain king, viii, 7, 11; *sōgādārā akh*, a certain merchant, viii, 9; *shēhar akh*, a certain city, ii, 1; *shēharā akh*, a certain city, v, 1; *shēkhtsāh akh*, a certain

person, xii, 3; *zanānā akh*, a certain woman, x, 5. It will be observed that, except in one instance (ii, 1), the suffix *ā* or *āh* of the indefinite article is always added to the noun.

When used as a definite numeral the word precedes the noun in the one instance occurring in these tales, viz. *akh kath*, one word, xii, 1. So also when opposed to "other" in the following: *akh . . . bēkh* (or *byākh*), the one . . . the other, viii, 14; xii, 3, 10, 19; *akh . . . biyē*, in the first place . . . in the second place, v, 9; vi, 15; xii, 1, 21.

With suffix of the indefinite article, *akhāh*, a certain person, v, 1; *yus akhāh*, whoever, viii, 6, 8, 11.

ākh, *ākhō*, see *yun^a*.

ōkhun, m. a religious teacher, a doctor of divinity, xii, 1; with suff. of indef. art., *ōkhunā akh*, a certain religious teacher, xii, 1; *ōkhun-koṭ^a*, the son of a r.t., xii, 25; *-zāda*, id., xii, 2; sg. dat. *-zādas nish*, (came) to the r.t.'s son, xii, 2.

akith, on one side; *nāgas akith kun*, on one side of the spring, xii, 14.

ōl^a, m. a bird's nest, viii, 1; sg. dat. *ōlis*, viii, 1.

Alāh, m. God, i, 7; ii, 12.

ālīl, wretched, miserable, poverty-stricken, i, 4.

ālam, m. the world, the universe, i, 13; iv, 3.

ōl^a-nāsh, m. destruction of house and home, ix, 3.

ālav, m. a call, a cry; — *karun*, to call out (to a person), x, 5 (bis), 12 (bis); xii, 7, 15.

alvidāh (= *al-widā*), m. — *karun*, to make a last farewell, vii, 16.

ām, etc., see *yun^a*.

ōm^a, raw, uncooked; masc. pl. nom., *ōm^a*, xi, 11.

amōb^a, very, excessively, xi, 18.

amānath, m., a deposit in trust, x, 12; — *thāwun*, to place as a deposit, to put in deposit, x, 12.

āmpa, f. pl., the feeding of one bird by another, beak to beak; *-kani*, by means of this method of feeding, viii, 1.

amār, m. desire, longing, v, 2.

āmōt^a, *āmūts^a*, see *yun^a*.

ōna, *aina*, m. a mirror, v, 4 (ter).

un^u, sign of gen., generally used with persons, but used with *qsh'kh* (*qsh'kun^u*), love, v, 2, 3, 10.

and, m., end, extremity; *andas-kun*, at the end, at the extremity, xii, 6; *wôl^u shēharas and-kun*, he arrived at the outskirts of the city.

andar, adv. within, iii, 8 (ter); postpos. governing dat., within, in, i, 13; xii, 17; *andar^uy*, id., xii, 16.

ankā (= *'anqā*), m. a phoenix, a rara avis, something very rare; with suff. of indef. art. *ankāh*, ii, 2 (bis), 3, 4 (ter), 5, 6, 7, 10, 12.

anun, to bring, to fetch, ii, 8, 11, 12; iii, 1, 5, 9; v, 4, 8, 9; vi, 15, 16; viii, 4, 9; ix, 2; x, 5, 10, 12; xi, 10; xii, 4, 5, 10, 11, 15, 16, 19, 20, 21; to bring, to call, summon, viii, 1; *anun nād dith*, having called to bring, to summon, send for, x, 12; *pēsh anun*, to bring before (a person); to cause (him) to experience, to subject (him) to, xii, 25; *anun zīnith* (xii, 25) or *anun zēnān* (xi, 1, 2, etc.), to conquer and carry off, to conquer and appropriate to oneself; *anith dyun^u*, to bring and give, to bring to a person, xii, 4 (bis).

inf. of purpose, *anani*, x, v; fut. pass. part. with *gabshun* 1, *anun*, v, 4; *anun^u*, xii, 21 (ter); fem. *anūn^u*, x, 5; xii, 19, 20 (bis); conj. part. *anith*, iii, 1; xii, 4 (bis).

pres. part., forming pres. *anān chuh*, x, 12; *chuh anān*, xii, 19.

1 past part. forming past, *on^u*, fem. *ūn^u*; m. sg. with suff. 3 sg. ag. *onun*, iii, 5; viii, 9 (bis) 12, 4; with suff. 3 pl. ag. *onukh*, ii, 11, 12; vi, 15, 16; x, 12; with ditto and suff. 3 sg. dat. *on^uhas*, vi, 16; m. pl. with suff. 3 pl. ag. *ānikh*, v, 9; viii, 1; x, 12 (bis); *ān^uhay* (poet.), xi, 10; f. sg. with suff. 2 sg. ag. and 2 sg. nom. *ūn^uthas*, xii, 11; with suff. 3 sg. ag. *ūn^un*, x, 10; xii, 25; with suff. 3 pl. ag. *ūn^ukh*, ii, 8; f. pl. with suff. 2 sg. dat. *anēy*, viii, 4; with suff. 3 pl. ag. and 3 sg. dat. *anēhas*, vi, 16; perf. part. *on^umot^u*; m. pl. *ān^umāt^u*, v, 8 (for plup.); m. sg. forming plup. m. sg. 3 *ōs^u on^umot^u*, xii, 25; 2 past part. *anāw*, forming 2 past, with suff. 1 sg. ag. *anām*, ix, 2.

fut. sg. 1 *ana*, x, 5; interrog. *ana*, xii, 4, 5, 11; pl. 1,

with suff. 3 sg. acc. *anōn*, xi, 1, etc. ; pl. 3, with suff. 2 sg. dat. *ananay*, xii, 16.

impve. sg. 2, *an*, iii, 5, 9 (bis) ; xii, 10, 15 ; with suff. 3 sg. acc. *anun*, iii, 5, 9 ; with suff. 3 pl. acc. *anukh*, x, 12 ; 2 pl. with suff. 1 sg. dat. *anyūm*, vi, 16 (bis) ; with suff. 3 pl. acc. *anyūkh*, x, 12.

āñ, yes, x, 5, 12.

apōrⁱ, in that direction, v, 4 ; *-kinⁱ*, from on that side, v, 7. Cf. *yipōrⁱ*.

apsar, m. an officer ; sg. dat. *apsaras*, x, 12.

apoz^u, untrue, v, 9.

ār, m. pity ; *āy-nā ār*, did not pity come to thee ? ix, 3 ; *yiman āv ār myōn^u*, pity for me came to them, x, 12.

ōr, there ; *ōra*, from there, thence, v, 2, 4 ; xii, 4, 12 ; from there, equivalent to " from some unnamed place ", v, 9 ; from there, thereupon, then (opposed to *yōra*), v, 8 ; *ōra-kani*, in that direction, v, 2. Cf. *wōda*.

ōr^ū, f. a shoemaker's awl, xi, 14.

arām, m. repose ; — *karun*, to repose, v, 9 ; — *trāwun*, to repose, go to bed, lie down (on a bed), take rest, iii, 3, 7 ; viii, 5 ; sg. dat. *arāmas*, at rest, sleeping, viii, 13.

armān, m. longing ; — *āv*, longing came, iii, 9.

arṣ-ō-samā f. (= *arṣ* o *samā*) earth and heaven, vii, 26.

ās, see *yun^u*.

ōs, m. the mouth ; *ōsa-kani* (issuing) from the mouth, viii, 7 ; *chis ōs^us harān* (rubies) are dropping from her mouth, xii, 9.

qshkh, m. love, v, 2 (bis) ; *qshⁱka chīh*, a particle of love, vii, 30 ; sg. gen. *qshⁱkun^u* (not *qshⁱkuk^u*), v, 3, 10 ; do. f. dat. *qshⁱkañē*, v, 2.

āshⁱnāv, m. a near relation, x, 1, 6, 10.

asⁱl, real, ii, 8, 11 ; xii, 16.

aslāmalaikum (= *as-salām* 'alaikum), the peace be upon you, xii, 26.

asmān, m. heaven, ii, 6 ; pl. dat. *asmānan pēth*, on the heavens, iv, 4 ; pl. abl. *asmānav pēthⁱ*, above the heavens, iii, 8.

āsun, conj. 2, to be, to exist (as a verb subst.), i, 3 ; ix, 2 ; ii, 1, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10 ; iii, 7 ; v, 1, 9, 10 ; vi, 10, 11 ; vii, 7, 8, 10 ;

viii, 1 (bis), 3, 5, 7 (bis), 9, 11 (ter), 13 (bis); x, 1, 5 (bis), 7 (bis); xi, 7 (bis); xii, 1, 2, 4, 11, 15 (ter), 20, 25; to become, i, 3; ix, 2; xii, 15. Often used with dat. of possession, *phakīras ōs*^u, the faqīr had, ii, 4; *amis ōs*^u, he had, ii, 5; vi, 10; x, 4; *ōs*^u *amis*, he had, ii, 5; *ōs*^u*s*, he had (a wife), iii, 1; *ōsum*, I had, vii, 11, 15; *ōsus*, he had, viii, 7, 9; *ābas āsinā*, has not the water? viii, 7; *tamis ōs*^u, he had, viii, 9; *amis ōs*^t, he had (sons), viii, 11; *tamis*^u*y* *ōs*^t, he had (sons), xii, 1.

inf. *āsun*^u, xii, 4; sg. dat. *āsanas*, for existence (of wealth), i.e. when wealth exists, x, 1 (bis), 6, 10; fut. pass. part. m. sg. *āsun*, xii, 10 (bis); *āsun*^u, xii, 4 (bis), 5, 13 (ter); with emph. *y*, *āsunuy*, i, 12 (v.l.); pl. *āsān*^t, xii, 5.

past sg. masc. *ōs*^u, was, ii, 4, 5 (bis), 7, 8, 9, 10, 11; v, 1, 9 (*pātashāh-kūr*^u *biyē ōs*^u *sōnar bagas-manz*, the princess and also the goldsmith were in the garden); vi, 10 (bis); vii, 8; viii, 1 (bis), 7 (bis), 9 (bis), 11, 13; x, 4, 7; xii, 1, 15 (bis); *ōs*^u-*na*, he was not, xii, 2; *ōsum*, I had, vii, 11, 15; *ōsus*, he had, viii, 7, 9; *kati ōsukh*, whence wast thou? where have you come from? xii, 15.

Forming impf. *ōs*^u *gadān*, he used to make, v, 1; *ōs*^u *karān*, he was making, i, 1; *ōs*^u *lāyān*, he was casting (a net), i, 6; *ōs*^u *marān*, he was dying, v, 9; *ōs*^u *nērān*, he used to go out, viii, 1; *ōs*^u *phērān*, he was wandering, i, 2; *ōs*^u *pakān*, he was going along, v, 7; *ōs*^u *tārān*, he was paying (tribute), x, 10; *ōs*^u *trāwān*, he was emitting, i, 5; *ōs*^u *ṭalān*, he was absconding, xii, 25; *ōs*^u *wuchān*, he was watching, iii, 1; *ōs*^u *wōtharān*, he was wiping, viii, 6, 13; *khēwān ōs*^u-*na*, he used not to eat, vi, 16; *ōsus karān*, I was making, x, 14; *ōsus-na khasān*, was not rising for him, i, 6; *ōsus zāgān*, (disloyalty) was waking in him, ii, 5.

Forming plup. *ōs*^u *on*^u*mot*^u, had been brought, xii, 25; *ōs*^u *dyūth*^u*mot*^u, had been seen, vi, 14; *ōs*^u *dyut*^u*mot*^u, had been given, x, 12; *ōs*^u *gamot*^u, he had become, i, 4; *ōs*^u *gōmot*^u, had befallen, v, 2; *ōs*^u *kor*^u*mot*^u, had been made, ii, 1 (bis); *kor*^u*mot*^u *ōs*^u, had been made, x, 7; *ōs*^u *nyūmot*^u, had been taken, viii, 9; *ōs*^u *pēmōt*^u, had fallen, viii, 9; xii,

15; *ōsukh kor^umot^u*, had been made by them, viii, 2; *ōsum āmot^u*, (to-day) he came to me, iii, 1; *phakīr ōsum lōg^umot^u*, I dressed as a faqīr, x, 14; *ōs^unas dyut^umot^u khash*, she gave a cut (to one of) his (nails), v, 6; *ōsus gōmot^u*, (love) befel him, v, 2; *ōsus kor^umot^u*, had been done to her, ix, 1; *ōs^uthan kor^umot^u*, he was made by thee, x, 12.

Forming plup. with conj. part. *ōs^u zōlith*, he had kindled, iii, 1; *ōs^u lōgith*, he had dressed himself as (a faqīr), x, 12.

m. pl. *ōsⁱ*, they were, etc., vi, 11; viii, 3, 5, 11 (ter); xii, 1; forming impf. *ōsⁱ bōzān*, they were listening to, viii, 1; *ōsⁱ gatshān*, they were becoming, they used to be, viii, 1; *ōsⁱ karān*, they were making, i, 3; *karān ōsⁱ*, they were making, xi, 8; *ōsⁱ lārān*, they were running, x, v; *ōsⁱ pakān*, they were walking, x, 1; *ōsⁱ parān*, they were reading, viii, 3, 4; *wadān ōsⁱ* (m.c.), they were lamenting, xi, 5.

Forming plup. *ōsⁱ gamātⁱ*, v, 9; *ōsis gāndⁱmātⁱ*, they had been tied (on) his (arm), x, 5; *ōsⁱwa dūtⁱmātⁱ*, they had been given to you, x, 12.

f. sg. *ōs^a*, she was, etc., v, 10; vii, 7; x, 5 (bis), 7; xii, 4, 15, 20, 25; *ōs^ana*, it (f.) was not, ii, 1; *ōs^as*, I was, vii, 10; I became, ix, 2; *ōs^as*, he had (a wife), iii, 1.

Forming impf. *ōs^a gatshān*, she used to go, v, 1; *ōs^a karān*, she used to make, xii, 20; *ōs^a wadān*, she was lamenting, vii, 16; *ōs^ana gatshān*, (chirping f.) was not occurring, viii, 1; *ōs^as shūbān*, I (f.) was beautiful, vii, 10; *ōs^asan tshādān*, I was seeking for him, xii, 15; *ōs^ay karān*, she verily was making, vii, 16.

Forming plup. *ōs^a parzanōv^amūts^a*, she had been recognized, x, 5; *ōs^a tsūj^amūts^a*, she had absconded, ix, 1; *ōs^as kūr^amūts^a*, (a seal, f.) had been made on it, x, 10.

f. pl. *āsa*, they (f.) were, iii, 7; xi, 7 (bis); *āsakh*, the (eyes) f. of them were (satisfied), i, 3.

Forming impf. *karān āsa*, they (f.) were making, xi, 19.

Forming plup. *āsa hētsamatsa*, they (f.) were taken, x, 14.

fut. sg. 3, *āsī*, he (etc.) will be, x, 1; *āsīnā*, will there not be? i, 2; *ābas āsīnā*, has not the water? viii, 7; *āsīm* (for

āsēm), there will be (on) my (queen), viii, 13; *āsiy*, there will be for thee, xii, 11.

Forming fut. perf. *mā āsi āmot^u*, I wonder can he have come, xii, 23; *āsi lāryōmot^u*, is probably polluted, viii, 6; *āsi mumot^u*, he is probably dead, x, 8 (bis).

Forming fut. subjunctive, *āsi pēmūts^a*, (on whom a particle of love) will have fallen; vii, 30; *āsi wēt^umot^u*, (he who) will have arrived, vii, 29.

past cond. forming durative past cond. sg. 3, *āsihē shūbān*, it would be excellent, ii, 4, 5.

perf. m. sg. 3, *chuh ōs^umot^u*, has been, i.e. was, v, 1; *ōs^umot^u chus*, (someone) was (near) her, v, 4.

asar, m. a result, vi, 16; *asara-sōty*, owing to the result, vi, 16.

ātⁱ, here, there (near), viii, 4; x, 11; xii, 20; here verily, x, 8; xii, 19; *yitⁱ-kyāh . . . ātⁱ-kyāh*, here, on the one hand . . . there on the other hand, viii, 13; *ātiy*, in that very place, x, 3, 5.

ati, here, there (near), ii, 1, 8, 10; iii, 1, 4, 7, (ter), 8 (bis), 9; v, 5, 7 (bis), 9 (bis); vi, 5, 11; viii, 1, 7, 9; x, 5 (bis), 7 (bis); xii, 1, 2, 7; from there, v, 4, 6; x, 14; xii, 17, 18, 19; *atiy*, there verily, ii, 10, 11; iii, 1, x, 5; in regard to this, x, 13; sg. gen. *atyuk^a*, of there; m. sg. dat. *atikis pātashēhas nish*, (came) to the king of that place.

ot^u, there, v, 4, 9; x, 5, 14; xii, 15, 18, 25; *ot^u tāñ*, up to there, by that time, x, 4, 6; *otuy*, there verily, iii, 4; ix, 1.

[*ath*], this, that (near, or within sight).

subst. an. m. sg. ag. *āmⁱ*, ii, 5; iii, 1; v, 4 (bis), 8; viii, 7, 9 (bis), 10; x, 1 (bis), 5 (ter); xii, 7, 10, 15, 17, 18; *āmiy*, by him verily, v, 9; an. m. sg. dat. *amis*, ii, 4 (of a dead parrot), 5 (bis); iii, 8; v, 2, 3, 7, 10 (dat. comm.); vi, 10; viii, 6, 10 (*amis kyāh chuh nōlⁱ*), what is on his neck?), 11; x, 1, 1 (*amis lōyukh*, they beat him, *bhāvē prayōga*), 4 (ter), 5, 12; xii, 4, 5, 10 (*amis kōsun mast*, he shaved him), 12 (meaning of genitive), 13, 15 (bis), 18, 19, 21, 25; *amis^ay* to this one verily, ii, 8; v, 7; viii, 7 (*amis^ay ōsa-kani*, from its (an.) mouth); xii, 15 (*amis^ay athi*, by the hand of this very one); sg. m. gen. *āmⁱ-sond^a*, v, 3; viii, 6, 8, 10; *āmⁱ-*

sūnc⁶, iii, 4 (bis); *asond^u*, viii, 9; f. sg. ag. *ami*, iii, 1 (bis), 2, 4; v, 1, 4 (bis), 6 (bis), 11; viii, 1; xii, 7 (ter), 15 (quater), 20; f. sg. dat. *amis*, v, 3, 7; vii, 20; viii, 11; ix, 1; x, 7; xii, 8, 9 (*amis kathan*, on her words), 15 (bis); f. sg. gen. *āmⁱ-sond^u*, xii, 7; *āmⁱ-sandⁱ*, x, 5; *āmⁱ-sanzi*, xii, 15.

subst. inan. sg. abl. *ami*, ii, 5; iii, 8; viii, 13; xii, 4, 17 (bis); *amiy* (for this very reason, etc.), viii, 1, 10; ix, 1; viii, 6; sg. gen. *amyuk^u*, iii, 4; vi, 15; xii, 17; sg. dat. *ath*, v, 6, 9; viii, 10; xii, 3, 12, 15 (bis), 20 (*ath khabar*, news about that), 21, 22, 23; *athⁱ* (emph. ⁱ), i, 13; ii, 3; iii, 7; vi, 15; viii, 1 (bis), 7; x, 5 (sense of acc.); xii, 2, 7, 21, 22, 24 (bis).

adj. an. sg. m. ag. *āmⁱ*, ii, 4, 7 (bis), 8; iii, 1, 9; v, 4, 7; vi, 14; viii, 1, 8; x, 2, 6, 7 (bis), 8 (bis), 12; xii, 4, 7, 22, 25 (bis). dat. *amis*, ii, 1, 3, 4, 5, 9, 10; iii, 1, 2 (ter), 8 (bis), 9; v, 2 (agreeing with gen.), 3 (do.), 8, 9 (bis), 10, 12; vii, 20; viii, 5 (bis), 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 (quater), 13 (ter); x, 1, 2 (bis), 3, 4, 5, (quater) 7, 7 (for acc.), 8 (ter), 11, 12; xii, 2, 3 (bis), 4 (ter), 4 (with gen.), 5 (bis), 5 (with gen.), 6, 8, 10 (bis), 11, 12, 13 (ter), 15, 18, 19 (quater), 22, 22 (with gen.), 24, 25; (with emph. *y*), *amis⁶y*, iii, 8; x, 10; f. ag. *ami*, ii, 9; iii, 4, 9 (bis); v, 1, 5 (bis), 7, 9, 11; viii, 1; ix, 1, 6; x, 3 (bis), 5, 12; xii, 2, 4, 5, (bis), 15 (quater), 18 (bis), 22; sg. dat. *amis*, ii, 9; iii, 1, 2; v, 9 (for acc.); viii, 3, 6, 6 (with gen.), 11, 13; ix, 1, 4, 6; x, 3, 5, 7 (quater), 7 (with gen.), 10, 13, 15; (with emph. *y*), *amis⁶y*, iii, 4.

adj. inan. sg. abl. *ami*, iii, 6; vi, 16 (bis); xii, 3 (with gen.), 4, 7, 12, 15, 23; sg. dat. *ath*, ii, 4, 5, 7 (bis); iii, 4, 9; v, 4, 5, 6 (ter), 11; vi, 14; viii, 1, 7 (ter); x, 3, 5 (bis), 7 (sexies), 8, 10, 12, 13; xii, 2, 7, 12 (bis), 15, 17, 22 (bis), 23; (with emph. ⁱ) *athⁱ*, iii, 7, 9; v, 5; vi, 16; vii, 26; viii, 9; xii, 12.

aṭh, m. a market; sg. abl. *aṭa-pēṭha*, v, 7.

atha, m. a hand, forearm, viii, 7 (bis); x, 5; xii, 11, 12; pl. nom. vii, 25 (*zīṭhⁱ atha dārānⁱ*, to stretch out the arms); x, 5 (bis), xii, 2; sg. abl. *athi*, viii, 11 (*athi dyun^u*, to make over to so

and so), xi, 18; xii, 15 (bis); pl. gen. *athan-handi*, v, 6; sg. dat. *athas*, v, 6; *athas-kēth*, in the hand, ii, 7; v, 4; x, 7; xii, 22 (— *dyut*^u, put into the hand), 23; *athas-manz*, (a bracelet) on the hand, xii, 12.

ōṭh, eight, iii, 5; *ōṭhi dōh*¹, after eight days, iii, 4.

ath^u*r*^u, f. a wool-worm; a wood-worm, vii, 19.

ōtāñy, there verily, xii, 33.

ataty, in that very place, viii, 7.

atsun, to enter (*manz*, into).

impve. sg. 2, *atsh*, iii, 8 (bis); inf. and fut. part. pass. *atsun*, v, 4 (bis) (with *gatshun* 1); *log*^u *atsani*, began to enter, x, 7; n. ag. *atsawunuy*, even as I enter, v, 8; fut. sg. 1, *atsayō*, I will enter, O! v, 7.

past m. sg. 2, *tsākhō*, didst thou enter, O! ii, 2; 3 *tsāve*, ii, 1, 5 (bis), 7, 10, 11; iii, 8 (bis); v, 5; x, 7 (bis); pl. 3, *tsāy*, v, 9; *tsās*, they entered for him, viii, 9.

āv, see *yun*^u.

ay 1, if; *yiy*, if this, iii, 4 (bis), 9; *tiy*, if that, iii, 4 (bis), 9; *dōd*¹*lad-ay*, if (ye are) pained, vii, 9; *hargāh-ay*, if (he had done), viii, 10; *hargāh ki-y*, if (he had done), viii, 7, 13; *ladaham-ay*, if thou wilt send to me, x, 3; *chiway*, if ye are, xii, 15.

ay 2, O! *kūriyay* (addressed by a nurse to a princess), O daughter! v, 2; *ay wazīra* (addressed by an inferior), O vizier! xii, 4.

ay, O! *ay gōlām*, O slave! (addressed by a superior), viii, 6, 8, 11.

āy, *āyē*, see *yun*^u.

¹*yiy*, in *vis*¹*yiy*, O friend (*vēs*, fem.), ix, 11. Cf. † and (in v, 2) *kūr*¹*yēy*.

ōy, see *yun*^u.

āyēkh, see *yun*^u.

ayālbar, possessed of a large family, ix, 2.

āyām, *āyēm*, *āy-nā*, *āyēs*, see *yun*^u.

az 1, to-day, ii, 9; iii, 1; viii, 1; xii, 5, 10, 14, 19 (bis), 20 (bis); *az tāñ*, up to to-day, till now, x, 7, 8; xii, 20. sg. gen. f. *azic*^u, x, 14.

az 2, from; *az Khōdā*, from God, vi, 10.

azal, m. fate, doom, vii, 12; ix, 6.

ōzīz, poor; m. pl. nom. *ōzīz*, ix, 11.

- Azīz-i-Mīsar*, N.P., vi, 10, 12 (bis); sg. ag. *-mīsaran*, vi, 14.
- bā*; *parī bā-Khōdā*, a fairy who obeys God, xii, 20; *āv bā-sōrui-sāmān*, he came with all (his) paraphernalia, xi, 20.
- bē*, *bē*, prefix of privation; *bē-bahā*, priceless, xii, 3, 4 (bis); *bē-shunār*, countless, xii, 20, 1, 4; *bē-khabar*, untaught, ignorant, vii, 28; *bē-wōphā*, treacherous, x, 13; *bē-wōphōyī*, treachery, infidelity, viii, 6, 11; *bē-wēsta*, without worldly ties, v, 11.
- bāba*, m. a holy man, a Calandar; *bāban* (among) Calandars, vi, 13.
- bēb*, f. the breast-pocket; sg. dat. *bēbi andar* (xii, 17) or *bēbi-andar^ay* (xii, 16), in the breast pocket.
- bacē*, m. the young of any animal; pl. nom. *bacē*, viii, 1.
- bōchē*, f. hunger; — *lūj^as*, he became hungry, vi, 16; *bōchi-sōtiy*, merely owing to hunger, vi, 16.
- bacun*; 2 past, *bacyōkh*, thou escapedst, x, 8.
- bacāwun*, to save; inf. fem. *tagiyē bacāwūn^a*, do you know how to save her? v, 9.
- bōdⁱ*, m. a prisoner; *bōdⁱ-hāl*, f. a prison, ix, 4.
- bōd^u*; *hata-bōdⁱ*, hundreds, ix, 9.
- bod^u*, great, xii, 14; *baḡis-hihis*, to the elder (prince), viii, 13.
- buḡ^u*, old; *buḡ^u zanāna*, an old woman, x, 5; *bujē zanāni*, to the old woman, x, 5.
- badal*, m. exchange, vii, 12; prep. governing dat. in exchange (for), i, 9; adv. instead, xii, 16.
- badan*, m. the body; sg. dat. *badanas*, viii, 6 (bis), 13.
- buḡun*, to be old; 2 p. m. sg. 1 *buḡyōs*, I am grown old, xii, 1.
- bēdār*, awake, iii, 7; viii, 8; — *gaṭshun*, to wake (from sleep), vi, 12; viii, 6, 9, 13; — *rōzun*, to keep awake, x, 1, 6, 8.
- bāg*, m. a garden, ii, 1; sg. gen. *armān bāḡuk^u*, longing for the garden, iii, 9; dat. *mushtākh bāgas*, enamoured of the garden, iii, 9; *bāgas-manz*, in, or into, the garden, ii, 1 (ter), 7 (bis); v, 4, 5, 6, 9 (bis).
- bāg*, m. the Musalmān call to prayer; — *parun*, to cry the call to prayer, xii, 1.
- bōḡⁱ*, in *shāman-bōḡⁱ*, at about evening, v, 5.
- bēḡāh*; *gāh bēḡāh*, in and out of season, vi, 2.
- baḡal*, m.; *baḡala-manza*, from under his armpit, viii, 7.

bāgān' ; *bāgān' āyēs*, it was my fate, ix, 4.

bōg^arun ; fut. pass. part. f. pl. *bōg^arañē*, (loaves) must be divided, v, 8 ; 1 p. f. pl. *bōg^arēn*, she divided (the loaves), v, 8 ; 2 p. f. sg. *bōg^arēm-ay*, I divided it (f.), O! v, 7.

bāgwān, m. a garden-watcher, a gardener, xi, 13.

bōh, I, ii, 5, 11 (bis) ; iii, 1, 4 (bis), 8 ; v, 5, 6 ; vii, 20, 5 ; viii, 3, 6, 8, 10, 11 (quater) ; ix, 1, 4 ; x, 1, 2 (bis), 3, 5 (bis), 7, 12 ; xii, 1, 4, 11, 19, 23 ; *bō-nay*, I (shall) not, xi, 14 (poet.) ; *bō-ti*, I also, iii, 4 ; *bōy*, if I, viii, 1 (bis) ; I verily, x, 10, 2, 4 ; *buday*, I verily (poet.), ix, 1, 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12.

asē, us, to us, etc., viii, 1, 3, 11 ; x, 2, 12 (bis) ; xii, 17 ; *asē-kun hōwuth*, thou showedst before us, vi, 5 ; *ās'*, we, v, 9, 10 ; viii, 3 ; xi, 15 ; xii, 19 ; *ās'-ti*, we also, xii, 1.

mē, me, to me, etc., iii, 4, 9 ; v, 8, 9, 10, 11 ; vii, 11, 2, 3 ; viii, 11 ; ix, 1, 4, 6 ; x, 3 (bis), 4, 5 (bis), 8, 12 (bis), 5 ; xii, 4 (bis), 5 (bis), 7, 10 (bis), 13, 22, 24 (bis) ; by me, ii, 2 (bis) ; vi, 15 ; viii, 5 ; ix, 11 ; x, 1, 12 (ter), 14 ; xi, 1 ; xii, 6, 20, 4 ; *mē-kyut^a*, xii, 24 ; *mē lōyikk*, fit for me, xii, 10 (bis) ; *mē nish*, near me, viii, 5 ; xii, 22 (bis) ; *mē nishē*, near me, in my possession, x, 14 ; *mē ōsum*, I had, vii, 15 ; *mē sōtin*, (share) with me, i, 7 ; *mē sōty*, together with me, viii, 3, 11 ; x, 9 ; xii, 2, 7 ; *mē-ti*, to me also, ix, 1 ; me also, vi, 11 ; xi, 14.

bah, card., twelve ; *tsātas bahan-kalan-hond^a zyuth^a*, the master of twelve hundred pupils, v, 1.

Bah^adūr Khān, m. N.P., Bahādur Khān, ii, 1 ; sg. dat. — *khānas*, ii, 12.

bēhun, to sit down, vi, 3, 16 (bis) ; x, 7 ; xii, 4 (bis), 6, 7, 21 ; to sit down in a place, take up a position, xi, 2 ; to be stationed, posted (at a particular place), xi, 6 ; to remain, stay (in a certain place), take up one's abode, viii, 4 ; x, 5 ; xii, 2, 4 ; to sit down at a work, set to work, xii, 26 (bis) ; to be employed (in a certain business), viii, 5 (ter) ; to sit down (after finishing a work), to rest, viii, 8 ; *byūth^a nazari*, he sat watching ; *nōkar bēhun*, to sit down as a servant, take service, xii, 3.

conj. part. in sense of past part. *bīhith*, seated, x, 5 (bis) ; xii, 4, 5 ; fut. sg. 1, *bēha*, xii, 3 ; 3, *bēhi*, vi, 16 ; impv. sg. 2

bēh, xi, 2; pl. 2, *bēhiv*, viii, 5; pol. impve. sg. 2, *bēhtam*, sit please for me, sit to please me, vi, 3; fut. impve. *bēh'zi*, you must sit, xii, 6; pres. masc. sg. 3, *bēhān chuh*, xii, 4; past masc. sg. 3, *byūth^u*, viii, 4; x, 5, 7 (bis); xii, 4, 7, 21, 6 (bis); *byūthus*, sat (on) his (thumb-ring), vi, 16; m. pl. 3, *bīthⁱ*, viii, 5 (bis), 8; xi, 6; xii, 2.

bahār, m. the season of spring, i, 11.

bāj, m. tribute; — *tārun*, to collect tribute, x, 10; xi, 2.

bōj^u, m. in *bōjⁱ-baṭh*, sharing, partnership, i, 7.

bāki, conj. but.

bēkh, see *byākh*.

bakh^ocōyish, f. a present, a gift, ii, 7; xii, 3.

bakār, useful, x, 6.

Bikarmājēth, m. N.P., Vikramāditya; sg. ag. *bikarmājētan*, x, 8; gen. m. — *jētun^u*, x, 7, 14; f. — *jētūn^a*, x, 1, 6.

baktāwār, prosperous, viii, 9.

bāl, m. a child; *bāla-pān*, a youthful body, the graceful body of a child, vii, 11; sg. dat. *-pānas*, vii, 15.

bāl, f. a girl; sg. dat. *bālē*, m.c. for *bālī*, v, 11.

bāl, m. speech; *bāl-bōsh^a*, the chirping of birds, viii, 1 (ter).

bulbul, m. a nightingale, ii, 3 (bis); with suff. of indef. art. *bulbulāh*, ii, 3.

balⁱki, conj. moreover.

Baltī, m. a Baltī, an inhabitant of Baltistān; voc. pl. *baltī*, xi, 4 (Hindōstānī).

balāy, f. a calamity, evil (ix, 2), an evil genius, evil spirit, devil, fiend (x, 7, 8); with suff. of indef. art. *balāyā akh*, an evil spirit, x, 8; *balāy pēyin*, may calamity fall on him, ix, 2.

bēmār, adj. sick, ill, v, 1, 3; — *gathun*, to become sick, v, 10; — *pyon^u*, to fall ill, v, 1.

bōn, adv. down, below, xii, 15; — *wasun*, to descend, viii, 4; xii, 2, 14, 15; *bōna-kani*, below, down below, iii, 2.

band, adj. shut, tied up; *bar band karun*, to shut the door, viii, 3; *kārin band*, he tied up (rupees), x, 2.

banda, m. a slave, i, 13; voc. *banda*, i, 13.

bandūk-bāz, m. a gunner; pl. nom. *bandūk-bāz*, ii, 7.

bandūkh, m. a gun, viii, 10; — *lāyun*, to fire a gun, ii, 11; cf. viii, 10.

bīnāh, m. one who sees, ii, 2.

banun, to become, vi, 16; to be, vi, 13; to happen, ii, 7; vii, 22; viii, 7; xii, 1; to become, turn out, viii, 7; to be possible, x, 3; *banun*, inf., is used to mean "fate", especially "evil fate", hence *banana-rost*^a, free from fated sorrow, vii, 23.

fut. sg. 3, *bani*, vi, 13; vii, 1; x, 3; with *v* added (I say to you, "there will happen"), *baniv*, ii, 7; pres. sg. f. 3 with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *banān chēs-na*, viii, 7; II past, *banyōv*, vi, 16; with suff. 1 pers. sg. dat. *banyōm*, vii, 22; III past, *banyāv*, xii, 1.

bōnṭh; *bōnṭha-kani*, in front (governing dat.), ii, 3; iii, 1; viii, 11; x, 5, 10, 2; xii, 4, 9, 12, 23 (bis); *pātashēhas bōnṭh-kun*, (laid) before the king, i, 8; cf. *brōnṭh*.

bēnawāh, adj. destitute, vii, 7.

banāwun, to make; I past with suff. 3 pers. sg. ag. *banōwun*, viii, 14.

bēñē, f. a sister, iii, 9; x, 3, 10; sg. ag. *bēñi*, x, 3 (bis), 10; gen. *bēñē-hond*^a, x, 3 (ter), 10; *dōda-bēñē*, a milk-sister, a foster sister, iii, 4.

buñul^a, m. an earthquake, xii, 15 (*gav*, took place).

bāpath, postpos. for; *mārana bāpath*, he was made over for killing, i.e. to be killed, x, 12; *ami bāpath*, for this reason, on this account, ii, 5; *amiy bāpath*, for this very reason, ix, 1; *kami bāpath*, for what reason? why? ix, 1; with what purpose? x, 12.

bar, m. a door; — *band karun*, to lock the door, viii, 3; — *mutarun*, to open the door, viii, 3.

bār (1); *Bār Khōdāyō*, O Great God! v, 7; *Bār-Sōhib*, the Almighty, vii, 2, 3, 5.

bār (2); m. a load; *wūṇṭa-bār* (pl. nom.), camel loads, i, 9.

bōr^a, m. a load, ii, 5; sg. abl. *hēth bāri*, taking in a load, xi, 13.

barābar, adv. at once, iii, 9.

barg, m. a leaf; pl. abl. *bargau-sōty*, owing to leaves, vii, 10.

brōh, adv. (an order) in advance, beforehand, xi, 4.

brūh, adv. in advance, in front, beforehand, xi, 6; *brūh brūh*,

(walking) in front, iii, 1, 2; viii, 9; xii, 7; cf. *pata pata*, s.v. *pata*; *ākḥ brūh*, there came to them in front, there appeared before them, x, 1.

bar^m, m. an auger, a drill (poet. for *barma*); *bar^m pānas chum karān*, he is making auger(-holes) in my body, vii, 24.

bārān⁴, m. pl. a pair of uterine brothers, viii, 5; ag. *bāranyau*, viii, 3.

barun, to fill, ii, 3; viii, 3, 7 (bis); ix, 7, 11; *rāth barūn^a*, to pass the night, i, 10.

freq. part. *bār⁴ bārī* (for *bār⁴ bār⁴*, m.c.), ix, 11; conj. part. *barith*, i, 10; fut. sg. 1, with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *baray*, ii, 3; past masc. sg. with suff. 3 sg. ag. *borun*, viii, 7 (bis); fem. sg. with suff. 3 pl. ag. *būr^akh*, viii, 3; ix, 7.

brōnth, adv. of time, before, previously, x, 5; cf. *bōnth*.

barish, f. a spear; sg. abl. *barishī sōty*, (dug) with his spear, viii, 7.

borut^a, adj. full; pl. dat. (for acc.) *baritēn*, vi, 15.

bārav, m. pl. grumbling; — *din⁴*, to grumble, xi, 17.

barāyē, prep. for the sake of; on account of; for the purpose of; by way of; — *kōmbakas*, by way of reinforcement, in order to give help, xi, 7.

bus^a, m. a gobbet or mouthful of food put into the mouth at one time, xii, 17.

bāshē, f. babbling of a child; *shur⁴-bāshē*, infantile talk, v, 2.

bē-shumār, adj. countless, xii, 20, 1, 4.

bismillā, interj., *bīsmīllāh*, in the name of God! xii, 17.

basta, f. the skin; — *wālūn^a*, to flay, viii, 6.

bata, m. cooked rice, iii, 1 (ter); food generally, vi, 16 (bis); — *-dūj^a*, f. a cloth holding a quantity of boiled rice, xi, 18; — *-han*, a little boiled rice, x, 5; — *-hanā*, usually f., but m. in x, 3; — *-trōm^a*, a copper dish holding cooked rice, iii, 1.

bāth, m. *bōj⁴-bāth*, sharing; — *karun*, to divide into shares amongst partners, to take one's own share and give out the other shares, i, 7.

bāth, f. word, speech, language; *katha-bātha*, nom. pl. conversations, xii, 25 (we should expect *-bāta*).

bāth⁴, see *bēhun*.

bōṭa, m. a Tibetan, esp. an inhabitant of Baltistān; *-bōyⁱ*, m. pl. Tibetan brothers, xi, 6; *-garan*, in Tibetan houses, xi, 6.

boṭh^u, m. the bank of a river; *bathis-pēṭh*, on the bank, xii, 7; (ascended) on to the bank, xii, 6, 7.

buth^u, m. the face, x, 5 (bis); xii, 2.

bōṭun^u, Tibet, esp. Baltistān or Little Tibet, or Ladakh; sg. dat. *bōṭanis*, xi, 4.

bōṭ^u, m. the members of a family, the people of a house, viii, 10; a husband and wife, v, 9, 10; viii, 1 (bis), 2, 5, 6, 13; a wife (politely), x, 14 (bis); *sōnara-sāndⁱ bōṭ^u z^ah*, the goldsmith and his wife, v, 10; *pātashēḥa-sāndⁱ (z^ah) bōṭ^u*, the king and queen, viii, 1 (bis), 5, 6, 13; pl. nom. *bōṭ^u*, v, 9, 10; viii, 1, 13; x, 14; pl. dat. *bātsan*, viii, 1, 6, 13; x, 14; ag. *bātsau*, viii, 2, 5.

bāwun, to make manifest, explain a secret, confide a secret, ii, 4 (bis); vii, 21; past m. sg. *bōw^u*, ii, 4; with suff. 3 sg. ag. *bōwun*, ii, 4; past cond. sg. 1, *bāwahō*, vii, 21.

bē-wōphā, adj. treacherous, x, 13.

bē-wōphōyī, f. infidelity, viii, 6, 11.

bāwar, m. belief, faith; — *karun*, to believe, viii, 13.

bē-wāsta, adj. without worldly ties, v, 11.

bāy, f. a lady, a mistress; used as a suffix to indicate the wife of a man of a certain trade or profession; thus, *gūrⁱ-bāy*, a cow-herd's wife, xi, 12; *grīstⁱ-bāy*, a farmer's wife, ix, 1, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12; *pātashāh-bāy*, a king's wife, a queen, viii, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 11, 12, 13; *sōdāgar-bāy*, a merchant's wife, iii, 1, 2, 3. sing. nom. iii, 1 (bis), 2, 3; viii, 1, 2, 3, 11 (bis); ix, 1, 6 (bis), 8, 10, 2; dat. *bāyē*, iii, 1, 2; viii, 1, 3, 4, 11, 2; ix, 1, 4, 6; xi, 12; gen. *bāyē-hond^u*, viii, 6, 13; ag. *bāyi*, viii, 1, 3, 11, 2; ix, 1; *grīstⁱ-bāyi* (for *-bāyē*)-*kun*, (saying) to the farmer's wife, ix, 1.

biyē (properly abl. of *byākh*, q.v.), adv. again, once more, iii, 3 (ter); v, 4, 5, 6, 10, 1; vi, 15, 6; viii, 7 (bis), 11; x, 3, 6, 7 (quater); xii, 5 (bis), 10, 3 (ter); again, also, ii, 7; iii, 5, 9 (bis); v, 3, 4 (bis), 6, 8; x, 1, 2; xii, 20, 2 (quater), 3, 4 (bis), 5 (bis); *biyē kēh*, something more (iii, 8), anything else (xii, 18); *biyē kun*, anywhere else, xii, 4.

conj. again, moreover, viii, 6; and, v, 7, 9 (bis); and also, iii, 4, 5; *akh* . . . *biyē*, in the first place . . . in the second place, both . . . and, v, 9; vi, 15; xii, 21; *ta* . . . *biyē*, both . . . and, viii, 9.

bōy, f. a smell, scent, stink, xii, 15.

bōy^a, m. a brother, viii, 14 (bis); sing. dat. *bōyis*, v, 10; x, 3; pl. nom. *bōy*^t, iv, 7; xi, 6; xii, 15; dat. *bāyēn*, xii, 15; *bōy*^t-*bārān*^t, uterine brothers, viii, 5; *bōy*^t-*kākañ*, an elder brother's wife, v, 10.

biyābān, m. a forest, ii, 4.

byākh, *byēkh*, or *bēkh*, pron. adj. another, the other, one more, hence often, "a second," in the sense of "one more"; sing. nom. *byākh*, viii, 9, 14; x, 1; xii, 4, 10 (fem.), 3 (ter), 4, 9 (fem.); *byēkh*, viii, 1 (fem.); *bēkh*, xii, 3, 10 (fem.); sg. dat. *biyis*, viii, 5, 13; vi, 11; xii, 23; m. sg. ag. *biy*^t, xii, 1 (bis); fem. pl. nom. *biyē*, x, 1; m. pl. dat. *biyēn*, viii, 9. The sing. abl. of this word *biyē* or *biyi* is used as an adv. meaning "again", "once more", "also", and as a conjunction meaning "moreover", "and". See s.v. *biyē*.

byon^a, adj. separate, apart. *byon*^a *byon*^a, adv. separately, each apart, vi, 4; vii, 14; *byunuy*, He alone is apart from all things, or discrete (of God), vii, 2.

bōzun, to hear, ii, 1, 2 (bis), 3, 4 (ter), 5, 6, 7 (bis), 10 (bis), 2; iii, 1; iv, 1; v, 7; vi, 1, etc.; vii, 9, 27, 8; ix, 6; x, 4; xi, 20; xii, 7, 19; to listen to, ii, 5; vi, 10; viii, 1, 2; xi, 1, 15; to obey, heed, xii, 20; *shumār būz*^a, the counting was heard, i.e. the roll-call was read out, xi, 16.

In the pass. this verb usually means "to be visible" (xii, 22), or "to be considered (as such and such)", "to seem" (viii, 5; x, 4 (bis)), or "to be known or recognized (as such and such)", xii, 3.

inf. *bōzun*, abl. (forming pass.) *bōzana*, viii, 5; x, 4 (bis); xii, 3, 22; fut. pass. part. *gātshēm bōzun*^a, you must hear me, xii, 7; conj. part. *būzith*, vii, 27, 8; impve. sg. 2, *bōz*, ii, 2 (bis), 3, 4 (ter), 5, 6, 7, 10, 2; ix, 6; pol. sg. 2, with suff. 1st pers. sg. acc. *bōztam*, please to hear me; pl. 2, *būz'tav*, please hear ye, vii, 9; fut. sg. 2 neg. interrog. *bōzakh-nā*,

wilt thou not hear? vi, 1 ff.; plur. 3, *bōzan*, xi, 20; pres. part. *bōzān*, hearing, *gatsē bōzān*, go attentively, xi, 1; pres. m. sg. 3 neg. with suff. 3 sg. acc. *chus-na bōzān*, he is not listening to him, vi, 10; with suff. 3 pers. pl. acc. *bōzān chukh-na*, he is not listening to them, viii, 2; m. pl. 3 with suff. 1 pers. sg. acc. *chim bōzān*, they are listening to me, xi, 5; imperf. m. pl. 3, *ōs' bōzān*, viii, 1; past m. sg. *būz'*, ii, 7; iii, 1; v, 7; x, 4; xii, 19; with suff. 2nd pers. sg. ag. *būzuth*, xii, 20; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *būzun*, ii, 1, 10; also with suff. 3 pers. sg. acc. and neg. *būz'nas-na*, he did not listen to him, ii, 5; f. sg. *būz'*, xi, 16.

bōz'gār, m. a deceiver, cheat, iv, 1, etc.

bāzar, m. a market, a bazaar, v, 7.

chih, f. a particle, a very small amount of anything, vii, 30.

chuh 1, the cry used in urging on a horse, xi, 8. Cf. *hār' hār'*.

chuh 2, verb substantive and auxiliary verb.

(a) Verb subst. 1 sg. masc. *chus*, I am, xii, 1, 23; fem. *chēs*, xii, 18; 2 sg. masc. *chukh*, thou art, i, 10; ii, 2; xii, 1; fem. *chēkh*, viii, 3, 11; xii, 13; sg. 3 masc. *chuh*, he is, ii, 6, 8, 11; iii, 1, 2, 7, 8; v, 1, 8; vi, 7, 14; vii, 27; viii, 6, 8, 10, 1; x, 1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 10, 2; xi, 2; xii, 2, 3, 15; fem. *chēh*, she is, v, 3; vii, 29; viii, 7, 10, 3; x, 6, 7, 10, 4; xi, 11; xii, 10, 9; 1 pl. masc. *chih*, we are, xii, 1; 2 pl. m. *chiv*, (if) ye be, vii, 9 (poet.); *chīwa*, ye are, xii, 1; 3 pl. m. *chih*, they are, v, 8, 10, 3; x, 1, 6; xii, 16.

neg. 3 sg. masc. *chuna*, he is not, iii, 3; iv, 4, 6; xii, 2; fem. *chēna*, x, 6, 7, 14; xii, 2 (*kōrē chēna khabar*, there is no news for the daughter, i.e. she does not know), 5, 20; 3 pl. fem. *chēna*, xii, 19.

interrog. *chēsa*, am I (fem.)? viii, 3, 11; *chukha*, art thou (masc.)? xii, 7; *chivā*, is he? xii, 19, 20; *chyā*, is she? v, 7; vi, 7; x, 10; xii, 20.

emph. *chusay*, I (masc.) am verily, v, 11; 3 sg. masc. *chuy*, is verily, ii, 2; iv, 3; vi, 14; vii, 2, 3; x, 4; xii, 14; fem. *chēy*, iii, 4, 8; v, 1, 10; xii, 6, 14; 3 pl. masc. *chiy*, v, 4; x, 12; fem. *chēy*, viii, 4. Possibly, in some of these cases, the final *y* is not the emphatic particle, but is the suffix

of the 2nd pers. sg. dat., used as a sort of *dativus commodi*. Note that *chěy*, xii, 6, is apparently masc. although fem. in form. The true subject is *kōl* in the preceding sentence. Cf. *chěyěy*, ix, 6.

Conditional. 2 pl. masc. *chūway*, if ye are, xii, 15.

Used in possessive phrases (*tamis*, etc.). *chuh nāv*, (his) name is (so and so), ii, 1; xii, 8, 18; *amis chuh tab*, he has fever, v, 3; *lūkan chuh tār*, the people have exhaustion (i.e. are exhausted), xi, 13; *tas chuh dōd^a*, she has pain, xii, 15; *mě-nishě chuh nishāna*, I have a token, x, 14; *tsě nishě chuh nishāna*, x, 14; *pātashēhas chěh khābar*, the king has news, iii, 3; so *tas chěh khābar*, xii, 2, she has news, she believes; similarly *chěh* in xii, 4, 5 (he has a wife), 15 (*tas chěh ūk^{ay} nūr^a*, she has only one arm), 19; *amis chěh zanāna trēh*, he has three wives, xii, 19; *asě chih gabar z^oh*, we have two sons, viii, 1; neg. *asě chēna phursath*, we have no leisure, xii, 17.

With pronominal suffixes. 1st pers. sg. masc. *chum*, v, 8 (my (husband) is (sick)); vi, 5 (*chum khōdā*, it is my god); vii, 26 (*chum tamāh*, I have longing); x, 12 (I have); xii, 7, *kyāh chum hukum*, (what order (have you) for me); fem. *chēm*, v, 10 (*chēm bōyⁱ-kākañ*, she is my sister-in-law); ix, 4 (*mōtūñ^a chēm bōdⁱ-hāl*, it is to me a prison-house of death); 3 pl. masc., vi, 3 (*sath kuṭhⁱ lari chim*, there are seven rooms in my house); vi, 3 (*cyāñē löhlari chim*, they are (to fulfil) my longing for you); x, 5 (*hamsāyē chim*, I have neighbours).

2nd pers. sing., 1 fem. *chēsay*, I (fem.) am thy, ix, 3, 5, etc.; 3 sg. masc. *chuy*, is of thee, viii, 13; *Khōdāyē-sond^a chuy kasam*, the oath of God is to thee, I adjure thee by God, xii, 7; fem. *chěy*, she is of thee, v, 10; x, 8 (you have her); xii, 14 (there is a road (*wath*, fem.) for thee); conditional, *chěyěy*, if there be to thee, ix, 6. N.B.—This last is masculine although feminine in form. Cf. *chěy* in xii, 6. 1 pl. masc. *chiy* (*āsⁱ chiy gabar*, we are in the position of sons to thee).

3rd pers. sing., 3 masc. *chus*, is to him, he has something masculine, ii, 11; v, 6 (*athas chus dōd^a*, his hand is sore);

viii, 9 (*pata chus*, he is behind him); viii, 10 (*chus cālān nōl'*, he has a letter of dispatch on his neck); xii, 3 (*chus manz*, there is in it); fem. *chēs*, viii, 6 (*nazar chēs bātsan-kun*, he looks towards the husband and wife); xi, 9 (*kala-kān' dōmbij^a chēs*, the crupper is close to its head); neg. *pādashōhī chēsna*, he has no royal state, x, 4; 3 pl. masc. *lāl chis z^ah*, he has two rubies, xii, 3.

2nd pers. plur., 3 sg. m. *kyāh sabab chuwa*, what reason have you? viii, 5; fem. neg. *chēwana panūñ^a*, she is not your own, x, 1; 3 plur. masc. *tōr chiwa tōhē, trih chiwa myōn' tōhē-nish*, four are for you, and three are mine in your charge, x, 5; fem. *chēwa*, they (fem.) are for you, x, 1.

3rd pers. pl., 3 sg. fem. *chhēkh, nazar chēkh ō-kun*, their look is (directed) thither, xii, 23; 3 pl. masc. *chikh kār*, they have works, xi, 10.

(b) Auxiliary. (1) With present participle. sg. 1 masc. *chus wuchān*, I see, iii, 8; fem. *chēs dūcān*, I give, vii, 22; *chēs karān*, I make, vii, 15; *chēs riucān*, I lament, vii, 22; *chēs wadān*, I lament, ix, 1; *chēs wālān*, I cause to descend, v, 4.

sg. 2 masc. *chukh wuchān*, thou seest, iii, 8.

sg. 3 masc. *anān chuh*, he brings, x, 12; *chuh anān*, xii, 19; *bēhān chuh*, he sits down, xii, 4; *chuh cēwān*, he drinks, xii, 6; *dapān chuh*, he says, iv, 1; viii, 8, 9; x, 8, 12; xii, 10, 1, 4, 9, 20; *dūcān chuh*, he gives, v, 11; xii, 23; *chuh dūcān*, xii, 17; *chuh dazān*, is burning, viii, 13; x, 7; *gatshān chuh*, he goes, xii, 4; *chuh gatshān*, xii, 4; *chuh kaḍān*, he abstracts, he passes time, viii, 13; xii, 4, 11, 17; *chuh khēwān*, he eats, xii, 6, 17; *chuh karān*, he does, makes, viii, 12, 13; x, 8, 14; xii, 24; *chuh katarān*, he cuts, x, 7; *chuh lagān*, he is being attached, viii, 5; *chuh lēkhān*, he writes, x, 13; *chuh lalawān*, he caresses, v, 6; *chuh lōnān*, he reaps, x, 5; *chuh lāyān*, he throws, v, 4; *chuh nanān*, it is manifest, vii, 1; *gwāsh chuh phōlān*, dawn is breaking, xii, 2; *chuh phērān*, it moves about, ii, 5; *chuh pakān*, he goes forward, iii, 1; *pakān chuh*, viii, 7; xii, 7; *chuh prārān*, he is waiting, v, 6; *chuh shōlān*, is flaming, vi, 6;

chuh tulān, he is raising, xii, 17; *chuh gāh trāwān*, is emitting light, xii, 2; *chuh tshunān*, he is letting fall, xii, 17; *chuh wuchhān*, he sees, iii, 1, 4, 7, 8; viii, 6, 9; xii, 4; *wuchhān chuh*, iii, 7; xii, 19; *chuh walān*, he wraps, viii, 13; *wānān chuh*, he says, x, 6; *chuh wasān*, he is coming down, v, 7; *wasān chuh*, viii, 13; *chuh wātān*, he arrives, iii, 7; *chuh yiwān*, he comes, xii, 3; *yiwān chuh*, v, 5; xii, 4.

sg. 3 fem. *chēh dapān*, she says, vii, 2, 3, 7, 8; ix, 6; x, 5; xii, 18; *dapān chēh*, iii, 3, 4; ix, 1; xii, 7, 11; *chēh gatshān*, she goes, becomes, x, 5; *gatshān chēh*, xii, 23; *chēh karān*, she does, iii, 4; *likhān chēh*, she writes, xii, 11; *chēh pakān*, she goes forward, iii, 2; xii, 7; *chēh wānān*, she says, vi, 2; vii, 1, 20, 6; *wānān chēh*, ix, 6; *chēh yiwān*, she comes, xii, 15.

pl. 2 masc. *chūca yiwān bōzana*, you appear to be, viii, 5.

pl. 3 masc. *dapān chih*, they say, iii, 3 (people say); *diwān chih*, they give, x, 14; *chih harān*, (rubies) are dropping, xii, 9; *chih kaḷān*, they pass the time, viii, 11; *chih karān*, they do, make, viii, 3; xii, 3, 23; *chih lārān*, they run, ii, 9; *chih pakān*, they go forward, xii, 2; *pakān chih*, x, 4; *chih sōmbārān*, they collect, xi, 7; *chih sārān*, they collect, xi, 6; *chih tshārān*, they seek, iii, 3.

pl. 3 fem. *chēh karān*, they do, v, 12; *chēh gatshān*, they occur, viii, 1.

neg. sg. 1 masc. *chusna thahārān*, I am not standing, ii, 4; 2 masc. *chukhna wātān*, thou art not reaching, xii, 13; 3 masc. *chuna karān*, he does not make, viii, 2; *yiwān chuna bōzana*, he cannot be seen, xii, 22.

neg. interrog. *chukhnā parzanāwān*, dost thou not recognize, x, 12.

emph. sg. 3 masc. *chuy dapān*, he verily says, iii, 4; *chuy wānān*, he verily says, i, 13; vii, 31; fem. *chēy wānān*, she verily says, vii, 16.

With pronominal suffixes. 1st person; sg. 3 masc. *chum dapān*, he says to me, xii, 20; *chum diwān*, he gives to me, vii, 14, 7, 8; *chum harān*, my (flesh) is dropping, vii, 24; *chum k'nān*, he sells me, vii, 17; *chum karān*, he makes

for me, vii, 15, 24; *chum mangān*, he is asking from me, xii, 4, 5, 11, 4; *māzas chum tulān*, he is raising (bits of) my flesh, vii, 14; *chum wuchān*, he is inspecting me, vii, 18.

pl. 3 masc. *chim bōzān*, they listen to me, xi, 15; *chim mangān*, they are asking from me, xi, 14.

3rd person sing.; sg. 3 masc. *chus dapān*, he says to him or her, v, 5, 11; viii, 3, 11 (bis); x, 8 (bis), 14; xii, 3, 13, 20; *dapān chus*, iii, 4; v, 11; viii, 9; x, 8, 10 (bis), 14; xii, 3, 5, 10 (bis), 13 (bis), 19; *chus lamān*, he pulls him, viii, 9; *chus pēwān*, falls to her, vii, 26; *chus wanān*, he says to him, viii, 7; *chus yiwān*, (stink) is coming from it, ii, 4.

3rd pers. plur.; pl. 3 masc. *pata chikh lārān*, they are running after them, xi, 18.

neg. *bōzān chukhna*, he is not listening to them, viii, 2; fem. neg. *rōzān chēkhna*, she is not remaining for them, ii, 9.

(2) With emph. pres. part. *chuh dasōn'*, he is verily burning, x, 7.

(3) With perfect participle. sg. 1 fem. neg. *chēsna tshuā'müts'*, I have not been set (to learn), v, 6; sg. 2 masc. *chukh gōmot'*, thou hast gone, xii, 4; neg. *chukhna gōmot'*, thou didst not become, v, 5; fem. *chēkh tsūj'müts'*, thou hast fled, ix, 1.

sg. 3 masc. *chuh āmot'*, he has come, x, 12, 4; *chuh ōs'mot'*, he has been, v, 1; *chuh gamot'*, has gone, etc., ii, 4; iii, 1; viii, 1; *chuh gōmot'*, ix, 1, 6; *chuh kor'mot'*, he has been made, x, 12; *chuh pēmot'*, it has befallen, x, 3; *chuh ret'mot'*, he has been arrested, x, 12; fem. *chēh mumüts'*, she is dead, viii, 1; *chēh tsūj'müts'*, she has fled, ix, 1; *chēh wēūn'müts'*, it (fem.) has been said, vii, 30.

plur. 2 masc. *chūwa lāg'māt'*, ye have arrived, viii, 5.

plur. 3 masc. *chih mumāt'*, they are dead, viii, 1.

With pronominal suffixes. 1st person; sg. 3 masc. *chum gamot'*, he has gone for me (*dativus commodi*), v, 10; pl. 3 masc. *chim dūt'māt'*, I have given them, x, 12.

2nd person sg.; sg. 3 masc. *chuy gōl'mot'*, thou hast destroyed, ii, 11; fem. *chēy āmüts'*, she has come to thee, v, 5; *chēy kūr'müts'*, thou hast made it (fem.), x, 8.

3rd pers. sg. ag. and pl. dat. ; sg. 3 masc. *chunakh dyut^umot^u*, she has given to them, viii, 1.

3rd pers. sg. dat. ; sg. 3 masc. *kus-tāñ ōs^umot^u chus wōpar*, somebody else was with her, v, 4.

2nd pers. pl. ; sg. 3 masc. *chuneā thōw^umot^u*, you have deposited, x, 12.

3rd pers. pl. ; sg. 3 masc. *chukh thōw^umot^u*, they have deposited, x, 12.

(4) With future passive participle ; sg. 3 masc. *chuh chāwun*, (one's fated lot) must be experienced, ix, 6 ; fem. *chēh wasūñ^u*, it is to be descended (a place, fem.), ix, 6 ; emph. *chuy gatshun*, (I) must certainly go, v, 10 ; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *chus khasun*, he must mount, x, 3 ; with suff. 2nd pers. plur. *dapun chuneā*, (whatever) is to be said by you, v, 8.

(5) With conjunctive participle ; sg. 2 masc. *chukh bihiith*, thou art seated, xii, 5 ; sg. 3 masc. *chuh bihiith*, he is seated, x, 5 ; xii, 4 ; *chuh karith thaph*, he is holding (it), v, 6 ; viii, 7.

(6) With negative conjunctive participle ; *chuh pakanay*, it is not yet walked over, x, 1.

chēl, f. a piece, fragment ; pl. nom. *chēla*, vii, 14.

chalun, to wash ; past sg. m. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *cholun*, x, 5 ; xii, 2 ; past cond. sg. 1 *chalahō*, x, 5.

chān, m. a carpenter, x, 12 ; xi, 18 ; sg. dat. *chānas*, vii, 17, 20 ; pl. nom. *chān*, x, 5.

chōñ^u, f. a carpenter's wife, xi, 19.

chāwun, to experience (ix, 6) ; to enjoy (xi, 3) ; fut. pass. part. sg. m. *chāwun*, ix, 6 ; pres. part. *chāwān*, xi, 3.

cakla, m. a group of villages, a village circle, ix, 10.

cālān, m. a letter of dispatch, an invoice, viii, 10 ; xi, 4.

cēnda, m. a pocket ; sg. dat. *cēndas*, v, 5 ; xii, 15 ; abl. *cēnda*, xii, 15.

carkh, m. a lathe ; sg. dat. *carkas khālun*, to put on to a lathe, vii, 19 ; *carkas khasun*, to be put on to a lathe, vii, 20.

cārpāy, f. a bedstead ; sg. dat. *cārpāyi*, x, 5.

cēshma, m. an eye ; pl. nom. *cēshma*, i, 3.

cith^u, f. a document, viii, 10 (bis).

cyon^u, to drink ; inf. *hyotun cyon^u*, he began to drink, viii, 7 (ter) ;

pres. part. *cěwān*, vi, 15 ; vii, 31 ; pres. m. sg. 3, *chuh cěwān*, xii, 6 ; past. sg. f. neg. with suff. 3 pers. sg. ag. *trěsh cěyēnna*, he did not drink water, viii, 7 ; past cond. sg. 3, *trěsh cěyihē*, (if) he had drunk water, viii, 7.

cyôn^u, poss. pron. thy ; sg. m. nom. *cyôn^u*, v, 9 ; x, 14 ; xii, 16, 8 ; *cyôn^u gatshī*, thou shouldst, v, 9 ; xii, 6, 20, 2, 3 ; emph. *cyōnuy*, thine verily, v, 9 ; dat. *cyōnis*, v, 9 (bis) ; pl. m. dat. *cyānēn*, viii, 3, 11.

fem. sg. nom. *cyōñ^a*, v, 9 ; viii, 3, 11 ; x, 10 ; dat. *cyāñē*, vi, 3 ; x, 12.

cīz, m. a thing, xii, 19.

dab, m. a fall from a height ; *tōri-dab*, the fall, or blow, of an adze, vii, 18.

dab, f. (in *zūna-dab*), a covered wooden balcony on the roof of a house ; sg. dat. *dabi*, viii, 1.

dōb, m. a hole, or pit, in the ground, xii, 6 ; sg. dat. *dōbas*, xii, 6, 7 ; sg. abl. *dōba*, xii, 7 ; *dōba-hanā*, a small hole in the ground, viii, 7 (N.B. masc.).

dabāwun, to press, squeeze ; *dabōvith thāwun*, to press into (the ground), to conceal (in the ground), x, 3.

dachyun^u, adj. right (not left) ; m. sg. abl. *dochini atha*, with the right hand, viii, 7.

dōd, m. milk ; *dōda-bēñē*, f. a milk-sister, a foster sister, iii, 4 ; *dōda-gūr^u*, m. a milk cowherd, a milkman, xi, 13 ; *dōda-har*, m. cream of milk, ii, 3 ; *dōda-mōj^u*, f. a foster mother, v, 2 (ter) ; *dōda-not^u*, a milk-pail, xi, 3.

dod^u, see *dazun*.

dōd^u, m. pain, agony, anguish (mental or physical), v, 3, 6, 7 ; vii, 1 (bis), 21 ; ix, 6 ; xii, 15 ; sg. dat. *dōdis*, v, 6 (bis) ; abl. *dādī*, vii, 22 ; pl. dat. *dādēn*, vi, 14 ; *tas chuh dōd^u pananis dīlas*, she has pain in her heart, xii, 15.

dādkhāh, m. a petitioner ; *ōsus dagōy zāgān dādkhāh*, disloyalty (to the king) was watching in him as a petitioner, ii, 5.

dōd^ulad, adj. pained, afflicted ; with *ay*, if, suffixed, *dōd^ulad-ay*, vii, 9.

dīdār, adj. seeing ; *sōhība-sond^u kara dīdār*, I will do seeing of the master, I will see the master, iv, 5.

dēg, f. a large metal pot, a cauldron ; pl. nom. *dēga*, vi, 16.

dagāy, f. disloyalty (cf. *dādkhāh*), ii, 5 (bis), 11; *āgas-pēth dagāy kariūn*^a, to show faithlessness to one's master, viii, 8.

d^ah, m. smoke; *dūcān chuh achēn d^ah*, he puts smoke in (her) eyes, he abuses her, v, 11.

dah, card., ten, v, 6.

dōh, a day; *dōh gav*, the day passed, v, 11; *dōh ta rāth*, night and day (adverbially), vii, 3; with suff. of indef. art. *dōhā akh banyāw*, a certain day came, xii, 1; *dōhā dōhā kaḍun*, to pass each day, viii, 3, 11; xii, 4, 11; sg. dat. *dōhas*, by day (cf. *rātas*, by night), xii, 4; abl. *tamī dōha*, on that day, ii, 7; v, 5; x, 12; *dōha*, by day, on each day, xii, 9; *aki dōha* (v, 1) or *dōha aki* (ii, 8; iii, 1; v, 1; viii, 1, 3 (bis), 7, 11), on a certain day; *prath dōha*, every day (adv.), viii, 1 (bis); gen. *dōhuk*^a, x, 10; fem. *dōhūc*^a, x, 10, 14; pl. nom. *dōh gay*, days elapsed, iii, 5; xii, 23. Note the adverbial form, *ōthi dōh*⁴, after eight days, iii, 4.

dūj^a, f. a square piece of cloth, a napkin, a kerchief; *bata-dūj*^a, a kerchief containing food, xi, 18.

dujān, adj. pregnant, xi, 7 (f. pl.).

dākh, m. the post (for letters); sg. dat. *dākas*, xi, 6.

dōkhil, adj. entered; *karuhukh dōkhil-i-mahala-khāna*, bring them into your harem, xii, 19.

ḍakhanāwun, to lean upon (a stick or the like); pres. part. *ḍakhanāwān*, xi, 16.

dukhtar, f. a daughter; *dukhtar-ē-khāsa*, (your) own daughter, v, 11.

dīl, m. the heart, mind, soul, v, 7; *dar dīl*, in the heart, ii, 5; sg. dat. *dīlas*, i, 7; ii, 5; xii, 15; *dīlas pyōs yinsāph*, his heart was filled with pity, viii, 11; *dōd^a dīlas*, pain in the heart, xii, 5.

*dōl*⁴, the gusset of a garment; in *dōli-dāmānas*, v, 9, to the skirt of the gusset of the garment, i.e. to the skirt of the garment. The sg. abl. *ḍāli* has been altered to *dōli* m.c. See *dāmān*.

dōlī, f. in *kana-dōlī*, closing of the ear, refusal to hear, v, 2.

dalil, f. a story, tale, narrative, viii, 7, 10, 1, 3; x, 1 (quater); with suff. of indef. art. *dalilā*, viii, 6, 8, 11; x, 1 (bis).

dālom^a, m. leather; with emph. *y dālomuy*, nothing but leather, xi, 14.

ḡulun^a, m. the act of rolling; pl. nom. *ḡulān' diwān chuh*, he is rolling himself, xii, 23.

dilāsa, m. soothing, consolation; — *dyun*^a, to soothe, ix, 7.

dōmbij^a, f. a crupper, xi, 9.

dāmān, the skirt of a garment; sg. dat. *dāmānas thaph karūn*^a, to seize the skirt of a person in entreaty, begging, in making improper advances, or the like, v, 9 (bis); *ḡōli-dāmānas - thaph lāyūn*^a, id., v, 9 (see *ḡōl'*), with the double meaning.

dānāh, adj. wise; *dānāh wazīran*, by a wise vizier, viii, 1.

dīn, m. faith, religion; *dīn-i-Mahmad*, the religion of Muḥammad, iv, 6.

dōn^a, m. a pomegranate, xii, 22 (bis), 23 (bis).

dand, m. punishment, fine; sg. abl. *danda dyun*^a, to give in compensation (for harm, etc., done), v, 11; *danda hyon*^a, to take in compensation, v, 11.

d^anun, to shake out (clothes), to shake (clothes); pres. 3 m. sg. *chuh d^anān*, x, 7.

dōnaway, card. both, x, 4, 5, 13; xi, 12.

duniyā, m. the world; sg. dat. *dun'yāhas*, xii, 18 (bis).

dapun, to say (the person addressed is usually put in the dat., sometimes with *kun* added, as in *dapān chuh amis mējēras kun*, he says to this master of the horse, x, 12); to send word asking for something, xii, 15.

inf. *dapun gabhis*, you must say to her, v, 9; fut. pass. part. *dapun chuwa*, (whatever) is to be said by you, (whatever) you have to say, v, 8; pres. part. *dapān wuchukh*, as they said (this), they looked, viii, 1.

impve. sg. 2, *daph*, xii, 4; say to him, *dapus*, xii, 20; fut. *dāp'zēm*, you must say to me, v, 8; *dāp'zēm-na*, you must not say to me, v, 8; *dāp'zēkh*, you must say to them, v, 7; past, *dāp'zihēkh*, you should have said to them, xi, 15 (bis).

fut. sg. 1, *dapay*, I will say to thee, iii, 4; v, 5; *dapas*, I will say to him, xii, 19; 3, *dapi*, he will say, x, 1; she will say, v, 9; *dapiy*, she will say to thee, xii, 18; pl. 3, *dapanam*,

they will say to me, ii, 11; *dapanay*, they will say to thee, xii, 16.

pres. (often used as historical pres.), *dapān* (pres. part. alone used without auxiliary), say, (he or she) says, ii, 1, 2, 5, 9, 10, 12; iii, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9; v, 1, etc.; vii, 3, etc.; viii, 1, 10; ix, 4; x, 7; xii, 4, 24; they say, i.e. people say, iii, 9; v, 9; vi, 16 (ter); viii, 4; sg. m. 3, *dapān chuh*, he says, iv, 1; viii, 8, 9; x, 8, 12; xii, 10, 11, 14, 19, 20; *chuy dapān*, he says verily, iii, 4; *dapān chum*, he says to me, xii, 20; he says to him or her, *chus dapān*, v, 5, 11; viii, 3, 11 (bis); x, 8 (bis), 14; xii, 3, 13, 20; *dapān chus*, iii, 4; v, 11; viii, 9; x, 4, 8, 10 (bis), 14; xii, 3, 5, 10 (bis), 3 (bis), 9; he says to them, *chukh dapān*, x, 1, 12 (ter), 4; f. she says, *chēh dapān*, vii, 2, 7, 8; ix, 6; x, 5; *dapān chēh*, iii, 3, 4; ix, 1; xii, 7, 11; she says to him or her, *chēs dapān*, viii, 3, 11; xii, 4, 15; *dapān chēs*, v, 3, 11; ix, 6; xii, 10, 4; pl. m. 3, *dapān chih*, they say, i.e. people say, iii, 3; they say to him, *chis dapān*, x, 1 (bis); *dapān chis*, ii, 3.

past sg. 3 m. *dop^a*, said, ii, 4; v, 9; viii, 1, 13; x, 2, 8; xi, 2, 11, 2, 4; xii, 4, 5, 9.

dopum, I said; I said to you, *dopum^awa*, x, 12.

dopun, he or she said, ii, 7, 9, 11; iii, 9; v, 6, 8, 9, 10; viii, 3, 4, 6, 9, 10, 3; x, 2, 5 (bis); xii, 5, 13, 9, 21 (bis); asked from thee, *dopuy*, xii, 15; said to him, *dopus*, i, 7; v, 1; xii, 1; he said for me, *dop^anam*, iv, 4; she said to thee, *dop^anay*, x, 12; he or she said to him or her, *dop^anas*, ii, 9, 11; iii, 1 (quater), 2, 4 (ter), 5 (quinqües), 8 (quater), 9 (ter); v, 1, 4 (ter), 5 (bis), 6 (ter), 8, 9 (quater), 12; vi, 5, 8, 14, 5 (quater); viii, 3 (bis), 6, 7, 8, 9 (ter), 10, 1 (sexies); ix, 1 (bis); x, 6 (bis), 10; xii, 1, 4 (sexies), 5 (bis), 7 (ter), 10, 1, 5 (septies), 6 (ter), 8 (ter), 20, 1, 2, 4, 5; he or she said to them, *dop^anakh*, ii, 6, 8; v, 8 (bis); vi, 16 (ter); viii, 1, 4 (ter), 5 (bis), 10, 1; x, 1 (ter), 5 (bis), 6 (bis), 12 (quater).

dop^awa, you said; you said to me, *dop^awam*, x, 12.

dopukh, they said, ii, 1; v, 7; viii, 1, 2; x, 1; xii, 18;

they said to me, *dop^aham*, v, 8; they said to him, *dop^ahas*, iii, 8 (bis); v, 8; viii, 3, 4 (bis), 5, 11; x, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12 (bis); xii, 1 (bis), 17, 23; they said to them, *dop^ahakh*, viii, 1; x, 12.

3 past, 3 sg. m. *dapyāw*, said long ago, xii, 24; I said long ago, *dapyām*, ix, 4; I said long ago to them, *dapyāmakh*, xi, 15.

dar, prep. in; *dar biyābān*, in the forest, ii, 4; *dar dīl*, in the heart, ii, 5.

dēra, m. a lodging, a temporary residence, viii, 9; a tent, v, 11; sg. dat. *dēras*, viii, 9; *dēras-pēth*, in a tent, v, 11.

dōr^a, f. a window; sg. gen. *dārē-handīs dāsas*, to the sill of the window, v, 4; abl. *dāri-kānⁱ*, (thrown) through the window, v, 4 (bis); dat. *dārē-tal*, under the window, v, 4.

dūr 1, an ear-pendant; pl. dat. *dūran*, vii, 11.

dūr 2, distant; *dūr kaḍun*, to expel, banish, viii, 11; *shēhara dūr*, far from the city, viii, 11; abl. *dāri rōzun*, to remain at a distance, vii, 18; note, *drāv dūr-pahān*, he went a short way off, x, 7; but *byūth^a dāri-pahān*, he sat at a little distance, x, 7.

darbār, m. a court (a king's), viii, 11.

dard, m. affection, ix, 8.

drāg, m. a famine, vi, 15.

dārun, to place, etc.; freq. part. *halam dōrⁱ dōrⁱ*, holding out the lapcloth, i.e. begging for alms, ix, 11; past masc. pl. 3, *zīthⁱ atha dōrⁱnam*, long arms are stretched over me, vii, 25.

drōt^a, m. a sickle, x, 5; sg. abl. *drāti-sōtin*, by means of a sickle, ix, 5.

drāv, etc., see *nērun*.

darewāza, m. a doorway; — *thāwun*, to open a door, viii, 4 (bis), 11 (bis), 2; — *trop^anas*, she shut the door against him, vii, 11.

drāy, etc., see *nērun*.

driy, f. a vow; *driy kasam karun*, to make a vow, viii, 1 (bis), 2.

dās, m. a window-sill; sg. dat. *dāsas*, v, 4 (bis).

dēshun, to see; fut. pass. part. *kāh gathēm-na dēshun^a*, no one may see me, xii, 22; conj. part. *ḍishith*, having seen, v, 2;

- pres. part. (for pres. tense), *ḍēshān*, (is) seeing, vi, 12; past m. sg. 3, *ḍyūth^u*, was seen, vi, 11 (bis), 5; viii, 10; *ḍyūth^u-na*, was not seen, x, 12; *ḍyūthum*, I saw, vi, 15 (bis); *ḍyūth^u-m-ay*, I verily saw, xi, 1; *ḍyūthuth*, thou sawest, vi, 15; plup. m. sg. 3, *ḍs^u ḍyūth^u-mot^u*, (a dream) had been seen.
- daskhath*, m. a signature; — *karun*, to make a signature, sign, xii, 21; abl. *ath korun mōl'-sandī daskhata*, she signed it with the father's signature, xii, 22.
- ḍwā*, m. a prayer; *ḍwā-yi-khōr*, a prayer for welfare, i, 3.
- dawā* (vi, 14), *dawāh* (v, 6 (quater)), m. a medicine, a remedy; *dawā-han*, f. a little medicine, v, 6.
- dēv*, a demon, xii, 7; sg. abl. *dēva-zāth*, the demon-race, the tribe of demons, xii, 16.
- dav*, m. a channel, drain; abl. *āb-dawa-kañ*, (enter) through the water drain, v, 4.
- dawāh*, see *dawā*.
- dāwāh*, m. a claim; — *gandun*, to make a claim, v, 11.
- Day*, m. God; *dayⁱ*, God only, vii, 2; voc. *dāyē*, O God! iv, 1.
- dōy*, the belief in two, dualism, as opposed to monotheism, vi, 6.
- dōyum^u*, ord., second; m. sg. dat. *dōyimis gulāma-sond^u*, of the second servant, viii, 6.
- dyun^u*, to give; to make over a person to another's charge, viii, 11.
- anith dyun^u*, to bring and give, xii, 4; *dab dyun^u*, to give blows, vii, 18; *dyutun bār'shi-sōty dōba-hanā*, he made a small hole in the ground with his spear, viii, 7; *achēn d^uh ḍiwān chuh*, he is giving smoke in the eyes, he abuses, v, 11; *ḍulānⁱ ḍinⁱ*, to roll oneself about, xii, 23; *dilāsa dyun^u*, to comfort, ix, 7; *danda dyun^u*, to give in compensation, v, 11; *tas gardan ḍiñ^u*, to behead him, ii, 8; *grāyē chēs ḍiwān*, I am causing to wave, vii, 11; *hukum dyun^u*, to give an order, x, 5, 9, 13; *halam bārⁱ bārⁱ dyun^u*, to fill the lap-skirt (of a beggar), to give alms, ix, 11; *jalea dyun^u*, (of God) to give forth glory, to become manifest, vi, 7; *kadam dyun^u*, to set forth (*kun* = to), x, 11, 2; *khash dyun^u*, to cut, v, 4, 6; *krēkh ḍiñ^u*, to make an outcry, v, 7; xii, 7; *karith dyun^u*, to do completely, x, 12; *muslas dyut^u kas^m*, he pronounced a charm over the skin, xii, 22; *makh dyun^u*, to hit with an

axe, vii, 14; *anun nād dith*, to send for (a person), summon, x, 12; xii, 17; *nāla dimahō*, I would give cries, vii, 23; *nār dyun^a*, to set alight (to), to set on fire (dat. of obj.), xii, 21, 2, 4; *phahi dyun^a*, to impale, v, 10; *pharyād dyun^a*, to lay a complaint, x, 2; *phash dyun^a*, to rub, v, 4; *rukhsath dyun^a*, to give leave to depart, xii, 25; *rapat dyun^a*, to make a report, v, 9; *shēmshēr dits^an shānd*, he put the sword under the pillow, x, 7; *amis shāph dyun^a*, to pronounce a charm over him, xii, 15; *sawāl dyun^a*, to present a petition, x, 5; *tam chum diwān*, he is causing me to be weary, vii, 17; *thaph diñ^a*, to seize (dat. of obj.), viii, 7; xii, 12; *wāday Khōdā dyun^a*, to swear by God, xii, 7; *wurdī diñ^a*, to give an order, vi, 16; *wōlamukhⁱ dyun^a*, to put on upside down, v, 9; *zēr^a diñ^a*, to give a push, x, 7 (bis).

inf. *dyun^a*; sg. obl. *dini*, in order to give, ix, 7; fut. pass. part. m. sg. *rōpayē hath gatshēm dyun^a*, you must give me 100 rupees, x, 6; so, m. pl. *gatshanam dinⁱ*, you must give them to me, x, 1; f. sg. *gatshēm bakh^acōyish diñ^a*, you must give me a present, xii, 3; conj. part. *dith*, vi, 7; x, 12.

impve. sg. 2, *dih*; *dī-sa*, give, sir, x, 8; *dim*, give to me, iii, 1; v, 11 (bis); viii, 3; xii, 4, 7, 15, 8; *dis*, give to her, xii, 4; *dikk*, give to them, viii, 11; pl. 2, *diyiv*, give ye, x, 12; xii, 21; give ye to me, *diyūm*, vi, 16; pol. impve. sg. 2, *dita*, please give thou, v, 9; x, 4; with emph. *y*, *ditay*, v, 2; please give to me, *ditam*, x, 5; fut. *dirikk*, thou must give to them, xii, 16.

fut. sg. 1, *dīma*; I shall give to thee, *dimay*, v, 6, 11; xii, 4, 7; with irreg. suff. 2nd person pl. *dimav*, (I say to you) I shall give, ii, 8; 3, *diyi*; she will give to thee, *diyiy*, xii, 14; pl. 1, *dimaw*; we shall give to thee, *dimōy*, x, 1.

pres. m. sg. 3, *chuh diwān*, he gives, v, 11; xii, 17 (bis), 22; he gives to me, *chum diwān*, vii, 14, 7, 8; pl. 3, *diwān chih*, they give, x, 14; f. sg. 1, *chēs diwān*, I give, vii, 11, 22; 3, *chēh diwān*; she gives to him, *diwān chēs*, xii, 4, 14.

past m. sg. *dyur^a*, he was given, v, 9; viii, 11, 2; x, 2; xii, 22 (bis); I gave for you, *dyutum^awa*, x, 12; gave to him, *dyutus*, i, 10; xii, 4; he or she gave, *dyutun*, v, 4 (bis);

viii, 4, 7; x, 5, 9, 11, 2, 3; xii, 15 (bis), 25; with emph. *y*, *dyutun^ay*, ii, 7; he or she gave to him or her, *dyut^anas*, i, 9; v, 6; viii, 9; x, 6; xii, 5, 7 (bis), 11, 5, 6 (bis), 22; he or she gave to them, *dyut^anakh*, ii, 7; x, 5; xii, 17; *dyutukh*, they gave, v, 10; x, 5; xii, 17, 24; pl. *dit^t*, they were given, xi, 17; I gave, *ditim*, x, 12 (bis); I gave to them, *dit^tmakh*, ix, 11; he or she gave, *ditin*, vii, 5; x, 2; he gave to him, *dit^anas*, x, 14.

f. sg. *diṭṭ^a*, she was given, vi, 16; given to him, *diṭṭ^as*, viii, 7; he gave, *diṭṭ^an*, x, 7 (ter); xii, 7, 12; he or she gave to him or her, *diṭṭ^anas*, v, 9; x, 8; they gave, *diṭṭ^akh*, iii, 8; they gave to him, *diṭṭ^ahas*, x, 5.

perf. m. sg. *chunakh dyut^amot^a*, she has given to them, viii, 1; pl. *chim dit^tmāt^t*, I have given, x, 12.

plup. m. sg. *ōs^a dyut^amot^a*, had been given, x, 12; she had given to him, *ōs^anas dyut^amot^a*, v, 6; pl. they had been given to you, *ōs^awa dit^tmāt^t*, x, 12.

past cond. sg. 1, *ḍimahō*, vii, 23; I would have given to them, *ḍimahakh*, vii, 20; 3, *mā ḍiyihē*, he would not have given, viii, 13.

dyār, m. pl. coined money, wealth, x, 1, 6; *mōhara-dyār*, coin-wealth, money in cash, i, 9.

dōzakh, m. hell; sg. dat. *dōzakhās* (for *dōzakhās-manz*), in hell, xii, 19, 20.

dazun, to burn; pres. m. sg. 3, *chuh dazān*, (a lamp) is burning, viii, 13; x, 7; with emph. ⁱ, *chuh dazōnⁱ*, is verily burning, x, 7; past sg. m. 3, *dod^a*, he was burnt up, xii, 25.

gōb, adj. invisible; — *gatshun*, to become invisible, iii, 6.

gōbur, m. dial. for *gōḥbur*, a son; pl. nom. *gabar*, viii, 1, 3; xii, 15.

gāḍ, f. a fish; *gāḍa-hath*, a hundred fish, i, 8, 9.

g^aḍ^a, a bunch or handful of grass or the like; pl. nom. *gējē*; *gējē karañē*, to make bundles of grass, hence, met. to crowd together, xi, 10.

gōḍ, m. a beginning; abl. *gōḍa*, first, at first, iv, 2; v, 9; viii, 3; xi, 5; xii, 15.

gaḍun, i.q. *garun*, q.v.

gōḍaṇ, adv. first, at first, iii, 1 ; x, 12 ; xi, 2, 3, 10 ; emph. *gōḍaṇiṃy*, at the very first, viii, 10 ; x, 3, 10 ; xii, 4, 6.

gōḍaṇuk^a, adj. first, the first, viii, 13 ; with emph. *y*, *gōḍaṇukuy*, the very first, viii, 5 ; f. gen. *gōḍaṇiceḥ-handi khōta*, (more beautiful) than the first, xii, 10.

gudarun, conj. 3, to happen, occur ; inf. *gudarun*, a happening, occurrence, viii, 5 ; 2 past m. sg. 3, *gudariv*, for *gudaryōv*, v, 9.

gadōyi, f. begging, mendicacy, the condition of a beggar ; sg. gen. *gadōyiyē-hond^a*, x, 2.

gāh, m. brightness, brilliancy, lustre ; — *trāwun*, to emit light, x, 2.

gāh, m. a place, a time, a turn ; *gāh bēgāh*, in and out of season, vi, 2 ; *shōra-gāh*, a time or opportunity for outcry, a proclamation, vi, 13.

gējē, see *gēd⁵*.

gōj^anas, see *gālun*.

gāl, f. a feeling of shame caused by another's action, mortification, humiliation, ix, 4.

gal^a, m. the forearm ; *galⁱ gandānⁱ*, to stand in a reverent attitude, with the arms folded in front, v, 9.

gōlām, m. a servant, a slave, viii, 6 (quinquies), 7, 11, 3 (bis) ; sg. dat. *gōlāmas*, viii, 11 ; ag. *gōlāman*, vi, 14 ; viii, 7, 8, 11 ; voc. *ay gōlām*, viii, 6, 8, 11 ; pl. nom. *gōlām*, viii, 5, 13.

galun, to be destroyed ; fut. pass. part. *suh gotsh^a galun^a*, he must be destroyed, xii, 10 ; fut. sg. 3, *galī*, xii, 24 ; past. m. pl. 3, *gālⁱ*, xii, 25.

gālun, to destroy ; to cause to waste away ; past f. sg. *gōj^anas*, he caused me (fem.) to waste away, he pared me down, vii, 19 ; perf. m. sg. *chuy gōl^amot^a*, thou hast destroyed, ii, 11.

gām, m. a village ; pl. dat. *gāman*, xi, 8.

gumrōyī, f. going astray ; *gayēm gumrōyī*, I went astray (lit. going astray happened to me), vii, 12.

gamot^a, *gōmot^a*, *gōmot^a*, see *gatshun*.

gān, m. the keeper of a brothel, a prostitute's bully ; used as a term of contempt after another noun, as in *hāpath-gān*,

a wretch of a bear (ix, 2); *kuṭ^awāl-gān*, the wretch of a police-captain (v, 9); *wātal-gān*, a wretch of a sweeper (xi, 15). sg. dat. *gānas*, v, 9 (bis); ix, 2; voc. *gānau*, xi, 15 (used by a wife to her husband).

gaṇḍ, m. a knot; *tath gaṇḍ karun*, to tie it up (in a parcel), x, 3.

gōṇḍ^a, m. a posy, bunch; *pōshē-gōṇḍ^a*, a posy of flowers, v, 4 (ter).

gonḍ^a, m. the Turkestan pack-saddle, consisting of two straw-filled pommels joined in front; pl. nom. *gāṇḍⁱ*, xi, 9.

gaṇḍun, to tie, to bind, iii, 8 (an ass was tied up), v, 6; the thing to which the object is tied is put in the dat. (v, 10, 2; x, 2, 5).

gulⁱ gāṇḍānⁱ, to stand in a reverent attitude with the arms folded, v, 9; *dāwāh gaṇḍun*, to present a claim in court, v, 11. Conj. part. (in sense of past part. pass.) *gāṇḍith*, iii, 8; impv. fut. *gāṇḍⁱzēs*, you must tie it, v, 6; past m. sg. *gonḍun*, he or she tied, v, 10, 2; *dāwāh gonḍ^anas*, she made a claim to him, v, 11; m. pl. *gāṇḍⁱ*, were bound, v, 9; *gāṇḍin*, he tied them, x, 2; plup. m. pl. *ōsis gāṇḍⁱmātⁱ*, he had tied them on it, x, 5.

gōnāh, m. sin; — *karun*, to sin, viii, 11 (bis).

gūñ^a, a piece or gobbet of flesh or the like; pl. nom. *gañē karith*, having cut up, viii, 13; *chuh katarān gañē*, he cuts it into lumps, x, 7.

gōpōlⁱ, f. a female dancer, a singing girl, v, 10 (bis), 11 (bis).

gār, see *āhan-gār* and *nān-gār*.

gara, m. a house; — *gatshun*, to go to a house, to go home, v, 9, 10; xii, 4 (bis), 19; — *ṭalun*, to run away home, v, 5; — *wātun*, to arrive at a house, to reach home, iii, 2, 3 (bis); v, 1, 4; x, 4, 6, 7, 14; xii, 1, 5 (ter), 8, 10, 1, 2, 4, 8 (bis), 20, 2 (bis), 5; — *wātanāwun*, to cause to arrive at a house, to bring (a person) home, iii, 9; v, 10; — *yun^a*, to go home, iii, 1; v, 5, 10 (bis); xii, 11, 3; sg. dat. *garas*, ix, 4 (bis); abl. *garī*, at home, iii, 1; v, 10; xii, 5 (bis); *garī bēhun*, to sit down in a house, to stay at home, x, 5; xii, 4 (bis); pl. dat. *garan* (for *garan-manz*), xi, 6.

gārē, see *gūr^a*.

gôr, in *gôr-zān*, adj. an ignorant person, hence, an unknown person, a stranger, vii, 27; xi, 5; sg. dat. *gôr-zānas*, ii, 1.

gur^u, m. a horse, iii, 8; x, 3; sg. dat. *guris-kyut^u*, (grass) for the horse, x, 5; *guris khasun*, to mount a horse, ii, 11; iii, 8 (bis); *guris wōthun*, to mount a horse, ii, 6; abl. *guri-pētha wasiith pyon^u*, to fall from one's horse, ii, 6; pl. nom. *gurⁱ*, horses, xi, 6, 8; xii, 1; gen. *gurēn-hiinz^u khazmath*, service of horses, groom's work, xii, 3; abl. *wāthⁱ guryau-pētha bōn*, they dismounted, xii, 2.

gūr^u, m. a cowherd; *dōda-gūr^u*, a milk-seller, xi, 13; sg. ag. *gūrⁱ*, xi, 12; *gūrⁱ-bāy*, f. a cowherd's wife, xi, 12.

gūr^u, f. a space of twenty minutes; any particular moment of time; abl. *sōli-gārē* (m.c. for *suli-gari*), at dawn time, v, 7.

gardan, f. the neck; *tus gardan diñ^u*, to behead him, ii, 8.

garm, adj. warm; used as subst., warmth, i, 11.

garun or *gaḍun*, conj. 1, to make, form, fashion, forge, work metals; impve. sg. 2, *gar*, v, 3; imperf. m. sg. 3, *ōs^u gaḍān*, he used to make, v, 1; past m. sg. *gaḍun*, he or she made, v, 10, 2; pl. *gārⁱ*, were made, v, 4.

garanāwun, conj. 1, to get made, to make (with help), prepare; pres. part. *garanāwān*, xi, 17.

grāy, f. shaking; — *lagūñ^u*, shaking to be experienced, to be unsteady, impermanent, ix, 12; pl. nom. *grāyē diñ^u*, to cause to wave, vii, 11.

gryūt^u, m. a farmer, ix, 4; sg. ag. *grīstⁱ-bāy*, a farmer's wife, ix, 1 (quater), 4, 6 (ter), 8, 10, 2; *grīstⁱ-gara*, a farmer's house, ix, 4 (bis); pl. dat. *grīstēn*, ix, 7.

gar^{az}, m. design, view, purpose; abl. *garza panani*, for my own purpose, vii, 26.

gōrzān, see *gōr*.

gāsa, grass, hay, x, 5 (bis); xi, 6, 7; *gāsa-gond^u*, a pack-saddle made of grass, xi, 9; *gāsa-lōie^u*, a handful of grass, as much as is grasped by the hand near the root when cutting it, xi, 12; *gāsa-mōdān*, a grassy mead, a grass-field, x, 5; *gāsa-raz*, a hay or straw rope, xi, 9.

gāsh or (viii, 9; xii, 2 (bis)) *gēāsh*, brightness, dawn; — *phōlun*, dawn to break, iii, 3; v, 5, 7; viii, 9; xii, 2.

gusōñ^u, m. a mendicant monk, v, 9.

gāḷa, m. skill, cleverness; sg. abl. *gāḷa-sān*, with skill, i, 6.

gath, f. in *gath karūnā*, (of a widow) to do the *satī* ceremony, to become *satī*, iii, 4.

gāt^uj^u, see *gātul^u*.

gātul^a, adj. skilful, clever; m. pl. nom. *gāt^ai*^l *gāt^ai*^l, several skilful (viziers), viii, 1; f. sg. nom. *gāt^ajā*, v, 3, 10.

gutyl^u, a man who wields a *gutīl*, or axe for splitting logs into planks, a woodcutter; with suff. of indef. art. *gutīlā*, a certain woodcutter, vii. 12.

gatshun 1, conj. 2, to be right, proper, advisable; to be necessary, requisite. Constructed with the future passive participle, either actively or passively. It appears in these stories either in the future (sg. 3 *gatshi*, pl. 3 *gatshan*) or in the past tense (m. sg. 3 *gotsh'*). In the future it has the sense of the present. The forms are all easily recognizable in the examples given below.

A. Actively. *kâh gatshēm-na dēshun*°, no one may see me,
xii. 22.

B. Passively. Here the personal subject is either not expressed, or else is put in the dative or in the genitive.

(a) Personal subject not expressed, *anun^u gatshi phaharawāw*, a file is necessary to be brought, i.e. you must bring a file, v, 4; so, *khavar* (f.) *gatshi anūn^u*, you must bring news, xii, 19, 20; *gatshi atsun^u*, you must enter, v, 4; *g. hyon^u khar^u* j, you must take expenses, xii, 5; *dōb g. khanun^u*, you must dig a pit, iii, 6; *g. khasun^u*, you must go up, xii, 6; *karun^u g. gand*, you must tie up, x, 3; *neth^u g. karun^u*, you must arrange a marriage, viii, 2; *suh g. sangsār karūn^u* lapidation is to be done (to) him, he is to be stoned, viii, 8; *sargi g. karūn^u*, you must investigate, viii, 7, 8, 10; *g. karūn^u thaph*, you must seize, v, 9; *g. mangun^u byākh*, you must ask for another, xii, 13; *yih g. mārūn^u*, you must kill him, x, 5 (bis), 12, 5; *sōrun^u g. sōnur*, you must send the goldsmith, v, 1; *g. pōshākh tulun^u*, you must take up the garment, xii, 6; *g. kākad trārun^u*, you must throw the paper, xii, 11; *tas g. kala (sar) tsafun^u*, you must cut off his head, viii, 6, 11.

With pron. suff. *gatshēm bakh^acōish* (f.) *dīn^a*, you must give

me a present, xii, 3; *gatshēm bōzun*^u, you must hear me, xii, 7; *rōpayē hath gatshēm dyun*^u, you must give me a hundred rupees (sing.), x, 6; *tih gatshēm karun*^u, you must do that to me, xii, 3; *kēntshāh gatshēm ladun*^u, you must send me something, x, 3; *wōlinj*^u *gatshēs anūn*^u, his heart must be brought (here), x, 5; *dapun*^u *gatshēs*, you must say to her, v, 9; *gatshēs mōhar kariūn*^u, you must seal it, x, 3; *tšē kyāh gatshiy anun*^u, what must (I) bring to thee? xii, 21; *kor*^u *gatshiy āsun*^u, I want a bracelet from thee, xii, 13.

tšōcē (f. pl.) *gatshan bōg^urañē*, loaves are to be distributed, you must distribute loaves, v, 8; *tithiy trēh gatshan sōmb^urāwān*^u, you must collect three times as many, xii, 24; *tim gatshan tsātān*^u, they must be cut, v, 4.

With pron. suff. *gatshanam din*^u *rōpayēs pānts hath*, you must give me five hundred rupees, x, 1, 2; *lāl gatshanay āsān*^u, rubies are required to be from thee, I want rubies from thee, xii, 5.

suh gotsh^u *galun*^u, he was proper to be destroyed, you should have destroyed him, xii, 19; *yih karun*^u *gotsh*^u, (that) which was proper to be done, v, 7; *wātun*^u *gotsh*^u, it was proper to arrive, I should have arrived, v, 7.

(b) Personal subject expressed in dative. *mē gatshi āsun*^u (*kor*^u), to me (a bracelet) is proper to be, i.e. I want (a bracelet), xii, 4 (bis), 10 (bis), 13; *mē gatshiy āsun*^u *trof*^u, I want a necklace from thee, xii, 5; *mē gatshi wātun*, I must arrive, xii, 22; *yih tšē gatshiy*, (that) which thou wantest, xii, 7; *gatshiy anun*^u *mēwa* (*khath*), thou must bring a fruit (a letter), xii, 21; *tšē gatshiyē āsun*^u *okuy kor*^u, oughtest thou to have only one bracelet? xii, 13; *tšē gatshiy yun*^u, thou must come, xii, 7. Note *mē gatshi tihanza wōlinjē*, I want their hearts, where the grammatical subject is plural, while the verb is singular, viii, 11.

(c) Personal subject expressed in genitive. *cyōn*^u *gatshi gatshun*, thou must go, v, 9; xii, 6; *tih cyōn*^u *khyon*^u *gatshi-na*, thou must not eat that, xii, 16; *cyōn*^u *gatshēs mangun*^u *musla*, thou must ask her for the skin, xii, 18; *cyōn*^u *gatshi zyun*^u *sōmb^urun*^u, thou must collect firewood,

xii, 20; *cyôn^u gatshi wātun^u*, thou must arrive, xii, 22, 3; *tuhond^u gatshi yun^u*, you must come, xii, 15.

gatshun 2, conj. 3, to go, i, 4; ii, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, et passim (the place or person to which one goes is usually in the dative, e.g. x, 10; xii, 4, 10, 2; cf. however, *gayě kōli akis pēth*, she went to the bank of a stream, xii, 2); to go, disappear, die, ii, 4; to go, elapse (of a period of time), iii, 1, 5; v, 10, 1; viii, 2 (bis), 10; xii, 6, 20, 3; to become, iii, 4, 9; viii, 11; ix, 4; xi, 3, 18; to happen, occur, ii, 12; v, 8; vi, 16; vii, 12 (bis), 3; viii, 1 (ter), 3 (bis); ix, 1, 6 (bis); xii, 15, 23 (*kyāh gōm*, what happened to me? viii, 9; *kyāh gav*, what is the matter? viii, 11; *kyāh gayě*, what was (fem.) it? x, 14; *gayě trih katha*, three stories happened, i.e. there, you have had your three stories, x, 1).

The past tense "became" is often used in the sense of "am", "is", etc. Thus, ii, 1; iii, 9; v, 7; vi, 6 (*khōdā gav suy*, God is He alone, i.e. God is one, there is no duality about Him); viii, 13; x, 1, 10 (*kyāh gōs*, of course I am, I am no other than), 2 (id.), 4; xii, 15 (*zab^{or} gav*, it is all right).

Often in idiomatic phrases (mostly nominal compounds), as *ādā gatshun*, to be completed, come to an end (of night, a month, etc.), x, 8; xii, 4, 9, 11, 2; *qsh^{kh} g.*, love to befall a person, v, 2 (bis); *bēdār g.*, to become awake, awake, wake up, vi, 12; viii, 6, 9, 13; *g. bēmār*, to fall sick, v, 10; *gay pānas bīthⁱ*, they sat down at liberty from their turn of duty, viii, 8; *gōō g.*, to disappear, iii, 6; *g. panun^u gara*, to go home, xii, 4; *hushyār g.*, to become awake, to wake up, v, 5 (bis); *khalās g.*, to go free, to be released from this mortal coil, to die, iii, 4; *rōpayě hath gōm khar^{2c}*, expenditure of the hundred rupees happened to me, I have spent the hundred rupees, viii, 10; *khōsh g.*, to become pleased, happy, viii, 1, 9, 14; xi, 18; xii, 9, 12; *gōs yīn z^{sh} khōsh*, these two were pleasing to him, he felt affection for them, viii, 11; *māra gatshun*, to suffer a violent death, viii, 13; x, 7, 8; *mushtākh g.*, to become entranced, enamoured, iii, 8, 9; *g. pōda*, to become manifest, appear, become visible, turn up, ii, 1; iii, 8; x,

4, 5, 7; xii, 10; *phikiri g.*, to go into anxiety, to become anxious, viii, 10; xii, 4; *amis gav shēkh*, she felt hesitation, xii, 15; *sār⁴ gatshun*, to be drowned, iv, 3; *g. thod^u wōthith*, to stand up, ii, 3; *tēr gav*, it has become late, it is too late, v, 9; *nār gōmot^u tshēta*, the fire had become extinguished, xii, 23; *gōs yinsāph*, he felt pity, viii, 4; *mē-ti chuh gōmot^u zulm*, I also have experienced tyranny, ix, 1.

With a present participle, *gatshun* indicates continuous action, as in *gatshita bōzān*, keep hearing, listen attentively to the whole, xi, 1; *gatshiv parān*, recite ye continually, vii, 4; similarly vi, 17; *gatsh tārān*, take tribute, and go on doing so perpetually, xi, 2; *gatshu trāucān*, go on leaving behind (at every stage), xi, 11.

With a conjunctive participle it forms frequent compounds, most of them the so-called "Intensives". Thus, *hēth gatshun*, to take away (Hindī *lē jānā*), v, 1; viii, 3 (bis), 4, 10, 2; xii, 4, 9, 12, 8; *marith gatshun* (Hindī *mar jānā*), to die, vi, 16; *kath mashith gayēs*, he forgot the statement, x, 6; *nārith gatshun*, to go forth, ii, 3; xii, 15; *phīrith gatshun*, to become hostile, iv, 3.

fut. pass. part. *mē chuy gatshun^u*, it is verily to be gone by me, i.e. I must really go, v, 10; *cyōn^u gatshi gatshun^u*, thou must go, v, 9; xii, 6; pres. part. *gatshān*, see pres. and imperf.; past part. *gamot^u* or *gōmot^u*, see perf. and plup.

impve. sg. 2 *gatsh*, ii, 9; iii, 5; vi, 17; viii, 10; xi, 2; xii, 4, 5, 11 (bis), 4, 20; poetical, *gatshu*, xi, 11; pl. 2 *gatshiv*, vii, 4; x, 7, 8; pol. sg. 2 *gatshita*, xi, 1.

fut. sg. 2 *gatshakh*, v, 5, 6; xii, 18; 3 *gatshi*, v, 8; pl. 1, *gatshav*, viii, 3; xii, 18; 3 *gatshan*, xi, 12.

pres. m. sg. 3 *gatshān*, iii, 6; *chuh gatshān*, xii, 4; *gatshān chuh*, xii, 4; with pron. suff. 3 pers. sg. dat. *gatshān chus*, he goes (to shave) him, xii, 19; f. sg. 3 *chēh gatshān*, x, 5; viii, 1; *gatshān chēh*, xii, 23; imperf. f. sg. 3 *ōs^a gatshān*, v, 1; neg. *ōs^ana gatshān*, viii, 1; m. pl. 3 (two subjects, one masc., the other fem.), *ōs⁴ gatshān*, viii, 1.

I past m. sg. 1 *gōs*, x, 10, 2, 4; emphatic, *gōsay*, I verily became (pleased), xi, 18; m. sg. 3 *gav*, viii, 10, 1 (bis), 3;

x, 4, 7 (ter), 10; xi, 1, 18; xii, 1, 4 (quater), 7, 9 (bis), 10, 2 (bis), 3, 5 (ter), 8; with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *gōm*, he went to me, etc., iii, 1; v, 7; vii, 12, 3; viii, 9, 10; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *gōs*, he went to him or her, etc., iii, 4, 8; viii, 4, 10, 1; xii, 12; neg. *gōs-na*, went not for her, v, 5; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. dat. *gōkh*, he became (pleased) with them, viii, 14; m. pl. 3 *gay*, ii, 1, 4; iii, 5; v, 9; vi, 9 (he and she), 16; viii, 3 (ter), 4, 5, 8, 11 (bis), 2, 3; x, 1; xi, 3; xii, 6, 11, 23; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *gōs*, they went for him or her, etc., iv, 3; v, 4.

f. sg. 3 *gayē*, iii, 1 (bis), 4, 9; v, 9, 10, 1; x, 8, 14 (bis); xii, 2, 9, 10, 2, 3; with suff. of 1st pers. sg. dat. *gayēm*, ix, 4; emph. *gayēmāy*, it (fem.) verily happened to me, vii, 12; with suff. of 3rd pers. sg. dat. *kāh gayēs mashūh* (see above), x, 6; f. pl. 3 *gayē*, iii, 8; x, 1.

II past, went a long time ago, m. sg. 3 *gayāv*, xii, 15; i. sg. 3 *gayē* (for *gayēyē*), vii, 16; viii, 11.

perf. m. sg. 2 *chukh gōmot^a*, xii, 4; neg. *chukh-na gōmot^a*, v, 5; 3 *gamot^a*, x, 7; *gōmot^a*, xii, 23; *chukh gamot^a*, ii, 4; iii, 1; v, 10; viii, 1; *chukh gōmot^a*, ix, 1 (bis), 6; with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *chēyēy* (not *chuyēy*) *gōmot^a*, (cf. *chēy nāg*, xii, 6), ix, 6; pl. 3 *gamāt^t*, x, 7, 8; xii, 20; f. sg. 3 *gamūt^a*, xii, 10.

plup. m. sg. 3 *ōs^a gamot^a*, i, 4; v, 2; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *ōsus gōmot^a*, (love) had befallen him, v, 2; pl. 1 *ōs^t gamāt^t*, v, 9.

gāv, f. a cow; sg. dat. *gōv^a*, xi, 12; pl. nom. *gōv^a*, vi, 15; xi, 12 (bis); pl. dat. (in sense of acc.) *gōv^an*, vi, 15.

gēwun, m. a song, iv (title).

gōāsh, see *gāsh*.

gawōy^t, f. evidence, testimony; *chis karān gawōy^t*, they give evidence to him, x, 12.

Gaznavī, of or belonging to the town of Ghaznī, i, 1.

guzarān, m. a livelihood; — *karun*, to make a livelihood, xi, 19.

ha, O! (inferior addressing superior); *ha*, *Wazīr-a*, O Vizier, xii, 19. Cf. the next.

hā, O!, ha!; as exclamation, xi, 3; governing voc., with *-a*;

hā phakīr-a, O Faqīr, ii, 3; *hā Vigiñāh nāg-a*, O Vigiñāh Nāg, v, 9; *hā yār-a*, O friend, x, 4; *hā Wazīr-a* (address by an inferior), O Vizier, xii, 10; with -ō; *hā phakīr-ō*, O Faqīr, ii, 2; *hā wazīr-ō*, O Vizier (address by a superior), ii, 4.

hau, pleonastic suff. (poet.), ii, 10.

hō, pleonastic suff. added to *kyāh*, *kēhō*, what? (addressed by wife to her husband), v, 4, 5.

hab-jushī, composed of the seven metals (*haft-jōsh*), i.e. iron, antimony, lead, gold, tin, copper, and silver, xii, 22.

hēchun, to learn; impv. sg. 2 *hēch lāyān' rīnz'*, learn to throw balls, v, 3.

had, a limit; *had pānas karun*, to make a limit for oneself, to consider oneself perfect, vii, 15.

hīhur, a father-in-law; sg. gen. *hīhara-sandis shēharas-kun*, towards the father-in-law's city, x, 12.

hakh, m. right, duty; *hakh-i Khōdāy*, duty of God, i.e. (a husband), sacred to me as God, xii, 15.

hōkh^a, dry (of a river); pl. nom. *hōkhⁱ*, vi, 15.

hakīm, m. a wise man, a sage, vi, 14; with suff. of indef. art. *hakīmā*, a single wise man, vi, 14.

hukum, *hukm*, m. an order, command; *kyāh chum hukum*, what order have you for me, xii, 7; *hukm-i-Māhrāj*, the order of the Mahārāja, xi, 4; *hukum dyun^a*, to give an order, ii, 7; viii, 4, 11, 2, 3; x, 5, 9, 13.

hēkmath, f. cleverness, skill, contrivance; *hēkmat-i-Paricardīgār*, the power of Providence, i, 11; sg. abl. *hēkmūty^a*, i, 12.

hāl, m. condition, state, vii, 9; ix, 4; *hāl kyāh kor^ahakh*, an arrangement of affairs was somehow or other made by them, xi, 17.

hāl, f. a house; *bōd'-hāl*, a prison, ix, 4.

hala, interj. expressing urgency, look sharp! be quick, xii, 17.

halam, m. a skirt, a lap-cloth, apron, ix, 11; *halam dārun*, to hold out the lap-cloth for alms, to beg, ix, 11; sg. dat. *halamas*, v, 4 (bis), 5.

hamud, m. praise; *h. parun*, to recite praises, vii, 4.

hamnishūn, m. a companion, a familiar friend; pl. nom., id., vii, 20 (bis); dat. *hamnishūnan*, vii, 21, 4.

hamsāyē, m. a neighbour, x, 12; pl. nom., id., x, 5.

han, dim. suff. f. *bata-han*, a little cooked rice, a little food, x, 5; *dawā-han*, a little medicine, v, 6; *kār⁴-han*, a small bracelet, xii, 12; *musla-han*, a piece of skin, xii, 21; *nāra-han*, a small fire, iii, 1; *ratshi-han*, a very little (of something), v, 6 (bis); *tshtëh-han*, a little waste food, x, 5.

hanā, a small quantity, x, 5; dim. suff. (f. unless otherwise stated) *āba-hanā*, a little water, x, 5; *bata-hanā*, a little cooked rice, x, 3 (masc.); *dōba-hanā*, a small hole or pit, viii, 7 (masc.); *kashēna-hanā*, a little scratching, a small amount of scratching, xii, 16, 17; *pāri-hanā*, a small hut, xii, 2; *ratshi-hanā*, a very little (of something), v, 6.

hani-hani, in small pieces, in fragments, viii, 6.

hūn^u, m. a dog, viii, 9 (sexies), 10 (quater); sg. dat. *hūnis*, viii, 9, 10 (ter); pl. nom. *hūn⁴*, viii, 4 (bis), 12 (bis).

hond^u, postpos. of gen.

A. Added to fem. sg. nouns; m. sg. nom. *gadōyīyē-hond^u*, of beggary, x, 2; *kōrē-hond^u*, of the daughter, v, 2, 9; *kathi-hond^u*, of a word, iii, 5; *mājē-hond^u*, of a mother, xii, 15; *miskīnī-hond^u*, of beggary, x, 4 (bis); *nayē-hond^u*, of a reed flute, vii, 1; *phakīriyē-hond^u*, of faqirhood, x, 9; *pātashōhī-hond^u*, of royalty, x, 2, 9; *rōts^u-hond^u*, of night, iii, 1; dat. *bēñē-handis*, of the sister, x, 3 (bis), 10; *bāyē-handis*, of the wife, viii, 6, 13; *dārē-handis*, of the window, v, 4; *khōtūni-handis*, of the lady, x, 7; *shēmshēri-handis*, of the sword, viii, 13; *zanāni-handis*, of the wife, x, 5; abl. *gōḍaṇicē-handi-khōta*, than the first, xii, 10; *khōtūni-handi*, of the lady, x, 7 (bis); fem. sg. nom. *bēñē-hūnz^u*, of the sister, x, 3; *nayē-hūnz^u*, of the reed flute, vii, 1; *shēmshēri-hūnz^u*, of a sword, iii, 5, 6.

B. Added to plural nouns; m. sg. nom. *sōḍāgāran-hond^u*, of merchants, viii, 9; *wōranēcivēn-hond^u*, of step-sons, viii, 3; *hatan-hond^u*, of hundreds, v, 1; *jānāwāran-hond^u*, of birds, viii, 1; *lālan-hond^u*, of rubies, xii, 5 (ter); abl. *dōn-handi-khōta*, than two, xii, 9; pl. nom. *athan-hānd⁴*, of hands, v, 6; f. sg. nom. *gurēn-hūnz^u*, of horses, xii, 3; *nēcivēn-hūnz^u*, of sons, viii, 3, 11; *yihūnz^u*, of these, viii, 1; pl. nom. *dōn-*

hanza, of two, viii, 4; *pādashāhzādan-hanza*, of princes, viii, 4; *tihanza*, their, viii, 3.

C. Added to an adverb; *yuri-hond^u*, hither, v, 5.

hanga ta manga, adv. unexpectedly, iii, 6.

hōnz^a, m. a boatman; with suff. of indef. art. *hānzāh*, i, 4.

hāpūth, m. a bear, ii, 10, 1 (ter), 2; *hāpath-gān*, a bear pimp, a bear referred to abusively, ix, 2; sg. dat. *hāpatas*, ii, 10, 1; ag. *hāpatan*, ix, 4.

har 1, every; *har ıcatı*, on every path (fem.), ii, 2.

har 2, m. cream; sg. gen. *dōda-hārāk^t*, (cups) of milk-cream, ii, 3.

hār^t hār^t, the cry used in driving a cow, xi, 8. Cf. *chuh* 1.

harud, m. autumn; *har^ada-vizi*, in autumn time, ix, 8.

hargāh, if; *hargāh drās-na*, if it do not issue from it, xii, 3 (bis); *hargāh-ay wuchiĥē*, if he had seen, viii, 10; *hargāh kiĥ cēyihē*, if he had drunk, viii, 7; *hargāh kiĥ kariĥē*, if he had done, viii, 13.

h^arun, to remain over and above; 2 past m. sg. 3, *h^aryōv*, x, 12; f. sg. 3, with suff. 3 pers. pl. dat. *h^aryēyēkh*, x, 5.

harun, to drop; pres. sg. 3 *māz chum harān*, my flesh is dropping, vii, 24; pl. 3 *lāl chih harān*, rubies are dropping (from her mouth), xii, 9 (bis).

hasa, interj. sir! ii, 11; v, 7; vi, 11; x, 4 (bis), 8; xii, 1 (bis), 5, 10; sirs! x, 1 (passim).

hōsh, m. sense, i, 5.

hushyār, awake; — *gatshun*, to awake (intrans.), v, 5 (ter).

host^u, m. an elephant, vi, 16 (ter).

hata, interj.; *hata-sa*, O sirs! x, 5; *hatay*, hullo! (a mother speaking to her daughter), xii, 15.

hatō, interj.; *hatō kōdyau*, ho prisoner! x, 5.

hot^u, smitten; *tsakhi-hot^u*, smitten by rage, full of rage, vii, 14.

hoṭ^u, m. the throat; — *tsaṭun*, to cut the throat, v, 7; sg. dat. *hatīs*, viii, 1.

hath, a hundred; *gāḍa-hath*, a hundred fish, i, 8; *hath wāsi*, a hundred (years) in age, ii, 12; *rōpayē-hath*, a hundred rupees, viii, 9, 10 (with verb in sg.); x, 6 (ditto); *rōpayēs pānts hath*, five hundred rupees, viii, 10 (bis); x, 1, etc.; sg. dat. *gāḍa-hatas*, for the hundred fish, i, 9; *mōhara-hatas*

(*akis*) *rosh^u*, a necklace of one hundred mohars, v, 10, 12 ; pl. dat. *tsātas* (sic) *bāhan hatan-hond^u*, of twelve hundred pupils, v, 1 ; *hata-bōd^u*, hundreds, ix, 9 ; *hatabōdⁱ-khōr^u*, weighing hundreds of kharwārs, ix, 7.

hots^u, m. the forearm, xii, 12 (bis), 15 ; sg. gen. *hatsyuk^u*, xii, 15.

hātsh, f. an accusation ; with suff. of indef. art. *hātshā*, vi, 9.

hav, interj. O (addressed by a woman to her husband), v, 4 ; xi, 11.

Cf. *hay*.

hawā, m. air, atmosphere ; *hawā-yi-asmān*, the air of heaven, ii, 6.

hawāh, f. Eve, vii, 7.

hawāla, m. deposit, consignment, charge, v, 10 ; *hawāla-y-Khōdā*, in the care of God, x, 7 ; *hawāla karun*, to put in so and so's (dat.) charge, to make over (to) as a deposit, v, 7, 12 (bis) ; viii, 4 ; x, 12 (quinquies) ; xii, 22.

hāwun, to show, make manifest ; *kasam hāwun*, to make oath, swear, v, 9 ; impve. sg. 2 *hāv*, xii, 14 ; pol. with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *hāvtam*, please show to me, v, 9 ; fut. sg. 1, with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *hāway*, I will show to thee, iii, 8 ; 3, *hāvi* v, 9 ; pl. 3, with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *hāwanam*, they will show to me, iv, 7 ; 1 past m. sg. with suff. 2nd pers. sg. ag. *hōwuth*, thou showedst, vi, 5 ; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *hōwun*, vi, 16 ; xii, 15 ; ditto, with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *hōw^unam*, she showed to me, v, 4 ; ditto, with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *hōw^unay*, she showed to thee, v, 4 ; ditto, with suff. 3rd pers. pl. dat. *hōw^unakh*, he showed to them, xii, 18 ; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *hōweis*, showed to him, v, 4 ; past cond. sg. 1 *hāwahō*, vii, 21.

hay, interj. O! (addressed by a man to his wife), v, 4 (passim) ; xi, 14, 6, 9 ; (addressed by woman to woman), v, 2 ; ix, 7, 9.

hāy, interj., as exclamation, O! v, 7.

hyuh^u, adj. like ; m. sg. nom. *lālas hyuh^u*, like a ruby, xii, 4 (bis) ; *tathⁱ hyuh^u*, exactly like that, xii, 4 ; *yinsān hyuh^u*, like a human being, x, 7 (bis) ; dat. *baḍis hihis*, to the elder (prince), viii, 13 ; *zīthīs hihis*, to the elder (prince), viii, 5 ; ag. *lōk^āiⁱ hihⁱ*, by the youngest, xii, 1 ; f. sg. nom. *yinsān hish^u*, like a man, x, 7.

hyol^u, an ear (of corn, etc.); pl. nom. *hēlⁱ*, vi, 15; pl. dat. *hēlēn*, vi, 15.

hyon^u, to take, ii, 1; iii, 1, 2; v, 1, 4, 6, 7 (bis); viii, 7; x, 5, 11; xi, 12, 3, 4, 6, 8; xii, 5, 12, 20, 22, 23; to begin, *hyotun cyon^u*, he began to drink, viii, 7 (ter); *hyotun nērun*, he began to go forth, ii, 3; *hyotukh pakun*, they began to go, x, 1; *hēts^un wōth tshunūn^u*, she began to leap, iii, 4; *hēts^unas yin^u nēnd^ur*, sleep began to come to him, v, 6. The conj. part. *hēth*, having taken, may often be translated "with", as in *vir hēth*, with the fine, v, 7; *drāv sōdā hēth*, he went off with merchandize, viii, 9; *wazīr hēth*, taking the Vizier, i.e. taking the Vizier along with you, xii, 23; *pātashāh-kūr^u hēth tsālān*, running away with the princess, xii, 25.

danda hyon^u, to take in compensation, v, 11; *khavar hēn^u*, to bring news, xii, 24; *mōlⁱ hyon^u*, to buy, x, 14; *rukhsath hyon^u*, to take leave, depart, xii, 10, 3; *tsāpⁱ hēnⁱ*, to take bites, to bite, x, 7; *yād hyon^u*, to keep in memory, xii, 17; *zima hyon^u*, to take responsibility (for), to admit, xii, 15.

hēth gatshun (Hindī *lē jānā*), to take away, v, 1; viii, 3 (bis), 4, 10, 2; xii, 4, 9, 12, 8; *hēth yun^u* (Hindī *lē ānā*), to bring, i, 8; iii, 1; viii, 6; x, 12; xii, 2, 5, 11.

fut. pass. part. m. sg. *hyon^u*, xii, 5; conj. part. *hēth*, i, 8; iii, 1, 2; v, 1 (bis), 4, 7 (bis); viii, 3 (bis), 4, 6, 9, 10, 2; x, 5, 12; xi, 13, 4, 6, 8; xii, 2, 4, 5, 9, 11, 2 (bis), 7, 8, 22, 3 (bis), 4, 5; impv. sg. 2, *hēh*, xi, 12; with suff. 3rd pers. abl. *hēs*, take from him, xii, 20; fut. sg. 1, with suff. 2nd pers. sg. abl. *hēmay*, I will take from thee, v, 11; pres. m. sg. 3, *chuh hēwān*, x, 7; f. sg. 3, with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. and neg. *chēsna hēwān zima*, she does not admit to her, xii, 15; past m. sg. 3, with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *hyotun*, ii, 1, 3; viii, 7 (ter); with suff. 3rd pers. sg. abl. *hyotus*, took from him, xii, 10, 13; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *hyotukh*, x, 1; f. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *hēts^un*, iii, 1, 4; v, 6; x, 11; ditto, with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *hēts^unas*, v, 6; pl. with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *hētsan*, v, 7; ditto, with suff. 3rd pers. sg. gen. *hētsanas*, viii, 7; perf. part. f. pl. *hētsamatsa*, x, 14.

hyor^a, adj. upwards; — *khasun*, to go upstairs, iii, 2, 9; — *-pahān khasun*, to go a short way up stream, xii, 6.

*hāz*⁴, as a title of respect, holy, v, 9.

huzūrī nōkar m. a personal servant, viii, 5.

hazrath, a title of respect, saint; *hazrat-i-Ādam*, Saint Adam, iv, 2; *hazrat-i-Nōh*, Saint Noah, iv, 3; *hazrat-i-Yīsāh*, Saint Jesus, iv, 4; *hazrat-i-Musāy*, Saint Moses, iv, 5; *hazrat-i-Yibrāhim*, Saint Abraham, iv, 6; *hazrat-i-Yūsūph*, Saint Joseph, vi, 8, 10, 14, etc.; *hazrat-i-Sulaymān*, Saint Solomon, xii, 17. *judāh*, apart; *gayē judāh*, she went apart, she became separated, vii, 16.

judōyī, fem. separation, vii, 16.

jāh, a place, in *gay yēg-jāh*, they went together, ii, 4; *khēyēv yēkh-jāh*, (you) ate together, x, 12. Cf. *jāy*.

jēl, i.q. *jēl*^ad, quickly, vi, 16.

jēl^ad or *jēl* (q.v.), adv. quickly, xii, 15, 23, 4.

jālwa, m. glory; — *dyun*^a, to give forth glory; — *dūth*, giving forth glory, in all His glory (of God), vi, 7; with emph. *y*, *jālōy hōwun*, he manifested glory, vi, 16.

jālōy, see *jālwa*.

jāma, m. a coat, x, 9.

jumala, m. entirety; *jumala ālam*, (He who is the source of) the whole world, God, i, 13.

jān, adj. good, vii, 27; xi, 17, 8.

jēnda, m. a flag; — *lāgun*, to set up a flag, to insist on a claim, v, 11.

jēnath, m. heaven; sg. dat. *jēnatas* (for *jēnatas-manz*), xii, 19; *jēnatas-manz*, in heaven, xii, 20, 3, 4; sg. gen. m. *jēnatuk*^a, of heaven, xi, 13; xii, 21, 2; fem. pl. *jēnatačē jāyē*, places of heaven, iii, 7.

jānāwār, m. a winged creature, a bird, ix, 1, 3, 5; pl. gen. *jānāwāran-hond*^a, viii, 1.

jāw, for Hindī *jāō*, go ye, xi, 4.

jāwō, for Hindī *jāō*, go ye, xi, 4.

jēwāb, m. an answer, reply, iii, 4; xii, 17.

jāy, f. a place (cf. *jāh*), ix, 6; xi, 12; sg. dat. *panaņē jāyē*, (seated) in his own place, x, 5; *ath jāyē gav buñul*^a, there occurred an

earthquake in that place, xii, 15; *wōt^a tath jāyē*, he arrived at that place, xiii, 15; *wōt^a jāyē akis*, he arrived at a certain place, ii, 8; viii, 7 (ter), 9; *tsōnukh akis jāyē-manz*, they led him into a certain place, iii, 7; *jāyē akis . . . jāyē akis*, in one place . . . in another place, i, 3, 4; pl. nom. *jāyē*, iii, 7.

jyāday, more; *kam yā jyāday*, (a hundred) less or more, ii, 12.

kē, see *kyāh*, 1.

kabar, f. a grave, a tomb; sg. dat. *kabari wāhun*, to cause to descend into a grave, to inter, iv, 7.

kōd, m. prison; — *karun*, to imprison, v, 7, 9 (bis); x, 5, 12; — *lagun*, to become imprisoned, v, 8; vi, 11; *kōd-khān* (not *-khāna*), a prison, v, 8; pl. dat. *-khānan*, v, 7, 8.

kūd^a, see *kūr^a*.

kōdⁱ, m. a prisoner, a person imprisoned, v, 8; sg. dat. *kōdis*, x, 5 (bis); ag. *kōdⁱ*, x, 5; voc. *kōdyau*, x, 12; *hatō kōdyau*, x, 5; pl. nom. (and acc.) *kōdⁱ*, v, 8, 9; ag. *kōdyau*, v, 7, vi, 11.

kadam, m. a step; — *dyun^a*, to set forth, x, 11, 12; — *trāwun*, to step forward, iv, 5.

kaḍun, or (iv, 2; viii, 3) *karun*, to extract, pull out, viii, 4, 11, 2; to drag forth (e.g. a person from his house), x, 13; to bring forth, bring out, lead forth, iii, 4, 8 (ter); xii, 1; to take out (of a receptacle), viii, 7, 10; xii, 17 (bis); to bring forth, produce, exhibit, x, 2, 12; xii, 15; to tear out or off, dislocate, viii, 7; to take off (from something to which the object is attached), viii, 10; to expel, banish, iv, 2; viii, 11; to take off clothes, v, 9 (bis); xii, 6, 7; to draw (a sword), viii, 13; x, 7; to pass a (period of time), viii, 3, 11; x, 11; xii, 4, 5, 11; to while away the time (on a journey), x, 1; *kaḍīth tshunun*, to drive out, viii, 10; to take off, doff (clothes), x, 9.

fut. pass. part. sg. m. *gatshi kaḍun*, he should be expelled, viii, 11; conj. part. *kaḍīth*, viii, 10; x, 9; xii, 6, 7. Impve. sg. 2 with suff. 3rd pers. sg. acc. *kaḍun*, iii, 8; fut. pl. 1, with suff. 3rd pers. sg. acc. *kaḍōn*, x, 1; pl. 3 *kaḍan*, viii, 11; pres. masc. sg. 3 *chuh kaḍān*, viii, 13; xii, 4, 11, 17; pl. 3 *chih*

karān, viii, 3; *chih kaḏān*, viii, 11; past sg. m. *koḏ^u*, xii, 15, 7; with suff. 3 pers. sg. ag. *koḏun*, iii, 8; v, 9; viii, 7, 10, 3; with ditto and suff. 1 pers. sg. dat. *kor^unam*, iv, 2; with ditto and suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *koḏ^unas*, viii, 10; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *koḏukh*, iii, 4; pl. *kāḏⁱ*, x, 2; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. and 3rd pers. sg. gen. *kāḏⁱnas*, viii, 7; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *kāḏikh*, viii, 4, 12; x, 12; xii, 1; f. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *kūḏ^un*, x, 7; xii, 5; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *kūḏ^ukh*, x, 11.

kāh, f. the leather lace used by shoemakers for sewing together the parts of leather shoes or the like, used where English cobblers use thread, xi, 14.

kēh, anything, something; m. sg. nom. *kāh*, anyone, i, 2; vi, 10; xii, 22; *kāh-ti*, even anyone, vii, 23; *katsi*, to anyone, iii, 3; by anyone, ii, 8; *kōsi*, by anyone, v, 9; *kēh*, anything, i, 6; ii, 5; iv, 4, 6; v, 8; viii, 2; ix, 6; xi, 15; xii, 6, 7, 15 (bis); *biyē kēh*, something more, iii, 8; anything else, xii, 8; *na kēh*, not at all, ii, 5; v, 5 (bis); xii, 2.

As adj. *kāh kōḏⁱ*, any prisoner, v, 8; *kāh-ti hōsh*, any sense at all, i, 5; *kēhⁱ prōnⁱ*, some old (prisoners), vi, 11; *kēh*, any (inanimate thing), vi, 16; viii, 1; x, 1, 7; xii, 5; some women, xi, 7; *kēh kālā(h)*, some little time, v, 10; viii, 2; *kēh-ti*, any (sound) at all, viii, 9.

kē-hō, see *kyāh* 1.

kīh, m. loose hair (from the head), combings, v, 4 (ter).

kōh, *kōh*, m. a mountain; *kōh-i-tōra*, Mount Sinai, iv, 5; *kōha-kōhai*, on every mountain, ix, 2.

khāb, m. a dream, sg. dat. *khābas*, vi, 14; abl. *khāba*, vi, 12; gen. *khābuk^u tōbīr*, the interpretation of a dream, vi, 14; *khāb qēshun*, to see a dream, have a dream-vision, vi, 11 (bis), 2, 4, 5.

khūb, adv. well, thoroughly, vi, 10.

khabar, f. information; news, tidings, xi, 20; notice, care, heed, xii, 2 (ter); *bē-khabar*, an untaught person, vii, 28; — *anūn^a*, to bring news, xii, 19, 20 (bis); (*tas*) *chēh khabar*, there is information (to him), (he) knows (all about it), iii, 3; there is heed (to him), (he) believes, (he) is under the impression (that), xii,

2 (ter); *chyā khabar*, is there news? hence, (I) don't know, how am (I) to know? how can (I) know? v, 7; xii, 20; *khabar diñ^a*, to give news, x, 14; *tas khabar gayē*, news went to him, information was given to him, iii, 1; *khabar hēth yun^a*, to bring news, xii, 24; *khabar kar*, news when? i.e. who knows when (such and such a thing happened)? ii, 4; — *niñ^a*, to bring news or information, ii, 16; x, 7, 8; xii, 23; *khābarāh*, a piece of news, ii, 6.

khābardār, m. an informer, spy, scout, newsman; pl. ag. *khābardārav*, ii, 1, 6; x, 7, 8; xii, 23.

khōbsūrath, adj. beautiful, xii, 4, 5, 10 (bis), 5, 9.

khōd, a pit; x, 13; sg. dat. *khōdas*, x, 13.

Khōdā, m. God, vi, 5, 6, 7; x, 7; *Khōdāy*, verily God, God alone, x, 8; *az Khōdā*, from God, vi, 10; *bā-Khōdā*, one who believes in God, a true believer, xii, 20; *wāda-y-Khōdā*, a promise of God, an oath by God, xii, 7, 15 (bis); *hakh-i-Khōdāy*, the duty of God alone, i.e. a husband as sacred to the wife as God, xii, 15; sg. dat. *Khōdāyēs*, vii, 4; x, 5; ag. *Khōdāyēn*, xii, 15; gen. *Khōdāyē-sond^a-chuy kasam*, (I) adjure thee by God, xii, 7; voc. *Khōdāyē*, O God! iv, 1; *bar Khōdāyō*, O Great God! v, 7; *Khōdā-Sōb*, God the Master, God, sg. dat.-*sōbas*, x, 5; ag. *-sōban*, iii, 8 (ter).

khōj^anas, see *khālun*.

khal, m. a threshing floor; sg. dat. *khalas karun*, to put (crops) on the threshing floor, ix, 9.

khālun, caus. of *khasun*, to cause to mount, to take (upstairs), x, 7; to fix (on to a lathe), vii, 19; *zima khālun*, to cause responsibility to mount, to prove responsible, x, 12; impv. pl. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. sg. acc. *khōlyān*, cause ye him to mount, x, 7; past. masc. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. and 3rd pers. sg. dat. *khōl^anas*, x, 12; fem. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. and 1st pers. sg. nom. *khōj^anas*, vii, 19.

khalās, adj. free; — *gatshun*, to die, iii, 4.

khalath, m. a robe of honour; *khal^at-ē-shōhī*, a royal robe of honour, a magnificent robe of honour, x, 4 (bis).

khām, adj. raw, unripe, green, vi, 15; of small value, cheap; *khām pōsa*, the pice formerly current in Kashmīr, of small

value compared to the British pice worth about a farthing, now becoming current ; vii, 25, 6.

khumār, m. intoxication ; languor of love, languishment ; *pūr^u-khumār*, full of languishment, one who intoxicates another with love, v, 2.

khān, a certain title, used as part of a proper name in *Baḥ^odūr Khān* = Bahādur Khān, ii, 1 ; sg. dat. — *khānas*, ii, 12.

khāna, m. a house, sg. dat. *khānas*, vi, 4 ; *kōd-khāna*, a prison, sg. nom (m.c.) *kōd-khān*, vi, 10 ; pl. dat. *kōd-khānan*, v, 7, 8 ; *mahala-khāna*, a palace, xii, 19.

khēn, m. food, xii, 16, 17.

khōn, f. the haunch ; sg. dat. *khōni-kēth*, (carrying) on the haunch, xi, 13.

khanun, to dig ; fut. pass. part. m. sg. *gatshi dōb khanun^u*, you must dig a pit, xii, 6.

khananāwun, to cause to be dug ; past m. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *khananāwun*, x, 13.

khar, m. an ass ; iii, 8, 9 ; v, 7 (bis) ; sg. dat. *khol^u kharas*, he mounted the ass, iii, 8. ✓

khār, m. a blacksmith ; sg. voc. *khāra*, ii, 12 ; vi, 17 ; pl. ag. *khārav*, xi, 17 ; *Wahab Khār*, or *Wahb* the Blacksmith, is the name of the author of stories ii and vi.

khōr (v, 5) or *khōr* (v, 9), m. the foot ; sg. dat. *khōran*, v, 9 ; *shānda karun khōr*, to go from the pillow to the foot of the bed, v, 5 ; *khōra karun shānd*, to go from the foot of the bed to the pillow, v, 5.

khōr, m. welfare ; *duā-yi-khōr*, a prayer for welfare, a blessing, i, 3.

khōr^u, a thing which weighs a *khār* or *kharwār*, i.e. an ass's load ; sg. dat. *hatabōdⁱ-khōris drāy*, they turned out (i.e. amounted) to hundreds of *kharwārs*, ix, 9.

khar^c (viii, 10) or *khar^aj* (xii, 4, etc.), m. expenditure ; expenses, money to be spent for any purpose ; xii, 4 (bis), 5 (bis), 11, 20 ; *khar^c gōm*, expenditure has occurred by me, I have spent, viii, 10.

khōrāth, m. alms, v, 9.

khrāv, m. the clog, patten, or wooden soles worn by Kāshmiris in winter ; nom. (acc.) plur. *khrāv*, v, 9.

khāsa, adj. peculiar, special; personal, own; choice, select, excellent, ii, 3; *dukhtar-ē-khāsa*, thine own daughter, v, 11.

khōs^u, m. a kind of metal cup; pl. nom. *khōs*^t, ii, 3.

khāsh, m. a cut; — *dyun*^u, to cut, v, 4 (bis), 6.

khōsh, adj. pleased, happy; — *gatshun*, to become happy, to become pleased, viii, 1, 9; xii, 9; — *gōsay*, I became pleased about thee, xi, 18; *gōs* —, he became pleased with him, xii, 12; *gōkh*, —, he became pleased with them, viii, 14; *gōs* —, they became pleasing to him, i.e. he loved them, viii, 11; *yih pātashēhas* — *kari*, that which will make the king pleased, whatever will please the king, xii, 3.

khāshēm, m. anger, wrath; *yimau amis phakīras* — *kor*^u, by them to that faqīr wrath was made, i.e. they were made angry with the faqīr, ii, 3.

khāsun (1 p.p. *khot*^u or *khoth*^u), to rise, arise; to rise, come up (out of water), i, 6, 8; xii, 11, 2; to rise, go up, go upstairs, iii, 2, 9; x, 8 (bis); xii, 7; to get up on to (e.g. on to a bed, or a funeral pyre, governing dat., with or without *pēth*), iii, 7; v, 5, 6, (bis) 9; x, 7 (bis); xii, 21, 4; to mount (a horse, etc., *guris* or *guris-pēth*), ii, 6, 11; iii, 8 (quater); to ride (a horse), (*gur*^u *chus khasun*^u, he has a horse on which to ride), x, 3; *carkas khūts*^u, she mounted on to the lathe, she was fixed on the lathe (for being turned), vii, 20; *kōli kōli khasun*, to go up stream, xii, 6; *katsi chuna khasān zima*, the responsibility rises on no one, no one can be made responsible, or, as we should say, the responsibility falls on no one, iii, 3; *kōtyāh khātis mār*, how many murders have risen for him, i.e. of how many murders is he guilty! ix, 5; *pātashēhas khot*^u *zahr*, poison arose to the king, i.e. he became enraged, viii, 7.

Fut. pass. part. sg. m. *khasun*^u, x, 3; xii, 5 (*gatshi khasun*^u, you must go up); impve. sg. 2 *khas*, iii, 8 (bis); fut. sg. 2 *khasakh*, v, 6; 3 with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *khasiy*, xii, 11 (there will arise before you); pres. m. sg. 3 neg. *chuna khasān*, iii, 3; imperf. sg. m. 3 with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. neg. *ōsus-na khasān*, i, 6; 1 past sg. m. 3 *khot*^u, i, 8; ii, 11; iii, 7, 8 (bis), 9; v, 5, 6; viii, 7; x, 7, 8; xii, 12, 21, 4; *khoth*^u, ii, 6; x, 7; pl. 1 *khāt*^t, v, 9 (we, i.e. one m. and one f.);

3 *khāt*ⁱ, x, 8; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *khātis*, ix, 5; f. sg. 3 *khāts*^u, iii, 2; vii, 20; xii, 7.

khōta, postpos. than; *dōn-handi khōta*, (more beautiful) than the two, xii, 19; *gōḍaṇicē-handi khōta*, (more beautiful) than the first (girl), xii, 10. In *ami khōta hāway bōh*, iii, 8, I will show thee more than that, the word "more" is not expressed.

khōt^u, adj. false, base, counterfeit; (of a jewel) flawed, xii, 3.

khath, m. a letter, a document, xii, 22, 3 (ter); *mōl'-sandi daskhata khath*, a letter signed by (my) father, xii, 21.

khaṭun, to conceal; conj. part. *khaṭith*, having concealed (sc. yourself), secretly, xii, 6.

khōtūna, f. a noble woman, a lady, x, 12; xii, 18, 9 (bis), 20, 5; with suff. of indef. art. *khōtūnā akh*, a certain lady, v, 11; xii, 15; sg. dat. *khōtūni*, x, 7 (bis); xii, 15; ag. *khōtūni*, xii, 15 (quater), 8, 22; gen. *khōtūni-handis shikamas-manz* (x, 7) or *khōtūni-shikamas-manz* (x, 7), in the lady's belly; *khōtūni-handi shikama-manza*, from in the lady's belly, x, 7 (bis).

khōtir, m. carnal desire, viii, 3.

khāwand, m. a master, a lord, viii, 10 (of a dog); a woman's husband, iii, 1, 2, 3, 4; v, 1, 8, 10, 1, 2; x, 5 (bis), 12; xi, 11; xii, 18; sg. dat. *khāwandas*, iii, 4; v, 8, 10, 2; xi, 11; xii, 18; *khāwandas nishin*, (go) to (your) master, viii, 10; sg. gen. fem. *khāwanda-sūnz*^u, iii, 2.

khōcur^u, adj. left (not right); — *atha*, the left hand, viii, 7.

khyon^u, to eat; to consume unlawfully, misappropriate, x, 2.

inf. obl. *wāth' khēni*, they got down (in order) to eat, x, 5; fut. pass. part. m. sg. *tih cyōn' khyon*^u *gatshi-na*, you must not eat that, xii, 16; pres. part. *chuh bihūth khēwān*, he is seated eating, xii, 4; impv. sg. 2, *khēh*, iii, 1; (dial.) *khyuh*, x, 5; (dial.) *khyō*, x, 12; pol. sg. 2, with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *khētam*, eat for my sake, iii, 1; fut. sg. 2, *khēsi*, xii, 16 (bis).

fut. sg. 1 *khēma*, viii, 11; with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *khēmay*, I will eat for thy sake, iii, 1; do. with neg. *khēmay-na*, I will not eat for thy sake, iii, 1; 2, with neg. interrog. *khēkh-nā*, wilt thou not eat? ii, 3; vi, 2; 3, *khēyi*, xii, 15.

pres. m. sg. 3 *chuk khěwān*, xii, 6, 17; imperf. m. sg. 3, with neg. *khěwān ōs^a-na*, he used not to eat, vi, 16.

1 past m. sg. *khyawv*, x, 12; *khěv*, ii, 2; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *khyōn*, vi, 16 (bis); x, 5; pl. (dial. for *khyēy*) *khēy*, x, 2; f. sg. with suff. 2nd pers. pl. ag. (dial. for *khēyēwa*) *khēyēv*, x, 12.

khazmath (xii, 3) or *khizmath* (ii, 3), f. service; *gurēn-hūnz^a khazmath karakh*, I will do service of horses for them, i.e. I will do groom's work, xii, 3.

kākad, m. paper, a piece of paper, xii, 11, 2, 5 (quinquies), 6, 7, 8 (bis), 22; — *likhun*, to write a paper, xii, 11; sg. dat. *kākadas*, xii, 16, 7; cf. *kākaz*.

kākañ, f. the wife of the eldest son in a Hindū family; *bōy¹-kākañ*, an elder brother's wife, v, 10.

kōkur, m. a fowl; *kōkar-gām*, a fowl village, a village the speciality of which is rearing fowls, xi, 8.

kākuz, m. paper, viii, 10. Cf. *kākad*.

kāl, time; with suff. indef. art. *kēh kālā gav* (v, 10) or *kēh kālāh gav* (viii, 2), some short time passed; *wārayāh kālāh gav*, a very long time passed, viii, 2; *wārayāh kāl*, for a very long time, viii, 2; sg. dat. *wārayāhas kālas*, for (during) a long time, iii, 1.

kala, the head, iii, 1, 5, 9; *kala tsafun*, to behead, iii, 2; viii, 6; abl. *kala-kān¹*, in the direction of the head, at the head end (of an animal), xi, 9; *kala-pēth¹ tshunūñ^a wōth*, to leap over (so and so's) head, ii, 9.

kōl, f. a small river, a stream; sg. dat. *kōli-manz*, in the stream, xii, 2; *gayē kōli akis pēth*, she went to the bank of a stream, xii, 2; abl. *kōli kōli khasun*, to go up along the stream, to go up stream, xii, 4; *kōli-manza*, from in the stream, xii, 4.

kōl^a, adj. of or belonging to time; *yūs^a-kōl^a*, of or belonging to a long time ago, ii, 4.

kul^a, m. a tree; abl. *kuli-dadari-manz*, in the tree-hole, in the hole in the tree, ii, 10.

kālacēn, adv. in the evening, at eventide, v, 5; viii, 3.

kalam, m. a pen; *kalama sōtin likhun*, to write with a pen, ix, 12.

kuluph, m. a lock. — *thāwun*, to open a lock, to unlock a door, iii, 8 (bis).

kōlay, f. a wife, iii, 4; v, 3, 5; viii, 3, 11; sg. ag. *kōlayi*, v, 9.
kam 1, adj. less, deficient, iv, 4, 6; *kamyā jyāday*, less or more, more or less, ii, 12.

kam 2, *kām*ⁱ, *kami*, see *kyāh* 1.

kōm^a, f. a thing done, a deed; a business; *kōm*^a *chēh pakawūn*^a, the business is one that marches, i.e. it involves marching, xi, 11; in the stories, *kūr*^a *kōm*^a, he, she, or they, did a deed, is equivalent to the English, "what do you think he, she, or they did," "what did he do but," ii, 5, 7; viii, 4; x, 7 (bis), 12, 4; xii, 22; so, with suff. of indef. art. *kūr*^a_n (x, 2) or *kūr*^a (x, 3) *kōm*^a_{āh}.

kōmbakh, m. help, aid, assistance, the reinforcement (of an army); sg. dat. *barūyē kōmbakas*, in order to help, by way of help, as a reinforcement, xi, 7.

kamyuk^a, see *kyāh* 1

kan, m. the ear; — *thawun* (ii, 7) or — *thāwun* (viii, 6, 8, 11; ix, 1, 4), to apply the ear, to lend the ear, to listen attentively; sg. dat. *kanas kūr*^a_{nas} *thaph*, he seized him by the ear, iii, 9; abl. *kana-ḍōlī dīn*^a (poet.), to give ear-closing, to refuse to listen, v, 2; *kana ratīth*, holding (a goat) by the ear, iii, 5; pl. dat. with emph. *y*, *kananay*, vii, 11.

*kān*ⁱ, postpos. signifying—

(a) direction, as in *kala-kān*ⁱ, in the direction of the head, at the head end (of an animal), xi, 9; *laṭi-kān*ⁱ, at the tail end, xi, 9.

(b) route, as in *dāri-kān*ⁱ, (cast) out through the window, v, 4 (bis).

(c) direction from, as in *yēs-kān*ⁱ, from whom (it will escape), ii, 8.

Cf. *kani*, *kun*, *kāñ*, and *kiñ*.

kani, postpos. signifying—

(a) locality, as in *bōna-kani*, (he is standing) below, down-stairs, iii, 2; *bōntha-kani*, in front, before (governing dat.), ii, 3; iii, 1; viii, 11; x, 5, 10, 2; xii, 4, 9, 12, 23 (bis); *ath*ⁱ-*pētha-kani*, on the top of it verily, viii, 1.

(b) direction towards, as in *ōra-kani*, in that direction, v, 2.

(c) direction from, as in *tālava-kani*, (down) from the ceiling, viii, 6; *ōsa-kani*, issuing from the mouth, viii, 7.

(d) other miscellaneous relations as in *thūr^u-kani* (v, 4) or *thūd^a-kani* (v, 4 bis), (turning) backwards (from there); *pata-kani*, afterwards, x, 1; *kuni-kani*, in any way, xii, 13; *āmpa-kani*, by means of beak-to-beak feeding, viii, 1; *tami-pēth^t-kani*, in addition to that, iii, 8.

Cf. *kān^t*, *kun*, *kāñ*, and *kiñ*.

kina, conj. or. Used to indicate an alternative in an interrogative sentence, v, 7; viii, 3, 11; xii, 18, 9, 23.

kōna, adv. why not? viii, 1 (why is there no chirping?).

kun, postpos. governing dat., meaning—

(a) towards, viii, 6, 11; x, 3, 5, 12; similarly *ō-kun*, in that direction, xii, 23; *mustākh kun*, enamoured of, yearning for, iii, 7; vii, 3; *biyē-kun*, (he does not go) anywhere else, xii, 4.

(b) to (after verbs of saying, addressing, etc.), v, 2; vii, 4, 20, 6; ix, 1; x, 5 (bis); x, 12.

(c) in, at, *bōnth-kun*, i, 8, (came) before (the king); *wōt^u shēharas and-kun*, he arrived at the outskirts of the city, x, 5; *andas-kun*, at the end, xii, 6.

(d) other meanings, *nāgas akith kun*, on one side of the spring, xii, 14; *asē-kun hōwuth*, thou showedst before us, vi, 5; *path-kun*, afterwards, iii, 5; v, 5; at the back (of a place), in the rear, v, 8.

(with gen.) *yāra-sond^u kun*, (he set out) in the direction of his friend's abode, x, 11.

Cf. *kān^t*, *kani*, *kāñ*, and *kiñ*.

kuni, adv. at all, in any respect, v, 6; viii, 1 (bis), 2, 9; xii, 1, 22; anywhere, viii, 7; somewhere, viii, 7; *kuni-kani*, in any way, xii, 13.

kun^u, num. adj., only one; with emph. *y*, One only (of God), vi, 7; vii, 2; x, 8; *kunuy ton^u*, only one person, all alone, viii, 7; fem. *kūñ^uy zūñ^u*, xii, 15.

kōnda, f. a potter's kiln; sg. abl. *kōndi wālun*, to put (unbaked pots) into a kiln for baking, xi, 11.

konḍ^u, m. a thorn, viii, 1 (bis).

kangañ, f. a comb; *chēs wālān kangañ*, I am combing (my hair), v, 4.

kōṅg-wōr^a, f. a saffron-garden or -field; sg. dat. (for loc.), *kōṅg-wāri*, or (m.c.) *kōṅg-wārī*, v, 7.

k^anun, to sell; inf. abl. *āv k^anani*, he came (in order) to sell, xii, 3; *āyē k^anana* (pass.), she was sold, vii, 26; fut. sg. 1 with suff. 3rd pers. sg. acc. *k^anan*, I will sell it, viii, 9; 2, with same suff. *mā k^anahan*, I wonder if thou wilt sell it, viii, 9; pres. sg. 3, with suff. 1st pers. sg. acc. *chum k^anān*, he is selling me, vii, 17.

kēntsāh (vii, 20) or (usually) *kēntshāh*, indef. pron. something, vii, 20, 6; x, 3; xii, 18 (bis); — *karun*, to do something, esp. to do something malicious, xii, 5, 10, 3, 9; *yih-kēntshāh*, whatever, iii, 1, 8 (ter); v, 8.

As adj. some, xii, 4, 19 (bis); any, xii, 19.

kēnz^a, f. a kind of cup with a foot to it; Musalmān women eat their rice out of it. Sg. dat. *kēnzē*, x, 3.

kunz, f. a key, iii, 8 (bis).

kāñ, postpos. by means of; *āb-dawa-kāñ*, (enter) by means of (i.e. through) the water-drain, v, 4.

Cf. *kān^t*, *kani*, *kiñ*, and *kun*.

kiñ (for *kin^t*), postpos. in *apōr^t-kiñ*, from that direction, v, 7.

Cf. *kān^t*, *kani*, *kun*, and *kāñ*.

kūñ^a, f. a stone; sg. dat. *kañē-manz*, in a stone, iv, 7; *kañē-kūñ^a*, punishment of death by stoning, lapidation, x, 13; abl. *kañi-phol^u*, a pebble, xii, 15 (bis).

kaññēkh, ? gender, the apparatus consisting of two ropes attached at the back of a Kāshmirī saddle, to secure blankets, etc., xi, 9.

kañuw^a, adj. made of stone; m. pl. nom. *kañiv^t*, v, 4.

kuphār, m. pl. infidels, non-Muslims (for *kuffār*, Ar. pl. of *kāfir*), iv, 3.

kar, adv. when ? ii, 4.

kār, m. an action, a deed, a work, xi, 2; pl. nom. *kār*, v, 12; xi, 10.

kara, m. a pea, pease, xii, 16 (ter), 7.

kāra, in *wāra-kāra*, safe and sound, x, 8.

kōr, adv. where ? ii, 2.

kor^u, m. a bracelet, xii, 11, 2, 3 (ter); *raṭ^una-kor^u*, a bracelet of jewels, xii, 10, 1, 2, 4 (bis), 5, 8; *kārⁱ-han*, f. a little bracelet, xii, 12; sg. dat. *raṭ^una-karīs-sōty*, xii, 15; pl. nom. *raṭ^una-kārⁱ*, xii, 20.

kūr^u, or (v, 5, 12) *kūd^u*, f. a daughter, v, 7 (bis), 9; x, 1, 6, 7 (bis), 8; xii, 1; *pātaśhāh-kūr^u*, (v, 2, 5, 8 (bis), 9 (ter), 10; xii, 1, 2) or *pātaśhāh-kūd^u* (v, 5); or *pātaśhēh-kūr^u* (xii, 10, 3 (bis), 25), a king's daughter, a princess; sg. dat. *kōḍḍē*, v, 12; *kōrē*, xii, 4, 5; *pātaśhāh-kōrē*, v, 2, 9 (ter); xii, 2, 10, 13; *pātaśhēh-kōrē*, xii, 10; *kōrē-kyut^u*, for the daughter, v, 1 (bis); *kōrē-sōty*, with the daughter, v, 10; *pātaśhāh-kōrē-sōty*, with the princess, xii, 1; gen. *kōrē-hond^u*, v, 2; *pātaśhāh-kōrē-hond^u*, v, 9; ag. *kōri*, xii, 4, 5; *pātaśhāh-kōri*, v, 1; xii, 2; abl. *kōri-halamas manz*, in the lap-cloth of the daughter, v, 4; voc. *kūrⁱ*, v, 2; *kūrⁱyēy*, v, 2; *kōriy*, xii, 15 (all addressed by an elder woman to a younger woman).

kārdār, m. the Hindū overseer of a village, a government official whose duty it is to collect the Mahārāja's share of the grain; sg. ag. *kārdāran*, ix, 1.

krōj^u, f. a potter's wife; cf. *krāl*; sg. ag. *krājī*, xi, 11.

krēkh, f. an outcry; — *diñ^u*, to raise an outcry, to cry out, v, 7; xii, 7; — *uōthūñ^u*, an outcry to arise, iii, 3.

krāl, m. a potter; cf. *krōj^u*; sg. ag. *krālan*, xi, 10; voc. *krālau* (addressed by a woman to her husband), xi, 11.

karun 1; to do, ii, 4, 11 (bis); iii, 8; v, 4, 5, 7 (bis), 12; viii, 1, 3, 4, 6 (bis), 8 (bis), 10 (bis), 1 (quater), 2; ix, 4; x, 3, 5, 8 (bis); xi, 2, 19 (bis); xii, 1 (quater), 3 (bis), 6, 15, 7, 20, 6 (bis); to make, i, 1, 3, 7; ii, 1 (bis), 2, 3 (bis), 4 (bis), 5, 10, 2; iii, 1, 4, 8; iv, 2, 3, 6; v, 2, 5 (bis), 6, 9, 10; vi, 9, 11 (bis); vii, 4, 6 (bis), 8, 15 (bis), 6, 24 (ter); viii, 1 (bis), 2 (ter), 3 (bis), 5, 7, 9 (bis), 11 (bis), 3 (quater); ix, 3, 4 (bis); x, 1, 3, 4, 5, 7 (bis), 8, 12 (bis); xi, 5, 8 (bis), 10 (bis), 7, 9 (bis); xii, 1, 4, 7, 15 (bis), 7, 8 (bis), 9 (bis), 20 (bis), 2 (bis), 3, 4, 5; to make something out of something else, to turn one thing into another, *pōshākus kūr^un shēkal yinsān hish^u*, he made the shape of a man out of his clothes, he

folded them up to look like a man, x, 7 (bis); *kāñⁱ-phol^u kor^unas*, she (uttered a charm and) turned him into a pebble, xii, 15; to make another marriage, to take a second wife, (*wōrüz^u zanāna*, or some such words, being understood), viii, 1 (bis), 2; *khalas karun*, to put (crops) on the threshing floor, ix, 9; *karith dyun^u* (= Hindī *kar dēnā*), to complete, finish, x, 12.

Nominal compounds are very commonly made with this verb. The following examples by no means pretend to form a complete list: *ālav karun*, to call out (to a person, dat.), x, 5 (bis), 12 (bis); xii, 7; *arām karun*, to repose, rest, sleep, v, 9; *band k.*, to tie up, x, 2; *dīdār k.*, to do seeing, to see (gen. of obj.), iv, 5; *driy kasam k.*, to swear, to take an oath, viii, 1; *gañē karañē*, to make into pieces, to cut flesh into gobbets, x, 7; *gath kariñ^a*, (of a widow) to perform the *safī* ceremony, to become suttee, iii, 4; *gawōyⁱ kariñ^a*, to give evidence, x, 12; *hawāla karun*, to make over (to so and so, dat.) for safe custody, to put into so and so's charge, v, 7, 12 (bis); viii, 4; x, 12 (quinquies); *kōd karun*, to imprison, v, 7, 9 (bis); x, 5, 12; *khōsh karun*, to please, gratify (dat. of person), xii, 3; *khizmath* (ii, 3) or *khazmath* (xii, 3) *karun*, to do service, to act as a servant; *kōm^a kariñ^a*, to do a deed (for the special meaning of this compound, see *kōm^a*), ii, 5, 7; viii, 4; x, 2, 7 (bis), 12, 4; xii, 22; *kēntshāh karun*, to do something, esp. to do something malicious, xii, 5, 10, 3, 9 (bis); *kashēna-hanā kariñ^a*, to do a little scratching, to scratch a person (at his request), xii, 16; *kasam karun*, to make oath, to swear, v, 9; viii, 1; *katha karañē*, to utter words, to speak, say, iii, 1; iv, 5; xii, 23; to converse, x, 7 (ter); xii, 3; *langūtⁱ kariñ^a*, to put on a loin-cloth; *lār kariñ^a*, to run after, pursue (dat. of obj.), ii, 8; *mōhar kariñ^a*, to seal (dat. of obj.), x, 3 (bis), 10; *mōl karun*, to fix a price, agree to a price, viii, 9 (bis), 10; *putalēn korun nakār*, he prohibited idols, iv, 6; *nāsⁱyēth kariñ^a*, to give instructions, xii, 16; *nēth^{or} karun*, to make preparations for a marriage, to marry (*amis sōty*, him), viii, 2; xii, 15; *nazar kariñ^a*, to look, x, 7, 8 (bis); xii, 23; *pōda karun*, to create,

iii, 8 (bis); xii, 7; *pardā karun*, to veil, cover with a veil (dat. of obj.), vi, 4; *pasand karun*, to approve (acc. of obj.), v, 1; xii, 4 (bis); *rājjy karun*, to do ruling, to rule, x, 14; *rawāna karun*, to dispatch, x, 3; *maris karun rēza*, he cut the corpse to pieces, ii, 7; *salām kariūn^a*, to make a salaam, to bow, xii, 4, 5, 9, 12, 3, 6, 7; *sara karun*, to inquire into, test, prove the truth about, investigate concerning, viii, 1, 3; x, 2, 6 (ter), 14; *saragī kariūn^a*, id., viii, 7 (bis), 8, 10; x, 7; *srān karun*, to bathe, xii, 6 (bis), 7 (bis); *thaph kariūn^a*, to seize, lay hold of, grasp (dat. of obj.), iii, 8, 9 (bis); v, 6, 9 (bis); vi, 9; viii, 7, 9; xii, 11; *ṭukara karān^t*, to make pieces, to cut to pieces (dat. of obj.), viii, 6; *tay karun*, to do authority, to exercise sway, xi, 3; *tayār karun*, to make ready, to make and have ready, to make, xii, 22; *tshōpa karith*, silently, in silence, xii, 4; *wuchunāh karun*, to do a seeing, to take a glance at (dat. of obj.), viii, 3; *wōrūz^a zanāna kariūn^a*, to take a second wife, (of a man) to make a second marriage, viii, 11; *zulm karun*, to exercise tyranny, ix, 1; *gur^a zīn karith*, a horse ready saddled, iii, 8; *zōr karun*, to make force, to show force, to insist, xii, 15; *zāra-pār karun*, to make lamentations, to lament, ix, 1; to utter pious ejaculations, x, 5 (bis); to make earnest entreaties, ii, 3, 5; *ziyāphath kariūn^a*, to make a feast, x, 11.

inf. *tamis tog^a-na karun*, he did not know how to make, viii, 9; sg. abl. forming inf. of purpose, *karani*, viii, 4; x, 2; xii, 4, 6 (bis), 26; fut. pass. part. sg. m. sg. *karun^a*, it is to be made, it must be made, xi, 8; *gatshī karun^a*, viii, 2, 8; x, 3; xii, 3; *gotsh^a karun^a*, v, 7; *wāti karun^a*, viii, 6, 8, 11; f. sg. *kariūn^a*, it is to be done, please do, xii, 16; *gatshī kariūn^a*, v, 9; viii, 7, 8, 10; x, 3; conj. part. *karith*, iii, 8 (bis); vi, 9 (bis); viii, 11, 3; x, 7, 12; xi, 19; xii, 4, 23; *zānakh karith*, thou wilt know how to make, x, 12; in adjectival sense, *zīn karith*, (a horse) ready saddled, iii, 8; *chuh karith thaph*, he holds, v, 6; viii, 7; irreg. conj. part. *kār^tthan*, xi, 10; freq. part. *kār^t kār^t*, vii, 24.

impve. sg. 2 *kar*, i, 7; ii, 12; v, 2; x, 8; xii, 17; neg. *ma kar*, xii, 7; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. gen. *karus*, viii, 9;

with suff. 3rd pers. pl. acc. (irreg.) *karuhukh*, make thou them, xii, 19; 3, with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *karinam*, let her make for me, v, 9; pl. 2 *kariv*, viii, 11; xii, 17; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. acc. *karyūkh*, make ye them, viii, 4; pol. impve. sg. 2 *karta*, xii, 4, 5, 10, 3, 9; pl. 2 with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *kār'tōs*, please make ye for him, ii, 10; impve. fut. *kār'zi*, xii, 11; neg. *kār'zi-na*, viii, 1 (bis); xii, 6.

fut. sg. 1 *kara*, ii, 4; iv, 5; viii, 10; ix, 4; xii, 1 (bis), 3, 15, 20; with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *karay*, ii, 3; xii, 1; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. and neg. *karas-na*, xii, 15; 2 *karakh*, xii, 1, 3; neg. *karakh-na*, viii, 13; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. dat. *karahakh*, thou wilt make to them, xii, 16; 3, *kari*, viii, 1; xi, 2, 19; xii, 3, 19; with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *karēm*, ix, 4; pl. 1 *karav*, x, 1, 5; xi, 19; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *karōs*, ix, 1; 2 *kariv*, xii, 1; pres. subj. sg. 3 *kari*, viii, 6, 8, 11.

pres. m. sg. 3 *karān*, he (is) making, ii, 5; *chuh karān*, viii, 12, 3; x, 14; xii, 24; *karān chuh*, x, 8; neg. *chuna karān*, viii, 2; with suff. 1st pers. sg. gen. or dat. *chum karān*, vii, 15 (dat.), 24 (gen.); pl. 3 *chih karān*, viii, 3; xii, 3, 23; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *chis karān*, ii, 3; x, 12; f. sg. 1, *chēs karān*, vii, 15; 3 *chēh karān*, iii, 4; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *chēs karān*, v, 5 (bis); pl. 3 *chēh karān*, v, 12.

imperf. m. sg. 1, *ōsus karān*, x, 14; sg. 3 *ōs^a karān*, i, 1; pl. 3 *ōs^t karān*, i, 3; *karān ōs^t*, xi, 8; f. sg. 3 *ōs^a karān*, xii, 20; emph. *ōs^y karān*, vii, 16; pl. 3 *āsa karān*, xi, 19.

past m. sg. *kor^a*, ii, 2, 3, 4; iii, 8 (bis); iv, 6; v, 9; viii, 1, 9, 10, 2; xi, 3; xii, 4, 7 (bis).

With suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *koruy*, x, 12; ag. *koruth*, v, 4, 5; viii, 3; with do. and suff. 1st pers. sg. nom. *kor^athas*, x, 12; with do. and suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *kor^atham*, ii, 11.

With suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *korus*, xii, 7; ag. *korun*, ii, 4, 7; iv, 6; v, 7; vi, 11 (bis); vii, 4, 6 (bis); viii, 2, 10; ix, 3; x, 3, 5, 7; xii, 18, 22 (ter); emph. *kor^anay*, iv, 3; and with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *kor^anam*, ix, 4; and with suff. 3rd pers.

sg. dat. *kor^anas*, v, 10; viii, 9; xii, 15 (ter); and with suff. 3rd pers. pl. dat. *kor^anakh*, vi, 4; viii, 3.

With suff. 2nd pers. pl. ag. *kor^awa*, x, 12 (bis).

With suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *korukh*, viii, 1; x, 5 (bis); xii, 7, 18; and with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *kor^ahay*, iv, 2; and with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *kor^ahas*, viii, 2; x, 5; and with suff. 3rd pers. pl. dat. *kor^ahakh*, xi, 17.

pl. with suff. 1st pers. sg. ag. *kārim*, v, 9; ix, 9; with suff. 2nd pers. sg. ag. *kārith*, v, 7; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *kārin*, v, 7, 9; viii, 5; x, 2; and suff. 3rd pers. sg. gen. *kār^anas*, viii, 6; and suff. 3rd pers. pl. dat. *kār^anakh*, x, 12.

f. sg. *kūr^a*, ii, 1, 5, 7; viii, 3, 4, 11; x, 3, 5, 7 (ter), 8 (bis), 11, 2, 4; xii, 15, 9, 22, 3; with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. and neg. *kūr^am-na*, v, 9; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *kūr^as*, iii, 1, 9; and neg. *kūr^asna*, v, 1; ag. *kūr^an*, v, 12 (bis); vii, 8; viii, 11; x, 2, 7 (bis); xii, 12, 3, 7, 20, 3; and suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *kūr^anas*, iii, 4, 9; viii, 9; x, 3, 4; xii, 4, 5, 9, 16; with suff. 2nd pers. pl. ag. *kūr^awa*, x, 12; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *kūr^akh*, ii, 8; and suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *kūr^ahay*, xi, 5.

pl. *karē*, iii, 1; with suff. 1st pers. sg. ag. and 2nd pers. pl. dat. (irreg.) *karēmav*, x, 6; suff. 2nd pers. sg. ag. *karēth*, x, 6; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *karēn*, x, 6, 7 (bis); and suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *karēnam*, iv, 5; and with suff. 3rd pers. sg. gen. *karēnas*, x, 7; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *karēkh*, xi, 10; xii, 25.

perf. m. sg. *chuh kor^amot^a*, x, 12; f. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. for ag. *chēy kūr^amūts^a*, x, 8.

plup. m. sg. *kor^amot^a*, iii, 8; *ōs^a kor^amot^a*, ii, 1; *kor^amot^a ōs^a*, x, 7; with suff. 2nd pers. sg. ag. and 3rd pers. sg. acc. for nom. *ōs^athan kor^amot^a*, thou hadst made him, x, 12; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *ōsus kor^amot^a*, ix, 1; with suff. 3rd pers., pl. ag. *ōsukh kor^amot^a*, viii, 2; f. sg. *kūr^amūts^a*, viii, 1; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *ōs^as kūr^amūts^a*, x, 10.

cond. past sg. 1, *karahō*, ii, 11; v, 6; viii, 11; x, 5; 3, *karihē*, v, 9; viii, 7, 13.

karun 2, see *kadun*.

kründ^a, f. a basket, v, 9; *kranjē ladun*, to put into a basket, v, 7.

karanāwun, to cause to be made; past m. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *karanōwun*, he caused (a mat) to be made (i.e. spread), xii, 24; f. sg. with same suff. as *karanōv^an*, x, 13.

kātsi, *kōsi*, see *kēh*.

kus, *kusa*, *kusuy*, see *kyōh* 1.

kosh^a, a honeycomb; pl. nom. *kōshⁱ*, ix, 5.

Kashmīr (Hindī, not Kāshmīrī), Kashmīr, xi, 4. The Kāshmīrī word is *Kashīr^a*. Cf. *kōshyur^a*.

kashun, to scratch; inf. abl. *kashēna-hanā karūt^a*, to do a little scratching, to scratch (somebody) a little, xii, 16, 7.

kōshyur^a, m. (f. *kōshir^a*), an inhabitant of Kashīr^a, or Kashmīr; pl. nom. *kōshirⁱ*, xi, 6.

kasam or (xii, 2, *kas^am*), m. an oath; a charm, an incantation; *Khōdāyē-sond^a chuy kasam*, there is an oath to thee of God, I adjure thee by God, xii, 7; — *karun*, to take an oath, to swear, v, 9 (bis); *drīy kasam karun*, to take an oath, to swear, viii, 1 (bis), 2; — *hāwun*, to take an oath, swear by, v, 9; *muslas dyut^a kas^am*, he uttered a charm over the skin (cf. *shāph*), xii, 22.

kāsun, to expel, i, 12; vi, 6; to shave (hair); *mast kāsun*, to shave (so and so, dat.), xii, 4 (bis), 5 (bis), 10 (ter), 3 (bis), 9.

inf. obl. (inf. of purpose) *kāsani*, xii, 4, 5, 19; fut. pass. part. with emph. *y*, *mukim tagiy kāsunuy*, poverty will be able to be expelled for thee, thou wilt know how to expel poverty, i, 12; conj. part. *kōsith*, xii, 10, 3; *mast mōkalōw^anas kōsith*, he finished shaving him, xii, 5.

impve. sg. 2, *kās*, vi, 6; past m. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. (*amis*) *kōsun mast*, he shaved him, xii, 10, 3; with ditto, and suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *mast kōs^anas*, he shaved him, xii, 4; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *kōsus mast*, shaved him, xii, 10.

kusūr, m. a fault; *gōm suy kusūr*, that very fault happened to me, i.e. that was my bad luck (for some fault of mine), vii, 13.

kāsawun^a, one who expels, i, 11.

kati, adv. where? (*kātⁱ* of the grammars), vii, 20; x, 12 (ter); xi, 17;

from where ? whence ? (*kati* of the grammars), x, 4 ; xi, 17 ; xii, 4, 5, 11, 5 ; *kati-pēṭha*, from where ? whence ? ii, 2.

kot^a, adv. where ? xi, 5.

koṭ^a, a son, esp. a clever son ; *ḍkhun-koṭ^a*, the son of a doctor of divinity, xii, 25.

kūt^a, pron. adj. how much ? pl. how many ? m. sg. nom. *kūt^a*, vii, 22 ; *kōtāh*, vii, 24 ; pl. nom. *kūt^a*, vii, 25 ; *kaityāh*, ix, 5, 11 ; *kōtyāh*, vii, 31 ; x, 7, 8 ; xii, 20 ; f. sg. nom. *kōts^a*, vii, 15 ; ag. *kātsa*, i, 12 ; pl. nom. *kaṭsa*, x, 6.

kitāb, f. a book ; *sōhib-i-kitāb*, a master of books, a celebrated writer, x, 13.

kath, f. (this word is the equivalent of the Hindī *bāt*), a word, an uttered word, ix, 7 ; xii, 9 ; a word, a statement, iv, 5 ; x, 4, 6 (many times), 14 ; a matter, circumstance, affair, iii, 5 ; xii, 1 ; a story, tale, narrative, v (title) ; vii, 1 ; viii, 1 ; x, 1 (many times), 2 (many times) ; *katha-bāṭha*, pl. conversations, xii, 25 ; *katha-karañē*, to converse, iii, 1 ; x, 7 (ter) ; xii, 3 ; to say (such and such) words, xii, 23 ; *kōri sōty kath kariñ^a*, to hold speech with the girl, i.e. to make improper overtures to her, xii, 1. In x, 1 ff., the point of the story consists in a misunderstanding of the word *kath*, one person of the company means " a statement ", the others mean " a tale ".

sg. nom. *kath*, v, 1 ; vii, 1 ; viii, 1 ; x, 6 (bis) ; xii, 1 (bis) ; gen. *kathi-hond^a*, iii, 5 ; pl. nom. *katha*, iii, 1 ; iv, 5 ; x, 1 (many times) ; 2 (many times), 4, 6 (many times), 7 (ter), 14 ; xii, 3, 23, 5 ; dat. *kathan*, x, 1 ; xii, 9 ; abl. *kathan*, ix, 7.

kathō, see *kyāh* 1

kēth, postpos. governing dat. in, on ; *athas kēth*, in the hand, ii, 7 ; v, 4 ; x, 7 ; xii, 22, 3 (bis) ; *khōni-kēth*, on the haunch, xi, 13 ; *rumāli kēth*, in a kerchief, iii, 2.

kētha, adv. ; *kētha-pōṭh^a*, how ? in what manner ? iii, 9 ; v, 8 ; viii, 5 ; x, 8 ; xii, 3, 24.

kōtāh, see *kūt^a*.

kūth^a, m. a room, viii, 3 ; with suff. of indef. art. *kūth^aāh*, ix, 4 ; sg. dat. *kūthis*, iii, 8 (bis) ; x, 7, 8 (bis) ; pl. nom. *kūth^a*, vi, 3.

katikō, adj. of or belonging to where ? ii, 2 (poet.). Cf. *kati*.

katarun, to cut to pieces ; pres. m. sg. 3, *chuk katarān*, x, 7.

kuṭ^awāl, m. a chief of police, a *kōṭwāl*, v, 7, 9 (bis), 10 ; sg. ag. *kuṭ^awālan*, v, 7, 8, 9 ; *kuṭ^awāl-gānas* (sg. dat.), to the wretch of a police captain, v, 9 (see *gān*).

katawañ, f. the wages of spinning ; — *karūñ^a*, to earn money by spinning, xi, 19.

kaityāh, *kōtyāh*, see *kūt^a*.

katsa, *kātsa*, see *kūt^a*.

kits^a, see *kyut^a*.

kōts^a, see *kūt^a*.

kuwa, adv. how ? v, 9.

kiy, in *hargāh-kiy*, if, viii, 7, 13. See *hargāh*.

kyā, see *kyāh*, 1 and 4.

kyāh 1 or *kyā* 1, interrog. pron. who ? what ?

As subst. an. m. sg. nom. *kus*, who ? xi, 2 ; xii, 1 ; *kusuy*, who verily ? xi, 19 ; ag. *kāmⁱ*, by whom ? iii, 3 (bis) ; x, 12 ; pl. nom. *kam*, who ? xii, 1.

subst. inan. *kyā*, what ? vi, 5 ; *kyāh*, what ? ii, 2, 4, 11 ; iii, 4 (quater), 8, 9 (bis) ; iv, 7 ; v, 9 (bis) ; vi, 15 ; vii, 20, 2, 4, 6, 30 ; viii, 1, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10 (ter), 1 (quater) ; ix, 4 (bis) ; x, 2, 5, 6, 8 ; xii, 1, 7, 20.

kē-hō, what, sir (colloquial, addressed by a woman to her husband), v, 4, 5 ; dat. *kath* ; poet. colloquial, *kathō-kitⁱ* (pots) for what ? xi, 11 ; abl. *kami-bāpath*, for what ? why ? on what account ? ix, 1 ; x, 12 ; *kami-mōkha*, on what account ? x, 4 ; gen. *kamyuk^a*, of what ? vi, 13, 4.

kyāh sabab chuwa, what is your reason ? viii, 5 ; *kyāh gatshiy unun^a nishāna*, what is to be brought to thee as a token ? xii, 21.

adj. f. inan. nom. *kusa kusa*, which (of several) ? x, 6 (bis). *mō kyāh zulm chuh gōmot^a*, (hear) what tyranny has happened to me, ix, 6.

an. masc. *kus-tāñ wōpar*, some one else, v, 4 ; inan. *kyāh-tāñ takhsīr*, some fault of other, viii, 10.

kyāh 2, adv. why ? x, 14 (bis) ; how ? vii, 8, 27, 8.

kyāh 3, an expletive implying interrogation, vii, 27, 8.

kyāh 4 or *kyā* 2 (v, 9; xii, 23), an expletive common in the colloquial language, impossible to translate, but approximately equivalent to the English "why!", "of course," "certainly," "verily," "you see," or something of the sort, v, 8, 9 (many times); viii, 1; ix, 10; x, 3 (ter), 12; xi, 18; xii, 15 (bis), 23; *yit' kyāh*, "here, in fact," or "here, you see," x, 12 (bis); *yit' kyāh* . . . *āt' kyāh*, here on the one hand you see . . . there on the other hand you see, viii, 13; *ada-kyāh*, then of course, of course, certainly, viii, 11; xii, 4.

kyāh 5, conj., or, iv, 7.

kyom^u, m. a worm, xii, 3 (ter), 4.

kyut^u, postpos. for. This, like the postpositions of the genitive, is adjectival, and agrees with the governing noun. Thus: m. sg. nom. *bāg zananan-kyut*^u, a garden for the women, ii, 1; *guris-kyut*^u *gāsa*, grass for the horse, x, 5; *rētās-kyut*^u *kharj*, expenditure for a month, xii, 4; *trēn rētun-kyut*^u *kharj*, expenditure for three months, xii, 5, 11; *tath-kyut*^u *shēstruw*^u *panja*, an iron claw for that, xii, 16; *zyun*^u *mē-kyut*^u, firewood for me, xii, 24. With a special adverbial meaning indicating time, *rāth-kyut*^u, by night, iii, 1.

m. pl. nom. *wasth pātashēha-sanzé kōrē-kit'*, articles for the king's daughter, v, 1; *kathō-kit'*, (pots) for what? xi, 11.

f. sg. nom. *wōj^a pātashāha-sanzé kōrē-kits^a*, a ring for the king's daughter, v, 1; *ziyāphath pātishōhiyēn-kits^a*, a feast for the kingdoms, x, 11; *gōv^a kits^a jāy*, a place for the cow, xi, 12.

kyuth^u, adv. how? ii, 5.

kyāzi, adv. why? iii, 1; v, 8; viii, 1, 3, 11; ix, 1; xii, 4, 5; *tī-kyāzi*, because, viii, 2.

lā, in *Lā-makān*, without a dwelling-place, an epithet of the Deity, vii, 29.

labun, to take; fut. sg. 2, *labakh*, ii, 9; past m. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *lobun*, ii, 10.

lach, m. a hundred thousand, a *lākh*; *lachē-nōw*^u, m. He Who has a hundred thousand names, an epithet of the Deity, ii, 2.

lich^an, see *likhun*.

ladun, to send, iv, 2; vii, 7; x, 3 (many times); xii, 15; to put

or place (into or on a receptacle, such as a basket or tray), v, 7; viii, 4, 12; to fill (a cup with water, *pyālas āb ladun*), viii, 7; to place or impose (a burden), ii, 5; *maṭi rāh ladun*, to impose a crime on the shoulder, to charge (a person, gen. or dat.) with a crime, v, 9.

fut. pass. part. m. sg. *gaṭhēm ladun^a kēntshāh*, you must send me something, xii, 15; impve. sg. 2, *lad*, xii, 15; fut. sg. 2, with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. and conditional suff. *ladaham-ay*, if thou wilt send to me, x, 3; past m. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *lodun*, ii, 5; vii, 7; viii, 7; x, 3; ditto and with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *lod^anam*, iv, 2; v, 9; xii, 15; f. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *lūz^an*, x, 3; ditto and with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *lūz^anas*, x, 3 (bis); pl. with 3rd pers. sg. ag. *lazan*, v, 7; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *lazakh*, viii, 4, 12.

lādun 1 and 2, see *lārun* 1 and 2.

laḍōyⁱ, f. fighting; *milūv^akh laḍōyⁱ*, fighting was joined by them, i.e. they began to quarrel, x, 1.

lagun, to be joined (to), connected (with); to be felt, experienced, (*amār lagun*, desire to be felt, v, 2; *bōchē lagūn^a*, hunger to be felt, vi, 16; *trēsh lagūn^a*, thirst to be felt, viii, 7; in all these cases the person is put in the dat.); to come into existence (*mang lūj^a*, a demand was made, xi, 16); to occur, happen, become (*rāth lagūn^a*, night to come on, viii, 9); to become liable to, to incur (*kōd lagun*, to incur imprisonment, to be imprisoned, v, 8; vi, 11); to be experienced (*grāy lagūn^a*, shaking to be experienced, to be unsteady, to be impermanent, ix, 12, dat. of pers. experiencing); to be attached (to), find oneself in a certain condition (*lagun wōbālī*, to find oneself in blameworthiness, to incur guilt, viii, 5); to be caught (*wālawāshī lagun*, to be caught in a net, v, 2); to arrive at (a place), viii, 5; xi, 5; (conversely), (of a place), to be reached, to be arrived at, xi, 5; (of a work) to be allotted (to so and so), viii, 5; to begin.

In the meaning "to begin", this verb is used with the oblique infinitive in *-ni* of another verb to form inceptive compounds. Thus, *atsani lagun*, to begin to enter, x, 7;

nēraṇi l., to begin to issue, x, 7; *phōlani l.*, (of the dawn) to begin to break, v, 5, 7; xii, 2; *wanani l.*, to begin to say, x, 1; *wasani l.*, to begin to descend, viii, 6; *wōtharani l.*, to begin to wipe, viii, 6; *wātani l.*, to begin to arrive, viii, 6; *yini l.*, to begin to come, x, 8. In all these cases, the verb *lagun* is in the past tense.

fut. sg. 2, *lagakā*, v, 2; with prohibitive neg. repeated as a suff. *mā lagah-a-m*, mayst thou not find thyself, v, 2; 3, *lagi*, with suff. 3rd pers. pl. dat. *lagēkh*, ix, 12; pres. m. sg. 3, *chuh lagān*, viii, 5.

past m. sg. *log^u*, v, 5, 7; vi, 11; viii, 6 (ter), 7 (bis), 8; xi, 5; xii, 2; with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. and emph. *y, log^um^uy*, v, 2; pl. *lāgⁱ*, x, 1; xi, 5; f. sg. *lāj^u*, xi, 16; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *lāj^us*, vi, 16; viii, 7, 9; perf. m. pl. 2, *chiwa lāgⁱmātⁱ*, viii, 5.

cond. past sg. 1, *lagahō*, v, 8.

lāgun, to apply; to fix (*jēṇḍa lāgun*), to fix a flag, set up a flag, insist on a claim, v, 11); to assume the character of (so and so), make oneself look like (so and so), dress oneself up as (so and so), disguise oneself as (so and so); i, 2; v, 9, 10, 1 (ter); x, 7, 12 (bis), 4; to cause to come into existence, to be carried on (*lōgⁱmātⁱ nagma*, dances were being carried on, iii, 7).

conj. part. *lōgith*, i, 2; v, 11; x, 12 (bis); impve. sg. 2, *lāg*, v, 9, 11; past m. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *lōgun*, v, 10, 1 (bis); x, 7; perf. m. pl. (auxiliary omitted), *lōgⁱmātⁱ*, iii, 7; plup. m. sg. with suff. 1st pers. sg. ag. *ōsum lōg^umot^u*, x, 14.

lāgar, adj. lean, thin; f. pl. nom. *lāgar*, vi, 15.

luh-luh, a meaningless refrain added in songs, v, 11 (four times).

lōhlūr^u, f. longing, eager desire; sg. abl. *lōhlari*, vi, 3.

lēj^u, f. a cooking pot; pl. nom. *lējē*, xi, 10.

lāj^u, *lāj^us*, see *lagun*.

lēkh, f. indecent language, immoral proposals made to a woman; pl. dat. *lēkan*, viii, 3, 11.

lōkh, m. pl. people; pl. nom. ii, 11; dat. *lōkan*, ii, 11; xi, 13. According to the *Kāsmīraśabdāmṛta* (II, i, 66), in standard Kāshmirī this word is *lūkh*, and retains the long *ū* throughout all its cases.

likhun, to write; impve. sg. 2, *likh*, xii, 15; fut. pl. 3, *likhan*, ix, 12; pres. m. sg. 3, *chuh likhān*, x, 13; f. sg. 3, *likhān chēh*, xii, 11; part. m. sg. *lyukh^u*, xii, 15; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *lyukhun*, xii, 22 (bis); ditto and with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *lyukh^unas*, xii, 15 (bis), 6; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *lyukhus*, xii, 17; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. and 3rd pers. sg. dat. *lyukh^uhas*, xii, 17; f. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *lichⁿ*, viii, 10; perf. (auxiliary omitted) m. sg. *lyukh^umot^u*, viii, 10; xii, 15, 23.

lākam, m. a bridle, xi, 9.

lōkut^u, adj. small; *lōkut^u hyuh^u*, the younger of one or more brothers, sg. ag. *lōkōtⁱ hihⁱ*, xii, 1.

lāl 1, m. a ruby, xii, 2 (quater), 3, 4 (many times), 6; sg. dat. *tath lālas hyuh^u*, like that ruby, xii, 4 (bis); pl. nom *lāl*, i, 9; x, 2; 5, 12 (ter); xii, 3, 5, 9; dat. *lālan-pēth*, on the rubies, x, 5; gen. *lālan-hond^u*, xii, 5 (ter); abl. *lālau*, viii, 3, 11; *lāl-pharōsh*, m. a ruby-seller, a jeweller, xii, 3; *lāl-shēnākh*, m. a ruby-tester, a lapidary, xii, 4, 5, etc.; sg. dat. *lāl-shēnākas*, xii, 4 (bis), 5, 6, 10, 1, 3, 5, 9 (several times), 22, 4, 5, gen. *lāl-shēnāka-sond^u*, xii, 8, 25; ag. *-shēnākan*, xii, 4 (bis), 7, 9, 10, 3, 22 (ter), 4, 5.

lāl 2, f. spittle, saliva, viii, 7.

Lālmāl, N.P. f. xii, 8, 11 (bis), 4, 5 (indeclinable in composition), 25.

Lāla-Malikh, N.P. m.; sg. gen. *Lāla-Malikun^u*, iv, title; dat. *Lāla-Malikas*, iv, 7.

lalaicun, to caress; to caress, in order to relieve pain, to soothe, fondle, stroke, v, 6; pres. m. sg. 3, *chuh lalawān*, v, 6.

lamun, to pull, drag; pres. m. sg. 3, with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *chus lamān*, he is pulling him, viii, 9.

lōn^u, m. fate; *lōnⁱ-tsūr*, a fate-thief, a destroyer of good luck, vii, 12.

Landan, m. London; sg. abl. *Landana-pētha*, xi, 3.

langūtⁱ, f. a loin-cloth; — *karith*, wearing only a loin-cloth, xii, 23.

lōnun, to reap; pres. sg. 3, *chuh lōnān*, x, 5.

lar, f. the side (of the body); sg. abl. *lari*, vii, 18; *lari-tala*, from under the side (of Eve's birth from Adam), vii, 7.

lār, f. running, pursuit; running away, fleeing; — *karūnā*, to pursue, ii, 8; *lār tsānūnā*, to pursue, ix, 2.

lūrā, f. a house; dat. *larē*, vi, 3.

lārun 1 or (iii, 5; vi, 8) *lādun* 1, to run; *pata lārun*, to run after, to pursue (ii, 9; vi, 8; xi, 18).

pres. part. *lārān*, vi, 8; viii, 6; xi, 12; pres. m. pl. 3. *chih lārān*, ii, 9; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. dat. *chikh lārān*, xi, 18; imperf. m. pl. 3. *ōs' lārān*, x, 5; 1 past m. pl. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *lōris*, ii, 9; III past m. sg. *lāryāv*, ii, 10; *lādyāv*, iii, 5; f. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *lādyēyēs*, vi, 8.

lārun 2 or *lādun* 2, to be brought into contact with, to touch (of oil or other liquid dirtying a person); perf. *lāryōmot*^a (Gōvind Kaul) or *lādyōmot*^a (Hâtīm), viii, 6 (*amis zahar l.*, the poison has touched her).

lashkar, f. an army, x, 11; sg. dat. *lashkari*, ii, 7; x, 9, 13; *lashkari-manz*, in the army, ii, 6, 8.

lasun, to survive (a danger); fut. sg. 3. *lasi*, x, 7.

lōt^a, adj. light, gentle; *lōt'-pōth*^a, gently, xii, 5.

loṭ^a, the tail of an animal, v, 7; abl. *laṭi-kān'*, in the direction of the tail, towards the tail (and not towards the head), xi, 9.

lath, f. a foot; pl. dat. *roṭun latan tal*, he held it under his feet, i.e. he stood upon it, viii, 7.

laṭh, f. an occasion, time, turn; sg. dat. *dōyi laṭi*, on two occasions, twice, viii, 7; *trēyimi laṭi*, on the third occasion, viii, 7.

lit^ar^a, f. a saw; abl. *litri-sōty*, with (by means of) a saw, vii, 19.

lōw^a, m. in *gāsa-lōw*^a, a bundle of grass, xi, 12.

lyukh^a, etc., see *likhun*.

lōyikh, adj. fit, worthy; *mē lōyikh*, worthy of me, xii, 10, 9; *lōyik-ē-pātashāh*, worthy of a king, x, 4; *lōyik-i-wazīr*, worthy of a vizier, xii, 10, 19; *lōyik-i-pātashāh*, worthy of a king, xii, 19.

lāyilā, the Musalmān creed, a corruption of the Arabic *lā ilāha illa-llāhu*, there is no god, but the God, vi, 17.

lāyun, to strike, hit, beat, iii, 1 (dat. of obj.), 2 (dat. of obj.), 9 (dat. of obj.); ix, 8; x, 1 (*amis lōyukh*, they beat him, *bhāvē prayōga*); (*shēmshēri-kūnz^a tsūnd^a lāyūn^a*, to strike a blow with a sword, iii, 5, 6; *thaph dāmānas-lāyūn^a*, to strike a

grasp to a skirt, to seize the skirt, v, 9; *bandakh lāyun*, to aim and fire a gun, ii, 11; viii, 10); to cast, to throw, i, 6, 7, 8; v, 3, 4 (ter), 5.

inf. dat. (inf. of purpose) *lāyēni*, ix, 8; fut. pass. part. m. pl. *hēch lāyān^a rīnzⁱ*, learn to throw balls, v, 3; impve. 2, *lāy*, i, 7; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *lāyus*, iii, 5; fut. sg. 3, *lāyi*, iii, 9; pres. m. sg. 3, *lāyān chuḥ*, v, 4; imperf. m. sg. 3, *ōs^a lāyān*, i, 6.

I past m. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *lōyun*, i, 8; iii, 1, 2; ditto and suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *lōy^anas*, viii, 10; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *lōyukh*, x, 1; ditto and suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *lōy^ahas*, ii, 11; pl. with suff. 1st pers. sg. ag. and suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *lōy^amas*, v, 4; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *lōyin*, v, 4; f. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *lōy^an*, viii, 6, ditto and suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *lōy^anam*, v, 9; ditto and suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *lōy^anas*, iii, 6.

III past m. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. and 3rd pers. sg. dat. *lāyānas*, he had thrown a long time ago to her, v, 5. *lūz^ā*, see *ladun*.

ma or (poet. v, 2) *may*, prohibitive adv., used with impve. *ma kar*, do not make, xii, 7. Cf. *mā* 1.

mā 1, or (poet. v, 11) *mōv*, prohibitive adv. With 2 sg. fut., in v, 2 it is repeated, under the form of *m*, as a suffix to the verb, *mā laqaham* (*lagakh + a + m*, in which the *a* is a junction vowel), mayst thou not find thyself. It is also used as a negative in the apodosis of a conditional sentence, as in *hargāh-ay wuchihē* . . . *mā mārihē*, if he had seen . . . he would not have killed, viii, 10 (but cf. *mārihē-na*, viii, 7); *hargāh-kiy sara karihē* . . . *mā diyihē hukum*, if he had investigated, . . . he would not have given the order, viii, 13. Cf. *ma* and *na*.

mā 2, or (poet. v, 9) *māh*, adv. indicating a question asked with hesitation, equivalent to "I wonder if", "can it be possible that?" i, 2; v, 8, 9; vii, 20; viii, 9, 13; x, 5, 12; xii, 23.

mē, see *bōh*.

mōbārakh, adj. blessed; — *karun*, to congratulate, x, 8.

māch-t^al^ār^ā, f. a honey-bee, ix, 1 (ter), 3, 4, 5; sg. ag. *māch-t^al^āri*, ix, 1, 6.

macāma, m. N. of a certain dainty, a kind of rice pudding, cooked with *ghī* and spices, and coloured, ii, 3.

mad, m. pride, vii, 15.

mōdā, f. (Ar. *mudda'ū*), meaning, object, vi, 7.

moḍu, see *mor*^a.

mūd^a, see *marun*.

mōdān, m. an open field, plain, x, 1 (quater); with suff. of indef. art. *gāsa-mōdānā*, a certain grass plain, x, 5; sg. dat.

mōdānas, iii, 1; viii, 9; x, 1; xii, 20; pl. nom. (acc.) *pōshē-mōdān*, the flower-meadows, xi, 3.

mōdur^a, adj. sweet, vii, 31 (wine); pl. abl. *mōdaryiv kathau*, with sweet words, ix, 7.

māh, see *mā* 2.

mahabath, m. affection, love; sg. abl. *mahabata-sōty*, through affection, x, 4.

mahkam, adj. made firm, firm, stable, strong, xi, 9 (of a rope); strong, established, which cannot be abrogated, iv, 6 (of a religion).

mahala-khān, or (xii, 19) *-khāna*, m. the private apartments of a palace, the harem, viii, 3, 11; *dōkhl-i-mahalakhāna*, (of a woman) brought into the harem, xii, 19.

muhim, m. poverty, i, 11, 2; viii, 9 (bis); x, 3; sg. abl. *muhima-sōtin*, through (i.e. owing to) poverty, i, 4, 5 (bis); *muhim-zad*, poverty stricken, x, 4.

Mahmad, m. N.P. Muḥammad, iv, 6; vii, 4.

Mahmōd, m. N.P. Maḥmūd; — *-i-Gaznavī*, Maḥmūd of Ghaznī, i, 1.

mahanyuv^a, m. a man, x, 4; pl. nom. *mahaniv*^a, x, 1.

mōhar, f. a seal, x, 3, 10; xii, 22; N. of a certain coin, a gold mohur; *mōhar karūn*^a, to seal, x, 3 (bis), 10; *mōhara-dyār*, wealth of mohurs, much money, i, 9; *mōhar-hatas rosh*^a, a necklace worth a hundred mohurs, v, 10, 12.

māhrāj, m. (a Hindī word), the Mahārāja of Kashmīr, xi, 4.

mah^aram, adj. familiar (with), intimately acquainted (with), ii, 4 (with a secret, dat.).

mōj^a, f. a mother, viii, 1, 3, 11 (bis); xii, 15 (quater), 8; sg. dat. *mājē*, viii, 3 (bis); gen. *mājē-hond*^a, xii, 15; ag. *mājī*,

- v, 6; xii, 15, 8; voc. *mājiy*, xii, 15 (bis); *mājē-zamīn*, mother-earth, ix, 9; *wōra-māj^a*, a stepmother, viii, 1.
- mōjub*, m. a reason; *amiy mōjub*, for this reason, viii, 6.
- mējēr*, m. a major (corr. of the English word), a superior officer, e.g. a master-of-the-horse, x, 12, 13; sg. dat. *mējēras*, x, 5 (ter), 12 (bis); ag. *mējēran*, x, 12.
- mukadam*, m. a certain revenue official, the village headman, ix, 10; sg. ag. *mukadaman*, ix, 1.
- makh*, m. an axe; *makh dyun^a*, to apply, or wield, an axe (dat. of obj.), vii, 14.
- mōkh*, m. the face; *mōkh raṭun*, to seize the face, gaze on the face, v, 9; abl. *mōkha*, on account of; *tami mōkha*, on that account, viii, 9; *kami mōkha*, on what account, x, 4.
- makh^ara*, m. coquetry; *makh^ar-i-zan*, a woman's coquetry, woman's wiles, x, 13.
- mōkalun*, to be completed, finished, viii, 6, 8; to be released, to escape, v, 8; vi, 10, 1; *mōkalan pāy*, a device for escape, a way of salvation, ix, 11.
- inf. obl. abl. *mōkalan* (poet. for *mōkalana*), ix, 11; fut. sg. 3, *mōkali*, v, 8; vi, 10; 1 past m. pl. with emph. *y*, *mōkāliy*, vi, 11; 3 past m. sg. *mōkalyāv*, viii, 6, 8.
- mōkalāwin*, to finish, to complete, vi, 16; ix, 6; x, 1; xii, 5; to release, set free, v, 8.
- wanith mōkalāwun*, to finish speaking, vi, 16; ix, 6; *kōsith m.*, to finish shaving, xii, 5.
- fut. pass. part. f. sg. *tagiyē mōkalāwūñ^a*, do you know how to get her released? v, 8; fut. pl. 1, with suff. 3rd pers. sg. acc. *mōkalāwahun*, we shall complete it, x, 1; 1 past m. sg. *mōkalōw^a*, vi, 16; ix, 6; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. and 3rd pers. sg. dat. *mōkalōw^anas*, he finished (shaving) him, xii, 5.
- mākān*, m. a dwelling-place, see *lā*.
- mōkta*, m. a pearl; pl. nom. with emph. *y*, *mōktay*, pearls verily, i, 9. This word is elsewhere usually spelt *mōkhta*.
- māl*, m. goods, property, i, 9; iii, 1; viii, 9 (quater).
- mōla*, m. a Musalmān priest, a Mullah; pl. dat. *malan*, vi, 13
- mōl*, m. the price (of anything), viii, 9; — *karun*, to fix the price, viii, 9 (bis).

mól^u, m. a father, viii, 13; *wōra-mōj^u yā mól^u*, a stepmother or (step)father, viii, 1; sg. dat. *mōlis*, xii, 4, 5, 10 (bis), 3; gen. *mōl^u-sond^u*, xii, 19, 20 (bis), 1 (bis), 2, 4; ag. *mōl^u*, v, 6.

Malikh, N.P. See *Lāla-Malikh*.

malakh, m. an angel; pl. ag. *malakav* (for *malakau*), iv, 2.

mulkh, m. a country, district; pl. dat. *mulkan*, i, 1.

māl^ukōñ^u, f. a queen, esp. Queen Victoria of England; sg. ag. *māl^ukāñi*, xi, 2.

milavun, to join, unite (transitive); 1 past f. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *milū^ukh laḍōy^u*, fighting was joined by them, they began to fight among themselves, x, 1.

mumot^u, see *marun*.

man, f. the mind; sg. abl. *mani*, vi, 6. This word is usually m., but here it is certainly feminine, with a fem. adj. (*panañē*, for *panāñi*, m.c.) in agreement with it.

mānē, m. meaning, purport, iii, 4, 5; vii, 27, 8; *khābas mānē tsārun*, to tell the meaning of a dream, vi, 14.

mang, f. a request; — *ladūñ^u*, to make a request, make a demand, xi, 16.

manga, see *hanga ta manga*.

mangun, to ask for, demand; fut. pass. part. m. sg. *mangun^u*, it is to be demanded, you must demand, xii, 18; with *gatshī*, xii, 13, 8; impvc. sg. 2, *mang*, xii, 5, 10, 1; with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *mangun*, ask from me, xii, 18; fut. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. and neg. *māng^uzēs-na*, you must not ask from her, xii, 18; indic. fut. sg. 1, with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *mangay*, I shall ask from thee, xii, 7; 2, with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *mangahas*, thou wilt demand from him, xii, 19; pres. m. sg. 3, with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *chum mangāñ*, he is asking from me, xii, 4, 5, 11, 4; pl. 3, with same suff. *chīm mangāñ*, they are asking from me, xi, 14.

manganāwun, to send for, summon (by another); past m. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *manganōwun*, vi, 16; pl. with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. and with emphatic suffix *ay*, *gur^u manganōv^uhay*, they actually sent for horses, xi, 8.

manōsh, m. a man, a human being, xii, 15 (bis); sg. dat. (for acc.) *manōshēs*, xii, 15.

manz, adv. inside, xii, 11 (descend inside).

postpos. governing dat. in ; on (in special cases only) ; into.

in, *ath-manz*, in it, xii, 3, 15 ; *ath^t-m.*, in it verily, viii, 1 ; xii, 2, 22 ; *bāgas-m.*, in the garden, ii, 1, 7 ; *chus manz*, he is inside it, xii, 3 ; *dōbas-m.*, in the pit, xii, 6, 7 ; *dadari-m.*, in the hollow, ii, 10 ; *dilos-m.*, in the heart, ii, 5 ; *hāpatas-m.*, in the bear, ii, 11 ; *janatus-m.*, in heaven, xii, 20, 3 ; *kōli-m.*, in the stream, xii, 2 ; *kañē-m.*, in a stone, vi, 7 ; *maris-m.*, in the body, ii, 6 ; *pātashōhī-m.*, in the kingdom, xii, 19 ; *sūras-m.*, in the ashes, xii, 23 ; *tōtas-m.*, in the parrot, ii, 8 ; *wōr^tvis-m.*, in the father-in-law's house, x, 3 ; *yēs-m.*, in whom, ii, 9.

on, *athas-m.*, (a bracelet) on the hand (arm), xii, 12 ; *mōdānas-m.*, on the plain, xii, 20 ; *tōkis-m.*, (jewels) on a tray, viii, 12 ; *tath^t-m.*, (a bracelet) on even it (sc. a hand), xii, 11.

into, (on to), *amis-m.*, (put) into this (bear), ii, 4 ; *bāgas-m.*, (went, entered, arrived) into the garden, ii, 1 (bis) ; iii, 7 ; v, 4, 5, 6, 9 (bis) ; *dun^tyāhas-m.*, (go) into the world, xii, 18 (bis) ; *halamas-m.*, (throw, etc.) into the lap-skirt, v, 4 (bis), 5 ; *hāpatas-m.*, (entered) into the bear, ii, 10 ; *janatas-m.*, (arrive, etc.) into heaven, xii, 24 (bis) ; *jāyē-m.*, (enter) into a place, iii, 7 ; *kuḥhis-m.*, (ascend) into the room, x, 7, 8 (bis) ; *laskari-m.*, (go, etc.) into the army, ii, 6, 9 ; *mōdānas-m.*, (arrived) on to a plain, iii, 1 ; viii, 9 ; *mad(r)is-m.*, (enter) into a body, ii, 5, 6, 7, 11 ; *nāgas-m.*, (descend, throw) into a spring, iii, 5, 9 ; xii, 7, 12 ; *nāras-m.*, (leap) into the fire, iii, 4 ; *pōshākas-m.*, (entered) into the garment, x, 7 (bis) ; *shēharas-m.*, (entered, arrived) into the city, v, 9, 11 ; x, 14 ; xii, 2 ; *shikamas-m.*, (entered) into the belly, x, 7 (bis) ; *tath^t-m.*, (throw) into it verily, xii, 11 ; *tōtas-m.*, (entered) into the parrot, ii, 5 ; *wanas-m.*, (arrived) into a forest, ix, 1.

manza, postpos. governing abl. from in ; *ami-manza*, from in it, xii, 4 ; *bagala-m.*, from in (i.e. from under) the armpit, viii, 7 ; *cēnda-m.*, from in (i.e. out of) the pocket, xii, 15 ; *dōba-m.*, from in the pit, xii, 7 ; *kōli-m.*, from in the stream, xii, 4, 6 ;

rakhi-m., (seized) from in (i.e. seized in and brought from) the field, x, 12 (bis); *shēhara-m.*, from in (i.e. from) the city, viii, 11; *shikama-m.*, from in the belly, x, 7 (bis); *sūra-m.*, from in the ashes, xii, 23; *sataw-m.*, from in (i.e. from among) the seven, x, 12; *vāna-m.*, from in the forest, ix, 4; *yēmi-m.*, from in which, xii, 11.

mōnzūr, approved, accepted, i, 12.

munazāth (= *munazzat*), pure (of God), vii, 1.

miñē-mūr^a, f. a hind, ii, 8; dat. -*marē*, ii, 9; ag. -*marī*, ii, 9.

mār, m. killing, slaughter; *māra gatshun*, to die a violent death, x, 7, 8, 13.

mor^a, or (ii, 5, 9) *moḏ^a*, m. the body of man or beast, ii, 5, 9, 10 (bis), 1; sg. dat. *maris*, ii, 7; *maris-manz*, ii, 6, 7, 11; *maḏis-manz*, ii, 5.

mūr^a, f. see *miñē-mūr^a*.

mard, m. a man; *marda-zan*, man or woman, vii, 23.

murdamāzōrī, f. laughing and joking, amorous sport, x, 12. The word is a corruption of the Persian *mardum āzārī*. In that language *mardum āzār*, a tormenter of men, is colloquially used to mean "a lovely woman". Hence *mardum āzārī* would mean lit. "the conduct of a man with a lovely woman", i.e. "amorous sport."

marhabā, interj. welcome! hail! God bless you!; with suff. of indef. art. *kār'tōs marhabāh*, make ye a God bless you for him, wish him good luck, ii, 10.

māraka (= *ma'raka*), m. an assembly; pl. dat. *mārakan*, (in) the assemblies, vii, 23.

murkhas (= *murakkkhas*), dismissed, allowed to depart; — *karun*, to dismiss (a court), viii, 11.

marun, irreg. to die; conj. part. *marith*, having died, i.e. after death, iv, 7; *marith gatshun* (= *Hindī mar jāna*), to die, vi, 16.

fut. sg. 1. *bōy mara-y*, if I shall die, viii, 1 (bis); 3. *marī*, x, 7; xii, 19; imperf. *ōs^a marān*, he was dying, he used to die, i.e. (in former times, if he did so) he always died, v, 9.

past sg. m. 3. *mūd^a*, ii, 3, 6; sg. f. 3. *mōyē*, viii, 2, 11.

perf. part. m. sg. *mumot^a*, dead, ii, 3 (bis), 4 (bis), 10; dat. *kōtyāh scarihy gamātⁱ mumatis*, how many years have

passed for him dead, i.e. how many years it is since he died, xii, 20; pl. *mumāt'*, viii, 1; perf. m. pl. 3, *chih mumāt'*, they have died, viii, 1; fut. perf. *āsi mumot'*, he is probably dead, x, 8 (bis).

cond. past sg. 3, *marihē*, viii, 7.

mārun, to kill; to strike, wound (v, 6).

inf. dat. *māranas*, for killing, (a decision) to kill, ii, 7; abl. *mārana-bāpath*, (given) for killing, x, 12; *ām māranī*, he came to kill me, viii, 13; fut. pass. part. *gatshī mārun'*, he must be killed, x, 5 (bis), 12, 5; conj. part. *mōrith trāwun* (= Hindī *mār dālnā*), to kill, slay, x, 8.

impve. pl. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. sg. acc. *mōryūn*, ii, 16; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. acc. or dat. *mōryūkh*, viii, 4, 12, 3; indic. fut. sg. 1, with suff. 2nd pers. sg. acc. *mārath*, ii, 11; 3, *mārē* (m.c. for *mārī*), v, 7; with emph. *y, māriy*, vi, 11; with suff. 2nd pers. pl. gen. *yus māriwa*, he who among you will kill, ii, 7; pl. 3, with suff. 3rd pers. pl. acc. *māranakh*, viii, 4.

past m. sg. *mōr'*, iii, 3 (ter); vi, 11; neg. *mōr'-na*, ii, 8; with suff. 2nd pers. sg. ag. and 1st pers. sg. nom. *mōr'thas*, thou didst wound me, v, 6; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *mōrun*, viii, 7, 10 (bis); x, 7; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. and 1st pers. sg. dat. *mōr'ham*, they killed him for me (dat. ethicus), iii, 3; pl. *mōr'*, viii, 12; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. sg. *mōrikh*, viii, 4.

cond. past 1, with suff. 2nd pers. sg. ag. and neg. *mārahath-na*; 3, neg. *mā mārīhē*, he would not have killed, viii, 10; *mārīhē-na*, he would not have killed, viii, 7; both being in apodosis of a cond. sentence.

marṣa-wāgun, m. red pepper; *marṣa-wāgun ratshī-hanā*, a little red pepper, a small amount of red pepper, v, 6.

māra-wātul, m. an executioner; pl. nom. (for acc.) *mārawātal*, x, 12; dat. *mārawātalau*, viii, 4 (bis), 11, 2, 3; x, 5 (bis), 12; ag. *mārawātalau*, viii, 12; x, 12; Cf. *wātul*.

Marāz, m. N. of the south-east end of the Valley of Kashmīr; *Marāz-i-pargan*, the Pargana, or fiscal division, of Marāz, xi, 5.

mas, m. wine, vii, 31.

Musā, Moses ; sg. ag. *musāy*, iv, 5.

mashkūr, celebrated, renowned, xi, 3.

mashun, to be forgotten ; (with subj. in dat.) to forget ; conj. part. *kath gayēs mashith*, he forgot the statement, x, 6 ; past part. m. sg. *amis moth^a*, he forgot, v, 7 ; f. sg. 1 with suff. 3rd pers. pl. dat. *mūth^akkh*, (love, fem.) was forgotten to them, they forgot (love), ix, 8.

mushtākh, enamoured (of), entranced (with), usually governing dat., iii, 1, 9 (bis) ; m. *ath^t tamāshēs-kun*, enamoured of that spectacle, iii, 7 ; m. *tath^t-sōty*, entranced with that also, iii, 8 ; *pānas^ay-kun mushtākh*, (God has) yearnings only for Himself ; i.e. He alone is free from imperfections, and if He has yearnings, they can only be for Himself, as all things consist in Him, vii, 3 ; *mushtākh gatshun*, to become entranced, etc., iii, 1, 7, 8.

mashiyēth, f. a wish, vii, 7.

miskīn, m. a beggar, one who is poverty-stricken, x, 10 ; pl. nom. *miskīn*, ix, 11.

miskīnī, f. poverty, beggary ; sg. gen. *-hond^a*, x, 4 (bis).

musla, m. a piece of skin, xii, 18 (bis) ; dim. *musla-han*, f. a piece of skin, xii, 21 ; sg. dat. *muslas*, xii, 22.

maṣlahath, f. consultation ; — *karūn^a*, to consult together, viii, 3 ; xi, 19.

masnavī, f. a rhymed poem, vii, 30.

Mīsar, see *Azīz-i-Mīsar*.

mast, m. hair ; *mast kāsun* (personal obj. in dat.), to shave, xii, 4 (bis), 5 (bis), 10 (ter), 3 (bis), 9.

mas^ath, adj. plump, well-favoured (of cattle). This adjective is here inflected to agree with a fem. noun in dat. pl., *mastan*, vi, 15.

moṭ^a, adj. mad, v, 2 ; subst. m. a mad man ; sg. dat. *nēmis mātis sineāh*, except this madman, v, 9 ; ag. *māt^t*, v, 9.

moṭ^a, the space between the shoulders, the upper part of the back, sg. abl. *maṭī*, v, 9 ; xi, 10.

mōth, m. death ; Death personified, hence sg. gen. f. *mōtūn^a*, (a prison-house) of Death, ix, 4.

mathun, to rub ; conj. part. *mathith*, having rubbed (butter on

something), ix, 4 ; impve. sg. 2, *math*, rub (ashes on the body), v, 9.

mōtasūt^t (for *mutasaddi*), m. an accountant ; pl. nom. *mōtasūt*^t, ix, 7.

matsh, f. the arm ; sg. abl. *matshi*, x, 5.

mōtsh, m. a contemptuous term used by demons or the like for a man ; sg. abl. *mōtsha-bōy*, f. the smell of a man, xii, 15.

mutsarun, to open ; — a door (viii, 3) ; — a letter (viii, 10 ; xii, 23) ; — the eyes (xii, 22) ; *sīna* —, to open the bosom, to declare one's inmost thoughts and sorrows (vii, 21).

conj. part. *mutsarith*, vii, 21 ; fut. sg. I, with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *mutsaray*, viii, 3 ; past sg. m. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *mutsorun*, viii, 10 ; xii, 23 ; f. pl. with same suff. *mutsarēn*, xii, 22.

mēwa, m. a fruit, xii, 21, 2.

mōv, poet. for *mā* 1 (v, 11), q.v.

may, poet. for *ma* (v, 2), q.v.

mōyē, see *marun*.

myōn^u, possess. pron. *my*, i, 10 ; vii, 27, 8 ; x, 4, 5, 12 (bis), 4 ; xii, 15 ; with emph. *y*, *myōnuy*, vii, 9 ; m. sg. dat. *myōnis*, xii, 19, 20 (bis), 1 ; abl. *myāni*, i, 2 ; pl. nom. *myōn*^t, vii, 20 ; x, 5 ; xii, 15 (bis) ; dat. *myānēn*, ii, 7 ; f. sg. nom. *myōn*^u, iii, 2, 4, 8, 9 ; v, 10 ; xii, 14 (bis), 5, 8 ; with emph. *y*, *myōn*^u*y*, x, 10.

myūth^u, adj. sweet, pleasant, vi, 11 (of the interpretation of a dream).

māz, m. flesh, vii, 24 ; sg. dat. *māzas*, vii, 14.

mizmān, m. a guest, vii, 4.

na, adv. neg. not. It is not used with the simple or with the polite impve. (see *ma*, *mā* 1), but is used as a prohibitive with the fut. imperative. In a direct statement it is usually suffixed to the verb, as in *mōr*^u-*na*, did not kill, and if the verb has pronominal suffixes it follows them, as in *mārahath*-*na*, I should not have killed thee. Before it the suffix *kh* does not become *h*, as in *chukh*-*na*, not *chuhana*, thou art not. It is used in this way, suffixed to a verb in i, 6 ; ii, 1, 4, 8, 9, 11 ; iii, 1, 2, 3 ; iv, 4, 6 ; v, 6 (ter), 9 (bis) ; vi, 10, 6 (bis) ; viii,

1, 2, 3, 7 (ter), 9 (bis), 11 (bis), 3; x, 1 (ter), 4 (bis), 6, 7, 12, 4; xii, 2 (bis), 3, 7, 15 (bis), 6, 7, 22. With the fut. impve., we have *dāp'zēm-na*, you must not say to me, v, 8; *kār'zi-na*, you must not make, viii, 1; xii, 6; *wās'zi-na*, you must not descend, xii, 11; *māng'zēs-na*, you must not demand from her, xii, 18.

It is also occasionally employed in other parts of the sentence, as in *na rūd^amot^a*, there was not remaining, i, 5; *wuchun ati na khar*, he did not see the ass there, iii, 9; *wuchun ta māl na kuni*, he saw that there was no property, viii, 9; *wuchun ati na pōshākh*, she saw that her clothes were not there, xii, 7. This is most common in subordinate clauses, as in *yēli na banī*, when it is not possible, x, 3; *yēsa na pānas-sōty chēh*, (the woman) who is not with you, x, 6; *yēli na yinsān ōs^a*, when it was not a man, x, 7; *yim na zānan*, they who do not know, xi, 8.

It is sometimes used as a privative prefix, as in *na-āsanas*, for non-existence, x, 1, 6.

With emph. *y*, it becomes *nay* 1, as in *sa nay kēh āyēm*, she did not come at all to me, v, 5; *yōr nay rōzani āy*, we did not come here to stay, ix, 6, 8, 10, 2; *yith nay lāgēkh grāy*, so that they may not be at all shaken, ix, 12; *bō-nay sara zāh*, I shall never remember, xi, 14; *kēh nay chim bōzān*, they do not listen to me at all, xi, 15. This word should not be confused with *nay* 2, q.v.

nā, negative interrogative suffix in *āsi-nā*, will there not be? viii, 7; *āyē-nā*, did there not come? ix, 3; *banī-nā*, will there not be? vi, 13; *bōzakh-nā*, wilt thou not hear? vi, 1, etc.; *khēkh-nā*, wilt thou not eat? ii, 3; vi, 2; *chukh-nā parzanāwōn*, dost thou not recognize? x, 12; *tagēm-nā*, will it not be within my power? i.e. of course it will be, x, 5; *wada-nā*, shall I not weep? vii, 25; *yikh-nā*, wilt thou not come? vi, 2; *cāna-nā*, shall I not know? x, 12.

nau, i.q. *na* (poet.); *nau kāl-ti*, no one at all, vii, 23; *nau zānav*, we do not know, xi, 15.

nu, adv. neg. in *nu chuh gatshān pātashēhas*, *nu chuh gatshān biyē-kun*, he goes neither to the king nor does he go anywhere else, xii, 4.

nēbar, adv. outside, iii, 8 (ter); viii, 7; x, 7; postpos. *shēcharas*
nēbar, (he was taken) outside the city, x, 5.

nēchi, see *nēth*^a.

nēcyuv^u, m. a son, iii, 9 (bis); with suff. of indef. art. *zargar-*
nēcyuvāh, a goldsmith's son, v, 2; sg. dat. (for acc.) *nēcivis*,
 iii, 9; pl. nom. *nēciv*^t, viii, 11; xii, 1; dat. *nēcivēn-pēth*,
 on the sons, viii, 13; gen. *nēcivēn-hūnz*^a, viii, 3, 11.

nād, m. a call, a summons; *nād dyun*^u, to summon, i, 10; x, 12;
 xii, 17.

nādān, m. a fool; sg. dat. *nādānas*, ii, 5; voc. *nādāna*, xi, 11.

nāg, a spring (of water) (usually looked upon as sacred, where it
 issues from a mountain side), xii, 6; sg. dat. *nāgas*, v, 9;
 xii, 6; *nāgas-manz*, (descended, etc.) into the spring, iii, 5, 9;
 xii, 7, 12; *nāgas-pēth*, (went, etc.) up to, or on to the bank of,
 a stream (a common idiom), iii, 4 (bis), 5, 9; xii, 6 (bis),
 11, 2, 4; *nāgas akith kun*, on one side of the spring,
 xii, 14.

sg. abl. *kasam nāga-pētha*, an oath from by the stream,
 an oath made on the bank of the spring, calling the spring
 to witness, v, 9; voc. *nāga*, v, 9; pl. nom. *nāg*, vi, 15; dat.
 (for acc.) *nāgan*, vi, 15.

nagma, m. a melody, song; in Kāshmīrī, a dance of women; pl.
 nom., id., iii, 7.

nigīn, m. a jewel; pl. nom. id., i, 9; ag. *nigīnau*, (a tray filled)
 with jewels, viii, 3, 11.

Nōh, m. Noah, iv, 3.

nahūth tshunūn, to cancel, make void, xii, 4.

nakha, adv. near, ii, 9.

nōkhta (xii, 19) or *nōkta* (xii, 4), m. a point; hence a particular on
 which one can condemn a person; *tamis rath-ta kēntshāh*
nōkhta, seize some point (in) him, bring a charge of some fault
 against him, get up something against him, catch him
 tripping, xii, 19; so *kar-ta kēntshāh nōktāh* (with suff. of indef.
 art.), xii, 4.

nakār, m. prohibition; — *karun*, to prohibit (dat. of obj. pro-
 hibited), iv, 6.

nōkar, m. a servant; *nōkar bēhun*, to sit down as a servant, to take

service, xii, 3; pl. nom. *kuzūrī-nokar bēhān'*, to sit down as personal servants, to be employed as such, viii, 5.

nōkarī, f. service; *kyāh nōkarī karakh*, what service wilt thou do? what employment dost thou want? xii, 3; *bēhiv mē-nish nōkarī*, be employed (in) my service, take service with me, viii, 5.

nōkta, see *nōkhta*.

nāl 1, m. a horse-shoe; pl. nom. *nāl*, xi, 17.

nāl 2, m. the neck; sg. dat. *nālas*, vi, 9; abl. *nāla*, v, 9; viii, 10. Cf. *nōl'*.

nāla, f. pl. cries, lamentation; nom. (acc.) *nāla diñē*, to utter cries, to lament, vii, 22, 3.

nālē, postpos. (Hindī), with, xi, 4.

nōl', adv. on the neck (cf. *nāl* 2), viii, 10 (ter); — *ṭhunun*, to put round the neck, viii, 10; *amis ḥs^u pōshākh nōl'*, he had garments on his neck, i.e. he was wearing garments, x, 4; *pōshākh ṭhon^u ami nōl'*, she put the garment on her neck, i.e. she dressed herself, xii, 7.

nam, a nail (of the finger or toe); pl. nom. *nam*, v, 6.

namun, to bow; fut. sg. 3, *namī*, vi, 16; 2 past m. sg. 3, *namyōv*, vi, 16.

nēmīs, see *nōth*.

nāmurād, adj. unsuccessful; in Kāshmīrī, without hope, without expectation, i, 10.

non^u, adj. naked; bare (of a sword), viii, 6; manifest, hence, glorious, vi, 7; with emph. *y*, *nonuy*, vi, 7; f. sg. nom. *nūn^u*, viii, 6.

nun, m. salt; sg. abl. *nuna-ratshi-hanā*, a little salt, v, 6. (Elsewhere the word is written *nūn*.)

nēnd^{ar}, f. sleep; — *karūn^u*, to sleep, v, 6; — *pēñ^u*, sleep to fall, v, 5, 7; — *yiñ^u*, sleep to come, v, 6 (ter); *yigiy nēnd^{ar} shēh^uj^u*, sleep will come to thee cold, i.e. thou wilt cease to be sleepy; but it also means "cool sleep will come to thee", and is misunderstood by the hearer in this sense, v, 6 (bis):

ningalun, to swallow; pres. part. *ningalān*, vi, 15 (bis).

nān-gār, m. a menial cultivator, xi, 10.

nanun, to become manifest; pres. m. sg. 3, *chuh nanān*, vii, 1.

naphṭ, m. the belly ; sg. dat. *naphṭas*, x, 3.

nar, m. a male ; (of a bird) a cock, viii, 1 ; sg. abl. *naran*, viii, 1.

nār, m. fire ; *zinis nār dyun*^u, to set fire to the firewood, xii, 21,

2, 4 ; *nār gōmot*^u *tshēṭa*, the fire (had) become extinguished, xii, 23 ; sg. dat. *nāras-mans*, (leap) into the fire, iii, 4 ; abl. *nāra-han zōlith*, having kindled a little fire, iii, 1.

nūr, m. light, brilliancy, glory ; sg. abl. *nūra*, vii, 6.

nūr^u, f. the arm (from shoulder to wrist), xii, 15.

narm, adj. smooth, vii, 24.

nērun, irreg. to go forth, come forth, issue, emerge ; to issue, turn out, happen (as the result of something), vi, 11 ; to be issued (of an order), xi, 4 ; *hatabōd^u-khōris drāy*, they turned out (i.e. amounted to) hundreds of *kharwārs*, ix, 9 ; *nīrith gatshun*, to issue forth and be gone (Hindī *nikal jānā*), ii, 3 ; xii, 15 ; *nīrith yun*^u, to come forth (Hindī *nikal ānā*), xii, 12.

inf. *hyotun nērun*, he began to go forth, ii, 3 ; *log^u nērani*, began to issue, x, 7 ; conj. part. *nīrith*, ii, 3 ; xii, 12, 5 ; pres. part. *nērān*, viii, 7 ; impv. sg. 2, *nēr*, ii, 9 ; pl. 1, *nērav*, xi, 12 ; 2, *nīriv*, ii, 7 ; xii, 1 (bis) ; *nīriv-sa*, go ye forth, sirs, x, 9 ; indic. fut. pl. 1, *nērav*, xii, 18 ; imperf. *nērān*, xii, 1 ; m. sg. 3, *ōs^u nērān*, viii, 1.

1 past m. sg. 3, *drāv*, ii, 8 ; iii, 1, 3, 4 (bis) ; v, 1, 4, 5, 6, 9 ; vi, 7, 11 ; viii, 9 (bis) ; x, 2, 3, 4 (bis), 5 (bis), 7 (bis), 9, 14 (bis) ; xi, 4, 13 ; xii, 4, 5 (bis), 10, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, 20, 3 ; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *drās*, issued from it, xii, 3 ; *drās-na*, did not issue from it, (if it does not) issue from it, xii, 3 ; pl. 3, *drāy*, ix, 9 ; x, 11 ; f. sg. 3, *drāyē*, iii, 1, 2 ; v, 7 (bis) (*drāyē bāzar*, she went forth to the bazaar), 9 ; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *drāyēs*, she issued from his (side), vii, 7.

nērawun^u, n. ag. one who goes forth ; as adv. as I go forth, v, 8.

nāsh, m. destruction, see *ōl^u-nāsh*, ix, 3.

nish, near, the equivalent of the Hindī *pās*, and governing the dative ; *mē-nish*, near me, by me, viii, 5 ; forming datives of possession, *tē-nish*, in thy possession, x, 14 ; *tōhē-nish*, in your possession, x, 5, 12. After a verb of motion, and governing a noun signifying a person, it means "to". Thus :

- ōkhun-zādas nish*, (brought it) to the teacher's son, xii, 2;
bōyis-nish, (go) to the brother, v, 10; *lāl-shēnākas-n.*, (came)
 to the lapidary, xii, 25; *mē-n.*, (came) to me, xii, 22;
mējēras-n., (brought him) to the master of the horse, x, 5;
phakīras-n., (came) to the mendicant, iii, 2; *pātashēhas-n.*,
 (brought him) to the king, ii, 11; *pātashēhas-n.*, (came, etc.)
 to the king, viii, 5, 13; x, 1, 2, 3, 5; *wazīras-n.*, (came) to
 the Vizier, xii, 5, 10, 3; *yiman-n.*, (she came) to these
 (persons), v, 8; *yāras-n.*, (came) to the friend, x, 4, 11;
zanāni-n., (came) to the woman, xii, 4. Cf. *nishē 1* and *nishin*.
nishē 1, i.q. *nish*, q.v.; *phakīras-nishē*, (he was) near (i.e. with)
 the mendicant, ii, 9; *tōrka-chānas-nishē*, near (i.e. in the house
 of) the cabinet maker, vii, 20; *mē-nishē*, in my possession,
 x, 14; governing dat. of person and following a verb of
 motion, *mē-nishē*, (came) to me, xii, 22; *phakīras-nishē*,
 came to the mendicant, ii, 7; *wazīras-nishē*, (he came) to the
 vizier, xii, 19; governing inan. noun, *palangas-nishē*, he came
 near the bed, x, 7; Cf. *nish* and *nishin*.
nishē 2, postpos. governing abl. (= Hindī *pās-sē*), from near,
 from; *khāba-nishē abtar*, terrified from (i.e. at) the dream, vi,
 12; *tsakhi-nishē byonuy*, distinct from (i.e. absolutely without)
 anger, vii, 2.
nishāna, m. a token (given as a sign of recognition), x, 8, 14 (bis);
 xii, 21.
nishin, postpos. governing dat, i.q. *nish* and *nishē 1*; *phakīras-*
nishin, (he was) near (i.e. with) the mendicant, ii, 8;
khāwandas-nishin, (go) to (your) master, viii, 10; *pātashāh-*
zādan-nishin, (came) to the princes, viii, 4. Cf. *nish* and
nishē 1.
nās'yēth (xii, 16, 7) or *nasīyēth*, f. admonition, advice (xii, 1),
 instruction; — *karūñ^a*, to advise, give instruction, xii, 16;
nasīyēth karay akh kath, I will give thee one piece of instruc-
 tion (xii, 1).
natz, conj. (if) not then, (if so and so does) not (happen) then,
 otherwise, v, 7.
noṭ^a, m. a jar, a pitcher, iii, 5 (ter), 9; *dōda-noṭ^a*, a milk-jar, xi,
 13; sg. dat. *naṭis-pēth*, on the jar, iii, 5, 9.

něth see *nōth*.

něh^a, f. a thumb-ring; sg. abl. *něchi*, vi, 16.

nōth or *něth*, pronoun defective, said to be used mainly by villagers, as the equivalent of *yih* 1, this. It has no nominative, and *něth* is the inan. sg. dat. In declension it runs parallel to *ath*, q.v.

As a substantive we have m. pl. dat. (for acc.) *nōman*, (look at) these, viii, 1.

As adjective we have m. sg. dat. *nēmīs mātīs sīvāh*, excepting this madman, v, 9; *nēmīs manōshēs*, to this man, xii, 15; m. pl. nom. *nōm lāl*, these rubies, x, 5; f. pl. nom. *nōma wōlinjē*, these hearts, viii, 4; dat. *nōman mūrawātalan*, to these executioners, x, 12; *nōman zanēn*, to these persons, x, 12; ag. *nōmav ṭahalyav*, by these grooms, x, 12.

něth^ur, m. a marriage-arrangement; — *karun*, to make a marriage, to marry (so and so, *amis sōty*, xii, 15), viii, 2 (bis); xii, 15.

nōtucān, adj. feeble, i, 2.

nāv, card. nine; pl. abl. *nawav asmānav-pěthⁱ*, above the nine heavens, iii, 8.

nāv, m. a name, ii, 1; xii, 4 (bis); *amis chuh nāv*, her name is, xii, 8; *tath chuh nāv*, its name is, xii, 18.

now^u, adj. new, i, 11.

nōw^u, see *Lachē-nōw^u*, s.v. *lach*.

nay 1, see *na*.

nay 2, f. a reed-flute, vii, passim; gen. m. *nayē-hond^u*, vii, 1; f. *nayē-hūnz^u*, vii, 1.

nōyid, m. a barber, xi, 18; xii, 4 (bis), 5 (bis), 10 (bis), 3, 9 (bis), 22, 3, 4, 5; *nōyid-sabakh*, a barber-lesson, instruction in barber's work, v, 6; sg. ag. *nōyidan*, xii, 19, 25. Cf. *nāyēz^u*.

nyun^u, irreg. to take, v, 12; vi, 9; viii, 9 (ter), 11; x, 1, 5 (bis); xi, 18; xii, 19, 25; to bring (news), ii, 1, 6; x, 7, 8; xii, 23; *raṭith nyun^u*, to arrest, capture (a prisoner), v, 7, 9; x, 5; *tulith nyun^u*, to lift up and take away, to raise (a person from a bed) and lead (him) away, iii, 7.

impve. sg. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. sg. acc. *nin*, xii, 25; pl. 2, with same suff., *niyūn*, x, 5; indic. fut. pl. 1 *nimav*, xii, 19.

1 past m. sg. *nyūc*, viii, 9; *něv*, iii, 7; with suff. 3rd

pers. sg. ag. *nyūn*, vi, 9; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *nyūkh*, x, 5 (bis); xi, 18; with ditto, and also suff. 3rd pers. sg. gen. *nyūhas*, viii, 9; pl. *niy*, v, 9; with suff. 2nd pers. sg. ag. *nūth*, x, 1; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *nūn*, v, 7.

f. sg. *niyē*, ii, 1, 6; x, 7, 8; xii, 23; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *niyēn*, v, 12; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *niyēkh*, viii, 11.

plup. m. sg. *ōs^u nyūmot^u*, viii, 9.

nayistān, m. a place where canes or reeds grow, a cane-brake, vii, 26, 7, 8; dat. *nayistānas-kun*, (saying) to the cane-brake, vii, 26; gen. m. *nayistānuk^u*, vii, 26; f. *nayistānūc^u*, vii, 29. *nyāwun*, to cause to be taken, to cause to be taken away, to have dispatched; 1 p.p. *nyōw^u*. In xi, 6, this is given a pleonastic suffix *ku*, forming *nyōw^u-k^u*, of which the m. pl. nom. is *nyōv^u-k^u*.

nāyēz^u, f. a barber's wife, xi, 19. Cf. *nōyid*.

nāz, m. blandishment, coaxing; pl. dat. *nāzan*, ii, 7 (applied by a man to soldiers).

nēza, m. a spear; iron railings or the like round a garden, etc. (v, 4); pl. nom. *nēza*, v, 4.

nazāikh, postpos. near; *sōdāgāras-n.*, (he arrived) near (i.e. came to) the merchant, viii, 10.

nīzikh, adv. near, viii, 6 (bis); x, 4; *gōs n.*, he went near it, viii, 10; postpos. governing dat., near, *badanas-n.*, (came) near the body, viii, 6; *shēharas-n.*, (he came) near the city, x, 3.

nazar, f. look, regard, glance; observation, inspection, watching; — *chēs bātsan-kun*, his sight is (i.e. eyes are) directed towards the married pair, viii, 6; — *chēkh ō-kun*, their eyes were directed thither, xii, 23; *nazarāh*, a single glance; *nazarāh karūn^u*, to take one look at a person, viii, 11; *nazar karūn^u*, to look at, observe, inspect, watch, ii, 1; x, 7, 8 (ter); xii, 23; dat. *byūth^u nazari*, he sat for looking, he sat in watch, x, 7; *nazari tām^u-sanzi sōty*, owing to his looking at (me), vii, 13.

nazarbāz, m. a watcher, a watchman, a detective; pl. ag. *nazarbāzav*, ii, 1; x, 7, 8; xii, 23.

pīchē (Hindī), adv. afterwards, xi, 4.

pōda, adj. born, created; manifest, manifested; — *karun*, to

create, iii, 8 (ter); vii, 4, 6 (bis), 8; xii, 7; — *gatshun*, to become manifest, to become visible, to come into sight, ii, 1; iii, 8; x, 4, 5, 7; xii, 10.

pagāh, adv. to-morrow, iii, 4; vi, 16; on the following day, next day, vi, 16; xii, 10.

phahi in *phahi dyun*^a, to impale, v, 10.

phaharawāw, m. a file, a rasp, v, 4.

phakh, m. an evil smell, a stink, ii, 4.

phakīr, m. a religious mendicant, a faqīr, i, 2; ii, 1, 2, 3 (bis), 9; iii, 1; x, 7 (many times), 8 (many times), 9, 12 (bis), 4 (bis); — *lūgun*, to dress oneself as a faqīr, pretend to be a faqīr, x, 12; with suff. of indef. art. *phakīrāh*, ii, 1 (bis); *phakīrā akh*, x, 7; sg. dat. *phakīras*, ii, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9; iii, 1, 2, 9; x, 8 (bis); ag. *phakīran*, iii, 1; x, 7, 8, 12; gen. *phakīra-sond*^a, x, 12; f. — *sūnz*^a, x, 8, 14; voc. *phakīra*, ii, 3; x, 8; *phakīrō*, ii, 2; pl. dat. *phakīran* (for gen.), vi, 13; ag. *phakīrav*, v, 8.

phakīrī, f. the condition or state of a religious mendicant, faqīr-hood, x, 14; sg. gen. *phakīriyē-hond*^a, x, 9.

phikir^a, f. thought, consideration, reflection; concern, solicitude, anxiety; *kēh chēna phikir*^a (xii, 5) or *kēshāh chēna phikir*^a (xii, 20), there is no anxiety, there is no reason to be anxious; with suff. of indef. art. *phikirāh karūn*^a, to do a thinking, to consider, reflect, xii, 19, 24; *phikiri gatshun*, to go into anxiety, to become anxious, viii, 10; xii, 4.

phal 1, m. a fruit; pl. nom. *phal*, ix, 9.

phal 2, f. a small piece, a splinter; pl. nom. (for acc.) *phala*, vii, 14.

phol^a, m. a grain, hence any small round object, such as a pearl, etc.; *kañi-phol*^a, a pebble, xii, 15 (bis).

phölun, to flower; to break (of the dawn), iii, 3; v, 5, 7; viii, 9; xii, 2 (bis); inf. obl. *phölani logun*, to begin to break, v, 5, 7; xii, 2; pres. m. sg. 3, *chuh phölān*, xii, 2; past m. sg. 3, *phöl*^a, iii, 3; viii, 9.

phamb, m. cotton-wool, viii, 6, 13.

pahān, a dim. suff. *drāv dūr-pahān*, he went forth a little distance, x, 7; *byūth*^a *dūri-pahān*, he sat down at a little distance, x, 7; *khasun hyor*^a-*pahān*, to go a little distance up-stream, xii, 6.

pahar, m. a division of time consisting of three hours, an eighth part of a day, a watch, viii, 5 (bis), 6 (bis), 8 (bis), 10, 1, 3; *rōts^a-hond^u pahar*, a watch of the night, iii, 1; sg. abl. *patimi pahara*, at the last watch (of the night), v, 8; pl. nom. *pahar*, viii, 5.

phardā, adv. to-morrow, on the morrow, vi, 11.

pharun, to cause loss, to be a plunderer or robber; past m. sg. 3, *phor^u tas Yiblis*, Satan caused loss to him, plundered him, ruined him, iv, 2.

phērun, to go round, wander about, i, 2; ii, 8; to return, go back; to feel regret, be grieved, viii, 1, 7, 10 (bis), (all with dat. of subject); *thūd²-kani phērun*, to turn oneself backwards, to turn the back (on a person), v, 4.

conj. part. *phīrith*, having returned; with or without *pot^u*, very common in the meaning "back again", as in *phīrith yun^u*, to come back, return, ii, 3; v, 10; viii, 10; esp. to return home, go home, v, 1, 4; so *phīrith nērun* (x, 14) or *phīrith pot^u nērun* (xii, 19), to go forth back again; *phīrith weasun*, to come down again (after going upstairs), iii, 9; with verbs of saying, it means "in answer"; thus, *phīrith dapun*, to say in answer, to reply, iii, 1, 8; v, 4, 5, 6, 8, 11 (bis); viii, 8; ix, 1; x, 1 (bis), 6, 10; xi, 15; xii, 3, 4, 5 (bis); so *phīrith wanun*, to reply, v, 2, 4; *wanun pot^u phīrith*, id., x, 7; *phīrith ladun*, to send (a message) in reply, x, 3 (bis); with *wōthun*, to arise, we have *wōthus phīrith*, he up and replied to him, viii, 6; x, 2; *wōthus pot^u phīrith*, id., x, 6; *wōtsh^us phīrith*, she up and answered him, xii, 11. With *gatshun*, we have *phīrith gatshun*, to go having turned away, i.e. to become hostile, iv, 3.

pres. m. sg. 3, *chuh phērān*, ii, 5; imperf. m. sg. 3, *ōs^u phērān*, i, 2.

past m. sg. 3, *phyūr^u*, viii, 1; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *phyūrus*, viii, 7, 10 (bis).

phirun, to turn something round; freq. part. *phirⁱ phirⁱ*, turning (me) round and round, vii, 18; conj. part. *phirith tshunun*, to turn upside down, iii, 5.

pharōsh, m. a seller; *lāl-pharōsh*, a ruby-seller, a jeweller, xii, 3.

Phōrsat, m. N.P., Sir Douglas Forsyth, xi, 2.

phursath, f. leisure, freedom from duties, xii, 17.

paharawōl^u, m. a man who keeps a watch, a watchman, sentry ;
sg. dat. -wōlis, viii, 8.

phār'yād, m. a lamentation, cry for help or redress, complaint ;
— *dyun^u*, to lay a complaint, cry for redress, vii, 22 ; x, 2.

phāsh, m. abusive language reflecting on a woman's chastity ;
mē ma kar siras phāsh, do not accuse my secret (parts) of
unchastity, do not disgrace me by letting me remain naked,
xii, 7.

phaṭun, to be broken ; past f. sg. 3, *phūṭ^u*, iii, 5 ; with suff.
2nd pers. pl. dat. *phūṭ^uwa*, x, 12.

phuṭ^urun, to break (trans.) ; impve. pl. 2 with suff. 3rd pers. sg.
acc. *phuṭ^uryūn*, xii, 3 ; past m. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. pl.
ag. *phuṭ^urukḥ*, xii, 4 ; ditto and 3rd pers. sg. dat. *phuṭ^ur^uhas*,
ii, 11.

photuwāh, m. a decree, order, ii, 7. This word has here the suff.
of the indef. art. added.

phyūr^u, etc., see *phērun*.

pakh, f. a wing ; pl. nom. *pakha*, viii, 7.

pākh, adj. pure, spotless, undefiled, virginal (of a woman), v, 10.

pōkhta, adj. ripe ; as subst. pl. dat. (for acc.) *pōkhtan*, vi, 15.

pakun, to walk, to go, to go along ; inf. *hyotukḥ pakun*, they began
to go, x, 1 ; neg. conj. part. *mōdān chuh wuñē pakanay*, the
plain is still not having been walked, i.e. we have not yet
passed over it, x, 1 ; pres. part. *pakān*, going, i.e. as I go,
v, 7 ; impve. pl. 2, *pakiv-sa*, go ye, sirs, x, 1 ; pres. m. sg. 3,
chuh pakān, iii, 11 ; *pakān chuh*, viii, 7 ; xii, 7 ; pl. 3, *chih*
pakān, xii, 2 ; *pakān chih*, x, 4 ; f. sg. 3, *chēh pakān*, iii, 2 ;
xii, 7 ; imperf. m. sg. 3, *ōs^u pakān*, v, 7 ; pl. 3, *ōs^t pakān*,
x, 1.

pakanāwun, to cause to go, to set on the march (xi, 14) ; to drive
an animal (xi, 8) ; pres. (aux. omitted) m. pl. 3, *pakanāwān*,
xi, 4 ; imperf. m. pl. 3, *ōs^t pakanāwān*, xi, 8.

pakawun^u, n. ag., f. sg. nom. *pakawūñ^u*, one who marches, xi, 11.

pal, m. a rock, xii, 14 (bis), 15 ; sg. dat. *palas*, xii, 15.

pōlādūw^u, adj. made of steel ; m. pl. nom. *pōlādāv^t*, v, 4.

pālun, to protect; *salām pālūn^a*, to make a bow, to salute reverently (xii, 16); conj. part. *pōlith*, xii, 16.

palang, m. a bedstead, cot, bed, iii, 7; v, 5, 9; x, 7; sg. dat. *palangas*, v, 5, 6 (ter); viii, 13 (bis); x, 5, 7 (quater), 8 (bis), 12 (bis); *palangas tür^a*, the tenon of the bedstead, x, 5, 12.

pōlāv, m. a dish made of rice boiled in soup, with flesh, spices, etc., vi, 2; pl. nom. *pōlāv*, ii, 3.

pām, f. a reproach; pl. nom. *mē rōzan pāma*, reproaches will remain (upon) me, i.e. I shall get a bad name, x, 3.

pān, m. the body, the human body, iii, 4 (ter); *bāla-pān*, a youthful body, a youthful condition, vii, 11, 5; sg. dat. *pānas*, vii, 24, 5.

pāna, reflex. pron. self; myself, vii, 15; thyself, xii, 11, 25; himself, i, 1; ii, 5; vi, 4; vii, 1, 2, 3; x, 2, 7 (bis), 8; xii, 5, 12, 21, 4; herself, v, 9, 10, 1; vii, 1; xii, 7; oneself (indef.), x, 1, 6; themselves, iii, 8; viii, 3, 8; x, 12. This word is equivalent to the Hindī *āp*.

sg. nom. *pāna*, i, 1; v, 10, 1; x, 7 (bis), 8; xii, 7, 11, 21, 4; with emph. *y*, sg. nom. *pānay*, vii, 1; pl. nom. *pānay*, x, 12.

dat. (sg. unless otherwise stated), ii, 5; iii, 8 (pl.); v, 9; vi, 4; vii, 1, 2, 15; viii, 3 (pl.), 8 (pl.); x, 1, 6; xii, 5, 12, 25 (bis); with emph. *y*, *pānas^ay*, vii, 3; *had pānas chēs karān*, I am making a limit for myself, i.e. I consider myself perfect, vii, 15.

ag. sg. *pāna*, x, 2.

gen. *panun^a*, q.v., s.v.

The dat. *pānas* is often used adverbially, to signify "voluntarily", "of one's own free will", "of one's own accord", vi, 4; vii, 2. Especially, with verbs of motion, it signifies "to go of one's own accord", hence, simply, "to go off", "start off", as in *pānas gāshun*, to go away on one's own business, to go away, to go home, iii, 8; v, 9; viii, 3; *pānas nērun*, to go forth on one's own business, xii, 5; *pānas yun^a*, to set out home, xii, 12; so *gay pānas bīthⁱ*, they sat down free from duty, they rested after finishing their turn of duty,

viii, 8; *gay pānas pānas*, they went away each on his own business, or each to his own home, v, 9.

pinhān, adj. secret, hidden, concealed.

panja, a claw, xii, 16, 7; sg. abl. *panja-sōtiy*, only by using the claw, xii, 16.

panun^a, poss. adj. reflex. (usually considered as the genitive of *pāna*) own, the equivalent of the Hindī *apnā*. My own, iii, 1; iv, 7; vii, 21 (bis), 2, 6; x, 12; xii, 22; thine own, ii, 9, 11; iii, 2, 9 (bis); v, 1, 10; vi, 6; viii, 10; x, 1, 3, 8 (bis); xii, 16, 25; his own, ii, 5, 7, 11; iii, 1, 3 (bis), 9; v, 1, 4 (bis), 5 (ter), 10, 2; viii, 3, 9 (bis), 10, 3; x, 5, 6, 9, 10, 3 (bis), 4 (ter); xii, 4 (quater), 5 (quater), 10, 1 (bis), 2, 3, 4, 7, 20, 2, 5; her own, iii, 2, 4; v, 5, 8, 9 (bis), 10 (bis), 2; vii, 20, 6; viii, 11; ix, 6; x, 3 (bis), 5; xii, 4, 5, 10, 3, 4, 5 (ter), 8; one's own (indef.), x, 6; our own, x, 12; your own, x, 1; their own, v, 10; viii, 1, 5, 11; x, 5; xii, 18; *panun*^a *panun*^a, each his own, xi, 10.

m. sg. nom. *panun*^a, ii, 5, 9, 11; iii, 1 (bis), 2, 3 (bis), 9 (ter); v, 1 (bis), 4, 5 (bis), 9, 10; vii, 21, 6; viii, 3, 5, 9; ix, 6; x, 5, 6, 8, 9; xii, 4 (bis), 5 (ter), 10, 1 (bis), 2, 3, 4, 5 (bis), 6, 7, 8 (bis), 20, 2 (bis), 5; with emph. *y*, *panunuy*, x, 1; dat. *pananis*, ii, 7; iii, 2, 4; v, 8, 10, 2; viii, 9, 10; x, 5, 12, 4; xii, 4, 5, 10, 3, 5, 8; abl. *panani*, v, 10; vii, 21, 2, 6; xii, 4, 5; pl. nom. *panān*^t, vii, 20; x, 14; *panān*^t *panān*^t, xi, 10; *panin* (m.c. for *panān*^t), iv, 7; dat. *pananēn*, viii, 10, 3, 4.

f. sg. nom. *panūñ*^a, v, 5; viii, 1, 11 (bis); x, 1, 3 (bis), 6, 8, 10, 3; xii, 14, 25; dat. *panañē*, v, 4, 10, 2; x, 5; xii, 4; ag. *panañi*, v, 5; x, 12; abl. *panañi*, x, 3, 13; *panañē* (m.c. for *panañi*), vi, 6.

pānts, card. five; *katha pānts* (f. pl. nom.) five statements, x, 1 (several times), 14; *pānts katha*, x, 6; *rōpayēs pānts hath*, five hundred rupees, viii, 10 (bis); x, 1, 2 (bis); pl. dat. *pāntsan kathan*, for five statements, x, 1; *pāntsan zanēn*, to the five men, x, 6.

pōntsyum^a, ord. fifth, x, 1; f. sg. nom. *pōntsim*^a, x, 6 (bis).

pānawōñ or *pānawūñ*, adv. mutually; *pānawōñ*, viii, 1, 2; xi, 19;

xii, 25 ; *pānawūñ*, x, 1. This word is equivalent to the Hindi *āpas-mē*.

papun, to ripen ; conj. part. *papith yun*^a, to become ripe, ix, 9.

par, m. a foot ; pl. dat. *paran*, (we fall) at (his) feet, ix, 1.

pāra, see *zāra-pāra*, s.v. *zār*.

parī, f. a fairy, xii, 7, 8, 11 (bis), 4, 20, 5 ; sg. ag. *par^ayi*, xii, 15 ; pl. nom. *par^ayē*, iii, 7, 8.

pīr, m. a saint, a spiritual guide or father, the head of a religious order ; pl. dat. (for gen.) *pīran*, vi, 13 ; ag. *pīrav*, v, 8.

pōr^a, f. a hut ; dim. f. sg. nom. *pāri-hanā*, a hovel, a small hut, xii, 2.

pūr^a, adj. full, in *pūr^a-khumār*, full of languishment, v, 2.

parda, m. a veil ; with suff. of indef. art. *pardā kor^anakh*, she put a veil over them, she hid them under a veil, vi, 4.

pargan, m. a certain fiscal division, a parish, a "pargana", xi, 5.

prōn^a, adj. old, of former times ; m. pl. nom. *prōn^a*, vi, 11 ; viii, 5.

parun, to read, xii, 18, 23 ; to read, study, viii, 3, 4 ; to recite (a holy name, or a charm, etc.), vi, 17 (bis) ; vii, 4 ; xii, 1 (bis).

pres. part. *parān gatshun*, to go reciting, i.e. to recite continually, vi, 17 ; vii, 4 ; impve. sg. 2, *par*, vi, 17 ; indic. fut. sg. 1, *para*, xii, 1 (bis) ; imperf. m. pl. 3, *ōs^a parān*, viii, 3, 4 ; past m. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *porun*, xii, 23 ; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *porukh*, xii, 18.

pārun, to prepare, make ready (a bed) ; conj. part. (in sense of past part.) *palang pōrith*, a bed prepared, iii, 7.

pōrun, to put (a garment) on, x, 2, 9 ; to clothe (a person), v, 10 ; past m. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. *pūrun*, x, 2, 9 ; f. sg. with same suff. *pōr^an*, v, 10 ; *pūrith*, having put on (a saddle to a horse), xi, 9.

prang, m. a bed, a couch ; *wutsha-prang*, a flying couch, = the magic carpet of our fairy tales, xii, 18.

prārun, to wait for (a person), v, 6, 11 ; to watch (for an opportunity), ii, 10 ; pres. part. *prārān*, v, 11 ; pres. m. sg. 3, *chuh prārān*, v, 6 ; 2 past m. sg. 3, *prāryāv*, ii, 10.

prath, a distributive preposition, as in *prath-dōha*, on each day, every day, viii, 1 (bis).

priṭshun, to ask ; 1 past m. sg. 3, with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *ṭiman^ay priyutshun*, he asked them, xii, 1.

partawa, m. the sound of a footstep, a footfall, xii, 15 (*pyaw*, fell).

pōravī, f. following ; hence (in Kāshmirī) protection ; — *karūn^a*, to protect, i, 1.

Parwardigār, m. the Cherisher, the Provider, Providence, an epithet of the Deity, i, 11.

parzanāwun, to recognize ; pres. m. sg. 2 neg. interrog. *chukh-nā parzanāwān*, dost thou not recognize ? x, 12 ; past m. sg. *parzanōw^a*, x, 5 ; xii, 2 ; with suff. 1 sg. nom. *parzanōwus*, I was recognized, x, 12 ; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *parzanōwun*, viii, 9, 10 ; plup. f. sg. 3, *ōs^a parzanōv^amūts^a*, x, 5.

pōsa, m. N. of a small copper coin, a pice ; *khām pōsa*, see *khām*. pl. dat. *pōsan*, vii, 25, 26.

pēsh, adv. and prep., in front, before ; *gay pēsh-ē-pātashāh*, they went before the king, they were taken into the king's presence, vi, 9 ; *amis pēsh anun*, to bring before him, to cause him to experience (trouble), xii, 25.

pōsh, m. a flower ; *pōshē-gōnd^a*, a bunch of flowers, a nosegay, v, 4 (ter) ; *pōshē-mōdān*, a flower-meadow, a field of flowers, xi, 3 ; *pōshē-thūr^a*, a flower-shrub, ii, 3.

pōshākh, m. a robe, a garment, v, 9 (bis) ; x, 2 (bis), 4 (ter), 9 ; xii, 6 (bis), 7 (several times) ; — *trāwun*, to put off a garment, disrobe oneself ; sg. dat. *ath pōshākas kūr^an shēkal yinsān-hyuh^a* or *ath pōshākas korun yinsān-hyuh^a*, he made the garment into the shape of a man, x, 7 ; *pōshākas-manz*, (entered) into the garment, x, 7 ; *āmⁱ kūr^anas pōshākas thaph*, he (the dog) caught hold of his coat, viii, 9.

pēshkār, m. a certain high official ; in vi, 11, a chief clerk.

pasand, adj. approved ; — *karun*, to approve of, v, 1 ; xii, 4 (bis).

pata, adv. after, afterwards, viii, 7 ; xi, 18 ; xii, 6, 25 ; with emph. *y*, *patay*, xii, 10 ; *pata-kani*, afterwards, x, 1 ; with verbs of motion, *pata pata*, (to go along) after, to follow, iii, 1, 2 ; viii, 9 ; xii, 7. Cf. *brūh brūh*, s.v. *brūh*.

postpos. This governs the dative in the case of animate objects, and the ablative in the case of inanimate objects. It also governs pron. suffixes in the dative. Thus :—

A. Animate dative. *miñē-marē pata lārān*, running after the hind, ii, 9; *yiman pata*, after these (women came another), xii, 7.

B. Inanimate ablative. *amī pata*, after this, viii, 13; xii, 17; *tamī pata*, after that, x, 12; xii, 16.

C. Governing suffixes. *lōris pata*, they ran after her, ii, 9; *pata lādyēyēs*, she ran after him, vi, 8; *yimaua pata*, I will come after you, I will follow you, xii, 1; *pata chikh lārān*, they are running after them, xi, 18.

pot^u, backwards, back again; — *yun^u*, to come back, return, v, 1; — *phērun*, id., xii, 19; — *phūrith*, common as adv., back again, in return, in reverse, esp. common with verbs of saying, to say back again, to say in reply, x, 3, 6 (bis), 7.

pūt^u, the young of any animal or insect, esp. a dear child; pl. dat. *pōtēn*, ix, 3 (young ones of a bee).

path, adv. behind; *path rōzun*, to remain behind, remain over and above, xii, 23; *path-kun*, afterwards, iii, 5; v, 5; in the rear, v, 8.

prep. governing dat. *path wanān*, at the back of the forests, deep in the forest, vii, 10.

pēth, postpos. governing dat., on, upon, in various shades of meaning. Thus:—

on, upon, *asmānan pēth*, on the heavens, iv, 4; *palangas-pēth*, (lying) on the bed, viii, 13; *wōḍi-pēth*, (carry) on the crown of the head, iii, 1; xi, 12, 6.

on to, upon, *lālan-pēth*, (the hand fell) upon the rubies, x, 5; *natīs-pēth*, (put) upon the jar, iii, 5; *cārpāyi-pēth*, (sat down) upon the bed, x, 5, so *ath-pēth*, (sat) on it, xii, 21; *ath'-pēth*, on it verily, xii, 21; *zūnaḍabi-pēth*, (going forth) on to the roof-bungalow, viii, 1.

on to (with verbs of mounting, etc.), *guris-pēth*, (mounted) the horse, ii, 11; *ath' pēth*, (got up) on to it (a bed), iii, 7; so *palangas pēth*, (got up) on to the bed, v, 5, 6 (bis), 9 (*ath*); x, 7 (bis); *bathis-pēth*, (ascended) on to the bank of the river, xii, 7; *ath'-pēth*, (ascended) on to it (a pyre), xii, 24.

down on to, *bathis-pēth*, (put) down on the bank, xii, 6, 7.

With certain words it is used in the sense of "to" after

a verb of motion. Thus *adālūts^a-pēth*, (went) to the court of justice, v, 9; *kōli-akis-pēth*, (went) to (the bank of) a stream, xii, 2; *nāgas-pēth*, (arrived, etc.) at the spring, (went) to (the bank of) the spring, iii, 4, 5, 9 (bis); xii, 6, 11, 2, 4.

on, close by, *nāgas-pēth chēh*, she is (i.e. lives) close by a spring, iii, 4.

It means "in" in *khāwand thōwun dēras-pēth*, she put her husband in a tent, v, 11.

It means "on", i.e. "with regard to", "towards", in *āgas-pēth* (infidelity) to a master, viii, 6, 8, 11; *nēcivēn-pēth*, (an order) concerning or against (his) sons, viii, 13.

Forming adv. *ath'-pēth*, thereupon, xii, 7.

pētha, postpos. governing abl. from on, as in *guri-pētha*, (fell) from on (his) horse, fell off his horse, ii, 6; *guryau-pētha*, (dis-mounted) from (their) horses, xii, 2; *Kōk-i-Tōra-pētha*, (commandments given) from on Mt. Sinai, iv, 5.

from (generally), as in *kati-pētha*, where from? whence? ii, 2; *Landana-pētha*, from London, xi, 3; *sōnar-aṭa-pētha*, (a cry raised) from (i.e. in) the goldsmiths' market, v, 7.

In special cases it means simply "on", like *pēth*, as in *pētha kūr^anas mōhar*, on it she put a seal, x, 3, in which *pētha* governs the dat. pron. suff. *as*. Similarly x, 3 (again), and x, 10.

Another special meaning occurs in *karin kasam nāga pētha*, let her make an oath from on (the bank of) (i.e. by) the spring, v, 9.

pētha-kani, on the top of (it = *ath'*), viii, 1.

pēth', postpos. governing abl., on, above, in various shades of meaning. Thus:—

nawav asmānav pēth', above the nine heavens, iii, 8.

kala-pēth', (leaped) over (his) head, ii, 9.

tami-pēth'-kani, in addition to that, iii, 8.

pōth' or *pōthin*, adv. used with other words to indicate manner. It may be added either to adjectives or to adverbs, and in the latter case is pleonastic. It converts adjectives into adverbs of manner, and when the adjective is declinable it is put, before *pōth'*, into the case of the agent. Thus:—

Added to an adjective, *lōt'-pōth'* (*lōt'*), gently, xii, 5; *pāz'-pōth'* (*poz'*), really, truly, x, 6, 10.

Added to an adverb, *kētha-pōth'*, how? in what manner? iii, 9; v, 8; viii, 5; x, 8; xii, 3, 24; *tithay-pōth'*, in that very manner, exactly so, xii, 23; *yēthay-pōth'*, in what very manner, exactly as, xii, 22; *yithay-pōthin*, in this very manner, exactly thus, viii, 3.

We occasionally find this word added to the agent case of a substantive. Thus, from *tsūr'*, theft, we have *tsūri-pōth'*, theft-like, i.e. secretly, xii, 6, 7, 17; so *tsūri-pōthin*, iii, 1.

pathar, adv. on the flat ground; hence, down, in phrases such as *pathar wasun*, to fall to the ground, ii, 3; *pathar pyon'*, id., ii, 11; *pāwun pathar*, to throw down on the ground, iii, 9. *pathucōr'*, m. a village accountant, ix, 10.

putol', an idol; pl. dat. *putalēn*, iv, 6; *putal-khāna*, an idol house, a temple or room in which idols are worshipped, sg. dat. *-khānas*, vi, 4.

pētarun, to be responsible for the carrying out of any work; *pyon'* *pētarun*, a load of responsibility to fall on a person, ii, 5.

pātashāh (पातशाह) or *pātashēh* (पातशह) a king. This word is given with either of these spellings almost at random in the stories as written in the *nāgarī* character. I have followed them in this.

sg. nom. *pātashāh*, ii, 8, 10, 1 (bis); iii, 1 (ter), 2 (bis), 3, 4 (several times), 5, 6, 7 (ter), 8; v, 7, 9, 11; vi, 9, 10, 1, 2, 6 (quater); viii, 1 (bis), 2, 3 (bis), 6, 7 (ter), 8, 11 (ter), 2, 3 (quater), 4 (bis); x, 4, 10 (bis), 2 (bis), 4 (quater); xii, 3, 4, 9, 19 (bis), 20 (bis), 4 (bis), 5; *-bāy*, a king's wife, a queen, viii, 1 (bis), 2, 3 (quater), 4, 6 (bis), 11 (quater), 2 (bis), 3 (bis); *-kūd'* (= *-kūr'*, bel.), v, 5; *-kūr'*, a king's daughter, a princess, v, 2 (bis), 5, 8 (bis), 9 (several times), 10; xii, 1 (bis), 2 (ter). With suff. of indef. art. *pātashāhā*, viii, 1.

pātashēh, ii, 5, 8, 9; xii, 5, 10, 1, 2, 3, 4; *pātashēh-kūr'*, a princess, xii, 10 (ter), 3 (ter), 5, 21, 5. With suff. of indef. art. *pātashēhā akh*, viii, 7, 11; *pātashēhāh*, ii, 1.

sg. dat. *pātashāhas*, iii, 3; viii, 1.

pātashēhas, i, 8; ii, 1, 3 (bis), 4, 5, 11; iii, 1, 3, 5, 9; v, 7 (bis), 9 (ter), 10, 1; vi, 16; viii, 1, 2, 5 (bis), 7 (bis), 13; x, 1, 2, 10, 1, 2 (bis); xii, 1, 3 (ter), 4 (quater), 5 (ter), 9, 11, 2, 3, 8, 9 (bis), 20 (bis), 1, 2, 3.

sg. ag. *pātashāhan*, ii, 11; vi, 11; viii, 5.

pātashēhan, i, 10; ii, 1, 4 (bis), 8; iii, 1, 8 (bis), 9; vi, 15 (bis); viii, 6, 11 (ter), 3 (bis); x, 2 (ter), 6 (bis), 7, 12; xii, 4 (bis), 5, 11, 9, 21, 4.

sg. gen. *pātashāha-sond^a*, ii, 10; v, 10; vi, 11; *sānd^a* (m. pl.), viii, 1, 13; *-sūnz^a*, v, 7 (bis); viii, 1; x, 14; *-sanzē*, v, 2, 4; *-sanzi*, v, 4; xii, 4.

pātashēha-sond^a, xii, 1, 4; *-sandis*, ii, 5, 6, 7; v, 11; xii, 22; *-sandi*, ii, 9; *-sandēn*, viii, 1, 6; *-sandyau*, viii, 5; *-sūnz^a*, x, 5; xii, 1; *-sanzē*, v, 1 (bis); xii, 4, 5; *-sanzi*, xii, 5. *pātashōhī*, f. royalty, sovereignty, the state or condition of a king, x, 2, 4, 9; a kingdom, x, 11; xii, 19; — *kariūn^a*, to rule, exercise sovereignty, viii, 12; x, 4; xii, 26; sg. loc. *patashōhī-manz*, xii, 19; gen. *-hond^a* *pōshākh*, a royal robe, x, 2, 9; pl. dat. *pātashōhiyēn-kyut^a*, x, 11.

pātashēham, interj. my king! your Majesty! ii, 4; v, 9 (bis); viii, 2, 6 (bis), 7, 8 (bis), 10 (bis), 3; x, 2 (bis), 6, 12 (bis); xii, 3 (bis), 19 (bis), 23.

pātashāhāda, m. a king's son, a prince; sg. dat. *-zādas*, viii, 5; pl. nom. *-zāda*, viii, 3 (bis), 11 (ter); dat. *-zādan*, viii, 4 (bis), 11 (bis); gen. *-zādan-hond^a*, viii, 4.

patyum^a, adj. last, final; m. sg. abl. *patimi pahara*, at the last watch (of the night), v, 8.

pāwun, to cause to fall; impve. sg. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. sg. acc. *pāwun pathar*, cause him to fall down, iii, 9; fut. impve. *mē pōv^azi yād*, cause memory of me to fall, i.e. make (so and so) remember me, vi, 11.

pay, m. a clue (for discovering a thief, etc.), iii, 3.

pāy, m. a means; *mōkalan pāy*, a means of salvation, ix, 11.

pyāday, m. a messenger; the messenger of death, x, 12.

pyāla, m. a cup, viii, 7; *āba-pyāla*, a water-cup, viii, 7; sg. dat. *lodun pyālas āb*, he filled the cup with water, viii, 7; *pyālas chuh thaph karith*, he holds the cup, viii, 7.

pyon^u, to fall, vii, 19; x, 5; to fall, throw oneself down (before a person, in humility), ix, 1; to fall (into a place), to trespass (into a garden or the like), v, 7 (bis); to fall (of sound, on a person's ears), xii, 15; to fall to a person's lot, to happen to him, to be felt by him, vii, 30 (love); viii, 9 (bis) (poverty), 11 (pity); ix, 2 (calamity); x, 3 (adversity); to fall (of sleep), v, 5, 7; to fall (in a person's way), to be encountered, vii, 12.

wasith pyon^u, to fall down (= Hindī *gir parnā*), ii, 3, 6; *pyon^u pathar*, to fall to the ground, to fall down, ii, 11; *bēmār pyon^u*, to fall sick, v, 1; *pyon^u pētarun*, a load of responsibility to fall (on a person, dat.), ii, 5; *pyōm wanun*, it is fallen to me to speak, I shall have to speak, xii, 10; *pyōs nāv*, a name fell to him, he was named (so and so), xii, 4; *yād pyon^u*, memory to fall to so and so, so and so to remember, iii, 5; vii, 20; xii, 15; *amis dōd^u ōs^u pēmōt^u yād*, she remembered the pain, xii, 15; *chus pēwān nayistān yād*, she remembers the cane-brake, vii, 26.

impv. sg. 3, *pēyin*, ix, 2; indic. fut. pl. 1, with suff. 3rd pres. sg. dat. *pēmōs*, ix, 1; pres. m. sg. 3, with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *chus pēwān*, vii, 26; m. pl. 3, *pēwān*, vii, 20.

past m. sg. 3, *pyauc*, xii, 15 (bis); *pēv*, ii, 3, 5, 6, 11; iii, 5; v, 1, 7 (bis); viii, 9; with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *pyōm*, vii, 12; xii, 10; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *pyōs*, v, 6; viii, 11; x, 5; xii, 4; f. sg. 3, with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *pēyēm*, vii, 19; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *pēyēs*, v, 5; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. dat. *pēyēkh*, v, 7.

perf. m. sg. 3, *chuh pēmōt^u*, x, 3; plup. m. sg. 3, *ōs^u pēmōt^u*, viii, 9; xii, 15; fut. subj. f. sg. 3, *āsi pēmōts^u*, vii, 30.

pyāwal, adj. (of a woman), fresh from childbirth; f. pl. *pyāwal*, xi, 7.

pōz, m. a hawk, falcon, vi, 16 (bis); viii, 7 (quater); sg. dat. (for acc.) *pōzas*, viii, 7.

poz^u, adj. true, x, 8; with emph. *y*, as adv. *pozuy*, x, 6 (ter); m. sg. ag. *pāsⁱ-pōthⁱ*, really, truly, x, 6, 10; see *pōthⁱ*.

pozun, to be proper = *gathun* 1, and used in the same way, the future being used in the sense of the present.

fut. sg. 3, interrog. *yī pazyā*, is this proper ? is this right ?
vi, 8.

racēn, see *raṭun*.

rūd^l, *rūd^u*, *rūd^umot^u*, see *rōzun*.

rāh, m. a fault ; *maṭi rāh ladun*, to impose a fault on (so and so's)
shoulder, to charge a person with a crime, v, 9.

rahath (? gender) (= pers. *rāhat*), rest, repose, ease, tranquillity.
kara rahath, I will make ease, I shall be at ease, ix, 4.

rājē, m. a king (esp. a Hindū king) (the usual form of this word is
rāza, but in these stories it only occurs in Nos. x and xi,
and, there, under the form *rājē*), x, 7, 8, 14 (ter) ; sg. dat.
rājēs, x, 7, 8 (bis), 14 ; ag. *rājēn*, x, 8 (bis), 14 ; gen. *rājē-
sūnz^u*, the king's (daughter), x, 7 (bis) ; voc. *rājē*, xi, 2
(addressed by Queen Victoria to Sir Douglas Forsyth).

In composition we have voc. *rājē-sa*, Your Majesty ! x, 8
(bis) ; *rājē-sōb* (nom. sg.), His Majesty, x, 8 ; voc. *rājē-sōba*,
Your Majesty ! x, 7 ; *rājē-bikarmājēth*, King Vikramāditya,
ag. *-bikarmājētan*, x, 8 ; gen. f. *-bikarmājētūn^u*, x, 6.

rājy, m. ruling (as a king) ; — *karun*, to rule, x, 14.

rājēzāda, a prince ; pl. nom. *rājēzāda*, xi, 7.

rakh, f. a plain kept for the pasturage of the king's cattle, x, 5 ;
sg. dat. *rakhi*, x, 12 (bis).

rukhsath, m. permission to depart, leave of absence, *congé* ; — *dyun^u*,
to give a person leave to depart, to dismiss, xii, 25 ; — *hyon^u*,
to take leave to depart, to take leave, xii, 10, 3.

rumāl, f. a handkerchief, kerchief, towel ; sg. dat. *rumāli-kēth*,
in a kerchief, iii, 2.

rīnz^t, see *ryūnz^u*.

rapat, m. a report (the English word) ; — *dyun^u*, to make a report,
v, 9.

rōpay, m. a rupee ; *rōpayē-hath*, a hundred rupees, viii, 9, 10 ;
x, 6 ; *rōpayēs tōr hath*, four hundred rupees, x, 1, 2 ; *rōpayēs
pānts hath*, five hundred rupees, viii, 10 (bis) ; x, 1, 2 (bis).

rasad, f. assembling of provisions, etc., xi, 5 ; share, portion,
quota, proportionate division, xi, 10 ; — *karūn^u*, to collect
supplies, xi, 5 ; — *kār'than ān'thay nān-gār*, menial cultivators
were brought in (from the villages), (each village) providing
its proportionate quota, xi, 10.

rosh^u, m. a necklace, v, 10, 12.

rost^u (f. rūtsh^u), an adjectival suffix signifying "without"; *banana-rost^u*, without what is fated, (no one) escapes from what is fated, vii, 23.

rāth 1, m. night; sg. dat. *rātas*, by night, x, 1, 6; xii, 4; *rātas-rāth*, on this very night, x, 5, 12; sg. gen. m. pl. *rātākⁱ*, of last night, v, 9.

rāth 2, f. night; — *āyē*, night came, x, 5; — *bartūn^a*, to pass the night, i, 10; — *lagūn^a*, night to come on, viii, 9; — *kadūn^a*, to pass the night, x, 11; xii, 5; — *gayē ādā*, the night went to completion, the night came to an end, x, 8; xii, 9, 12; with suff. of indef. art. *rāthāh*, xii, 5; sg. gen. *rōts^u-hond^u*, iii, 1.

rāth 3, adv. *dōh ta rāth*, day and night, i.e. always, continually, vii, 3; *rāth-kyut^u*, by night. Cf. *rātsas*.

rēth, m. a month, sg. dat. *rētas*, pl. nom. *rēth*, dat. *rētan*, as in the following: *rētas-kyut^u khar^{2j}* or *rētas khar^{2j}*, a month's expenditure, salary for a month, xii, 4; *trēn rētan-kyut^u khar^{2j}*, salary for three months, xii, 5, 11; *rēth gav ādā*, a month went to completion, a month came to an end, xii, 4; *trih rēth gay ādā*, three months came to an end, xii, 11; *trih rēth gay*, three months passed, xii, 6.

rāt^{2li}, adv. by night, viii, 9.

raṭ²ⁿ, m. a jewel; *raṭ^{2na}-kor^u*, a bracelet of jewels, xii, 10, 12, 14 (bis), 15 (bis), 18, 20.

raṭun, to take hold of, grasp, seize, iii, 5; to seize, capture, ii, 11; to arrest (a prisoner), v, 7 (bis), 9; x, 5, 12 (bis); to take hold of, take, accept, viii, 3, 4 (bis); x, 3, 5, 8, 12; *gōlām raṭun*, to engage as a servant, viii, 13; *latan tal raṭun*, to hold under the feet, viii, 7; *mōkh raṭun*, to seize (so and so's) face, to look intently at, v, 9; *kētsāh nōkhṭa raṭun*, to find some fault with (dat.), to get up some charge against, xii, 19; *yād raṭun*, to seize the memory, to keep on the memory, i, 7.

conj. part. *raṭith*, ii, 11; iii, 5; v, 7, 9 (bis); x, 5; impv. sg. 2, *raṭh*, i, 7; viii, 4; pol. sg. 2, *raṭhta*, xii, 19; past sg. m. *roṭ^u*, x, 5, 12; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *roṭun*, viii, 7; x, 3;

with suff. 2nd pers. pl. ag. *roṭ^uwa*, x, 12; pl. *rāṭⁱ*, v, 7; viii, 13; f. sg. *rūṭ^a*, x, 8; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. and 3rd pers. pl. abl. *rūt^anakh*, viii, 3; pl. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *racēn*, viii, 4; perf. m. sg. 3, *chuh roṭ^umoṭ^u*, x, 12.

rāṭun, to cause to be grasped, to cause to stick; perf. part. m. sg. *rōṭ^umoṭ^u*, viii, 1 (of a thorn).

ratsh, f., a very small amount of (anything); *ratshi-han*, v, 6 (bis), or *ratshi-hanā*, v, 6 (bis), id.

rātsas, adv. by night, viii, 5. Cf. *rāth*, 3.

rawāna, adj. dispatched, sent; — *karun*, to dispatch, x, 3.

riwun, to lament; pres. f. sg. 1, *chēs riwān*, vii, 22.

rāy, f. belief, judgment, opinion; thought, meditation, deliberation; an intention, viii, 11; — *karūā^a*, to consider, think, xii, 15.

ryūnz^u, a ball (such as children play with); pl. nom. *rīnzⁱ*, v, 3 (bis), 4 (several times), 5.

raz, f. a rope; *gāsa-raz*, a grass rope, xi, 9.

rēza, m. a piece, a fragment; — *karun*, to cut to fragments.

rōzun, to remain, continue, i, 5; ii, 9; vii, 18, 20 (bis), 3; x, 1, 6, 8; xii, 1, 15, 8; to wait a while, to wait, vii, 9; to abide, continue in one place, ix, 6, 8, 10, 2; *path rōzun*, to remain behind, to remain over and above, to be all that is left, xii, 23; *pāma rōzan*, reproaches will remain, i.e. (I) shall get a bad name, x, 3.

inf. abl. *bēdār rōzana-sōty*, by means of remaining awake, x, 8; forming inf. of purpose, *rōzani āy*, came in order to stay, x, 6, 8, 10, 2; freq. part. *rūzⁱ rūzⁱ*, remaining continually, vii, 18; pres. part. *rōzān*, vii, 23; perf. part. *rūd^umoṭ^u*, i, 5; xii, 23; impve. pol. pl. 2, *rūzⁱtav*, vii, 9; indic. fut. sg. 2 interrog. *rōzakha*, xii, 18; 3, *rōzi*, x, 1, 6; pl. 3, *rōzan*, x, 3; pres. f. sg. 3, with suff. 3rd pers. pl. dat. *nakha rōzān chēkh-na*, she does not remain near them, ii, 9; past m. sg. 3, *rūd^u*, xii, 1, 15; pl. 3, *rūdⁱ*, vii, 20 (bis).

sa 1, see *tīh*.

sa 2, a vocative suff., equivalent to our "sir" or "sirs". Attached to:—

(a) A noun, *rājē-sa*, Your Majesty! x, 8 (bis).

(b) Verbs, *an-sa*, bring, sir, xii, 10; *anukh-sa*, bring them,

sir, x, 12; *dī-sa*, give, sir, x, 8; *gath-sa*, go, sir, ii, 9; *nin-sa*, take her, sir, xii, 25; *nīriv-sa*, go forth, sirs, x, 9; *pakiv-sa*, walk, sirs, x, 1; *wan-sa*, tell, sir, x, 1 (bis), 2; *wanta-sa*, please tell, sir, ii, 4; *waniv-sa*, say, sirs, x, 6.

(c) A conjunction, *yina-sa*, that not, sir, xii, 1.

(d) An interjection, *hata-sa*, O, sirs, x, 5.

sōb (= *sāhib*), an honorific suffix; *rājē-sōb*, His Majesty, x, 8; sg. voc. *rājē-sōba*, Your Majesty! x, 7; *Khōdā-Sōb*, God; sg. dat. *Khōdā-Sōbas*, x, v; ag. *Khōdā-Sōban*, iii, 8 (bis).

sabab, m. a reason, cause, viii, 5.

subuh, m. morning, dawn, x, 8; xii, 9; *sub^ahan*, adv. in the morning, at dawn, x, 11; *sub^ahanas*, id., xii, 12; *sub^ahas*, id., xii, 5.

Subhān, m. N.P., Subhān, N. of the author of the 7th story in this collection, — The Tale of the Reed-flute.

sabakh, m. a lecture, lesson, reading; *sabakh dapun*, to teach a lesson, iv, 4; v, 5; — *parun*, to read a lesson, to study, viii, 3, 4; sg. dat. *sabakas*, viii, 3 (bis), 11; *sabakas āsun*, to be at a lesson, to be at school, viii, 11; *chēs-na tshnū^a-mūts^a nōyid sabakas*, I (fem.) was not taught a barber's lesson, I did not learn barber's work, v, 6.

Sōbir Tilacōñ^a, m. N.P., Sābir, the oilseller, N. of the author of the 11th story in this collection, — How Forsyth Sāhib went to conquer Yārkañd.

sadāh, m. a sound, viii, 9.

sōdā, m. goods, wares, merchandise, viii, 9; marketing, bargaining, acting as a merchant, iii, 1; v, 10; sg. dat. *sōdāhas*, iii, 1; v, 10.

sōdāgar [iii, 3 (bis), 4] or *sōdāgār* [iii, 1 (ter), 3; v, 11 (bis); viii, 9 (bis), 10 (bis)], m. a merchant; with suff. of indef. art. *sōdāgārā*, viii, 9; *sōdāgārā akh*, viii, 9; sg. dat. *sōdāgaras*, iii, 2; *sōdāgaras*, viii, 9, 10; ag. *sōdāgāran*, viii, 9, 10; gen. *sōdāgara-sond^a*, iii, 1; *sōdāgāra-sond^a*, iii, 1; pl. gen. *sōdāgāran-hond^a*, viii, 9.

sōdāgar-bāy, f. a merchant's wife, iii, 1 (bis), 2, 3; sg. dat. *-bāyē*, iii, 1, 2.

Sōdurabal, m. N. of a place in Kashmīr; with emph. y, *Sōdurabalay*, only in *Sōdurabal*, vii, 31.

sōh, *suh*, see *tih*.

shēch', f. a message; — *ladūn'*, to send a message, x, 3 (ter).

sōhib, m. a possessor, owner, lord, great man; a European gentleman, xi, 20 (referring to Sir Douglas Forsyth); a title of courtesy added to the name of a European gentleman, *Phōrsaṭ sōhibun'* (of Mr. Forsyth), xi, title; God, iv, 4, 5; ix, 3; *sōhib-ē āgāh*, an intelligent master, i.e. a master of recondite learning, a profound magician, ii, 9; *sōhib-i-kitāb*, a master of books, a famous author, x, 13; sg. gen. *Sōhibasond'*, of God, iv, 4, 5; *Phōrsaṭ sōhibun'* (treated as part of a proper name), xi, title; sg. voc. *Sōhibō*, O God! ix, 3.

Bār-Sōhib, the Almighty, vii, 2, 3; sg. — *Sōhiban*, vii, 5.

shūbun, to shine; to be beautiful, ii, 4, 5; vii, 10; to be beautiful, to be glorious, vii, 5; to be becoming, to suit, be worthy, be proper, xii, 4, 5.

pres. m. pl. 3, with suff. 3rd pers. sg. gen. *chis shūbān*, vii, 5; imperf. f. sg. 1, *ōs's shūbān*, vii, 10; durative past conditional, *āsihē shūbān*, it would have been (i.e. it must have been, it probably was) beautiful, ii, 4; (I would see) how beautiful it was, ii, 5; past cond. sg. 3, *shūbihēh*, xii, 4, 5.

shod', m. news, intelligence, ii, 10.

shāh, *shēh* 1, m. a king; *shēhan-shāh*, a king of kings, an emperor, i, 1; *shāh-i-yūsūph*, King Joseph, vi, 1; sg. ag. *shēhan*, i, 7.

shēh 2, card. six. *shēh zañē*, six females, xii, 6, 7; pl. dat. *shēn kōd-khānan*, for six prisons, v, 7; *shēn zañēn*, for (of) six females, xii, 6.

shōhī, f. royalty; *khal't-ē-shōhī*, a robe of honour of royalty, a royal robe, x, 4 (ter).

shēhul' 1, m. coolness, cold, i, 11.

shēhul' 2, adj. cool; (of sleep) cold, the reverse of deep, v, 6; f. sg. nom. *yiyiy nēnd'r shēh'j'*, sleep will come to thee cold, i.e. you will lose the desire to sleep, but it also means cool (refreshing) sleep will come to you, and is misunderstood by the hearer in this sense, v, 6 (bis).

shēhmār, m. a great snake, a huge poisonous python, viii, 6 (bis); 13 (bis); with suff. of indef. art. *shēhmārā*, viii, 7; sg. dat. *shēhmāras*, viii, 6, 13; gen. *shēhmāra-sond'*, viii, 6, 13 (bis).

shēhar, m. a city, x, 9; a country, ii, 1; *shēhar-ē-Yirān*, the land of Persia, ii, 1; with suff. of indef. art. *shēharā*, v, 1.

sg. dat. *shēharas*, (went) to the city, x, 10; *nizīkh shēharas*, (arrived) near the city, x, 3; *shēharas and-kun*, (arrived) at the outskirts of the city, x, 5; *shēharas-kun*, (went, etc.) towards the city, set out for the city, x, 3, 5, 12; *shēharas-manz*, in the city, v, 11; x, 14; into the city, v, 9; *shēharas akis-manz*, (arrived) at a certain city, xii, 2; *shēharas nēbar*, (he was taken) outside the city, x, 5.

gen. *shēharakis*, (to the king) of the city, xii, 3.

abl. *shēhara dūr*, far from the city, viii, 11; *shēhara-manza*, from in the city, viii, 11; *tsaliv yimi shēhara*, flee ye from this city, xiii, 11.

shāhzāda, a prince; sg. dat. *-zādas*, viii, 13; pl. nom. *-zāda*, viii, 5, 11 (bis), 3.

shākh, f. a branch; *shākha-bargau-sōty*, (beautiful) with the leaves of (my) branches, vii, 10.

shēkh, m. anxiety; — *gatshun*, anxiety to occur, anxiety to be felt, v, 8; xii, 15.

shēkh^{as}, m. a person, an individual; with suff. of indef. art. *shēkh^{as}ā*, x, 1; *shēkh^{as}āh akh*, xii, 3; sg. dat. *shēkh^{as}as*, x, 2 (bis); ag. *shēkh^{as}an*, x, 2, 6.

shēkal, f. a form, shape; *pōshākas kūr^{an} shēkal yinsān-hish^a*, he folded his clothes into the shape of a man, x, 7.

shikam, m. the belly; sg. dat. *shikamas-manz*, (entered) into (her) belly, x, 7 (bis); abl. *shikama-manza*, (issued) forth from (her) belly, x, 7 (bis).

shikār, m. hunting, sport, the chase; sg. dat. *shikāras*, ii, 4, 8; viii, 7.

shikast, m. weakness, sickness; sg. abl. *shikasta-sōty*, owing to (his) weak condition, v, 5.

shōlun, to shine, flame (of a lamp); pres. sg. m. sg. 3, *shōlān chuh*, vi, 6.

shām, m. evening; *shāman-bōgⁱ*, at about evening, at eventide, v, 5.

shēmāh, m. the flame of a lamp, vi, 6; viii, 13; x, 7 (bis).

shumār, f. counting, enumeration; *shumār būz^a*, the counting was

heard, i.e. the roll-call was heard, the roll was called, xi, 16.
Cf. *bě-shumār*.

shēmshēr, f. a sword, viii, 6, 13; x, 7; — *kaḍūñ^a*, to draw a sword, viii, 13; x, 7; — *lāyūñ^a*, to give a blow with a sword, viii, 6; — *tulūñ^a*, to raise a sword (in order to strike), ii, 7; iii, 9 (ter); x, 7; sg. dat. *kūr^as thaph shēmshēri*, she seized the sword, iii, 9; gen. *shēmshēri-hond^a tēg*, the blade of a sword, viii, 6, 13; *shēmshēri-hūnz^a tsūnd^a*, a blow of a sword, a sword-cut, iii, 5, 6.

shānd, m. a bed-pillow; *shānd dyun^a*, to put (anything) under one's pillow, x, 7; *khōra chēs karān shānd*, she goes from the foot of the bed to the pillow, v, 5; sg. abl. *shānda*, v, 5.

shōngun, to go to sleep; past m. sg. 3, *shōng^a*, x, 7. The conj. part. *shōngith*, having gone to sleep, is used as an adjective, meaning "asleep", viii, 7.

shēnākh, m. one who recognizes, in *lāl-shēnākh*, one who recognizes rubies, a lapidary. See *lāl-shēnākh*, s.v. *lāl* 1.

shāph, m. a charm, spell, incantation; *amis shāph dyutun*, she pronounced a spell over him, xii, 15; *shāph tul^anas*, she took the spell off him, xii, 15. Cf. *kas^am*.

shār, m. a poem, xi, title.

shōr, m. in *shōra-gāh*, an outcry, vi, 12, 3.

shur^a, m. an infant, a child; *shur^t-bāshē*, child-talk, infantine babbling, v, 2.

shrākh, f. a knife, x, 13.

shērīkh, m. a sharer, partner, i, 10.

shērūn, to put in order, to arrange; conj. part. *shīrith trāwun*, to make ready (for a person), x, 7; fut. pl. 1, *shērav*, xi, 12, 7.

shranz, ? m. a blacksmith's tongs, xi, 16.

shēstruw^a, adj. made of iron, xii, 16, 7; m. sg. abl. *shēstravi*, xii, 16; pl. nom. *shēstrāv^t*, v, 4; fem. sg. nom. *shēstrūv^a*, v, 4; abl. *shēstravi*, v, 4.

Shētān, m. Satan, iii, 8; sg. ag. *Shētānan*, iii, 8.

shōtsh, m. purity, the condition of not being defiled, hence (x, 3) pure (i.e. undefiled) food.

sakharun, to prepare to set out, make ready to depart.

II past, m. pl. 3, *sakharyēy*, xii, 18.

sak^ath, adj. hard, severe, vii, 13, 18.

sāl, a feast, vi, 2; a wedding feast, v, 9; sg. dat. sālas, v, 9; vi, 2.

sōl, m. a stroll, ramble, walk, taking the air, excursion, with suff. of indef. of art. sōlāh, ii, 2; sg. dat. sōlas, ii, 4, 8; iii, 1; viii, 7.

sul^a, dawn; suli, at dawn, xii, 23; sōli-gārē (m.c. for suli-gari), at dawn time, v, 7.

salāh, m. advice, viii, 11; thāviv mē-sōty salāh, make ye a consultation with me, i.e. have an understanding with me, have an intrigue with me, viii, 3.

salām, f. peace (in Arabic formulas), x, 14; xii, 26; a bow, salutation; a complimentary present, viii, 3 (bis), 11; — karūn^a, to make a bow, to salute, iii, 1; xii, 4, 5, 9, 12, 3, 6, 7, 20, 3; — pālūn^a, id., xii, 16; sg. dat. salāmi, viii, 3.

sultān, m. a Sultan; Sultān-i-Mahmūd-i-Garnavī, Sultān Maḥmūd of Ghaznī, i, 1.

salay, f. a spike, v, 4; sg. abl. salayi-sōty, with, or by means of, a spike, v, 4 (bis).

Sulaymān, m. N.P. Solomon, xii, 17.

samā, m. heaven; arz o samā, earth and heaven, vii, 26.

sumb^a, adj.; adequate (for), sufficient (for); rētas sumb^a, (money) sufficient for a month, xii, 4; m. pl. nom. lāl traṭis sumb^a, rubies enough for a necklace, sufficient to make a necklace, xii, 5.

sōmb^arun, to collect, bring together, amass; fut. pass. part. m. sg. cyōn^a gatshī sōmb^arun^a, you must collect, xii, 21; conj. part. sōmb^arith, ix, 9; pres. m. pl. 3, chih sōmb^arān, xi, 7.

sōmb^arāwun, i.q. sōmb^arun; fut. pass. part. m. pl. gatshan sōmb^arāwān^a, they must be collected, xii, 24; past m. sg. sōmbarōw^a, xii, 21, 4; with suff. 2nd pers. sg. ag. sōmb^arōwuth, xii, 24.

samakhun, to meet a person, have an interview with, to encounter; past m. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. samokhukh, xii, 25.

sāmān, m. requisites, materials, appliances, vii, 5; xi, 9; pomp and circumstance, xi, 20; sōruy sāmān, the entire appliance, xi, 9; bā-sōruy-sāmān, with all pomp, xi, 20; pl. nom. sāmān, vii, 5.

samsār, the world, iv, 1, etc.; sg. dat. *samsāras*, for *samsāras-manz*, in the world, ix, 6.

sān, postpos. with; *gāṭa-sān*, with skill, skilfully, i, 6.

sīna, m. the bosom, vii, 21.

sōn, m. gold; sg. gen. *sōna-sond^u*, made of gold; m. pl. nom. *sōna-sāndⁱ*, v, 3, 4 (bis), 5; f. sg. *sōna-sūnz^ā*, v, 1; *sōna-kan*, an ear adorned with golden ears; pl. dat. with emph. *y*, *sōna-kananay*, vii, 11.

sōn^u, adj. deep; — *khash*, a deep cut, v, 6.

sōn^u, possess. pron. our, x, 12; with emph. *y*, *sōnuy*, viii, 13; f. sg. nom. *sōñ^ā*, viii, 11; x, 5.

sond^u, postpos. of gen. Added

A. to masc. sg. animate nouns. *gōlāma-sond^u*, of the servant, viii, 6; *khōdāyē-sond^u*, of God, xii, 7; *lāl-shēnāka-sond^u*, of the lapidary, xii, 8, 25; *mōlⁱ-sond^u*, of the father, xii, 21, 2; *phakīra-sond^u*, of the faqīr, x, 12; *pātashāha-sond^u*, of the king, ii, 10; v, 10; vi, 11; *pātashēha-sond^u*, of the king, xii, 1, 4; *sōdāgara-sond^u*, of the merchant, iii, 1; *sōdāgāra-sond^u*, id., iii, 1; *Sōhība-sond^u*, of the Master (i.e. of God), iv, 4, 5; *shēhmāra-sond^u*, of the python, viii, 6, 13; *sōnara-sond^u*, of the goldsmith, v, 2; *yāra-sond^u*, of the friend, x, 4, 11; *Yūsūpha-sond^u*, of Joseph, vi, 10; *zānⁱ-sond^u*, of the person, viii, 11.

hīhara-sandis, of the father-in-law, x, 12; *pātashēha-sandis*, of the king, ii, 5, 6, 7; v, 11; xii, 22.

mōli-sandi, of the father, xii, 21; *patashēha-sandi*, of the king, ii, 9; *wazīra-sandi*, of the vizier, xii, 4, 5.

pātashāha-sāndⁱ, of the king, viii, 1, 13; *sōnara-sāndⁱ*, of the goldsmith, v, 10.

pātashēha-sandēn, of the king, viii, 1, 6.

pātashēha-sandyau, of the king, viii, 5.

gōlāma-sūnz^ā, of the servant, viii, 11; *khāwanda-sūnz^ā*, of the husband, iii, 2; *mōlⁱ-sūnz^ā*, of the father, xii, 19, 20 (ter); *phakīra-sūnz^ā*, of the faqīr, x, 8, 14; *pātashāha-sūnz^ā*, of the king, v, 7 (bis); viii, 1; x, 14; *pātashēha-sūnz^ā*, of the king, x, 5; xii, 1; *rājē-sūnz^ā*, of the king, x, 7 (bis); *sōnara-sūnz^ā*, of the goldsmith, v, 1, 3, 10.

pātashāha-sanze, of the king, v, 2, 4; *pātushēha-sanze*, of the king, v, 1 (bis); xii, 4, 5.

pātashāha-sanzi, of the king, v, 4; xii, 4; *pātashēha-sanzi*, of the king, xii, 5; *sōnara-sanzi*, of the goldsmith, v, 7, 9 (bis); *yāra-sanzi*, of the friend, x, 4.

B. Used with masc. sg. inan. noun, to indicate the material of which a thing is made. *sōna-sāndi*, made of gold, v, 3, 4 (bis), 5; *sōna-sūnz^a*, id., v, 1.

C. With sg. an. pron. m. or f. *āmⁱ-sond^a*, of him, v, 3; viii, 6, 8, 10; of her, xii, 7.

āmⁱ-sandi, of her, x, 5; *tāmⁱ-sandi*, of him, i, 3; vii, 6.

āmⁱ-sūnz^a, of him, iii, 4; xii, 4; *āmⁱ-sanzi*, of her, xii, 15; *tāmⁱ-sūnz^a*, of her, xii, 15; *nazari tāmⁱ-sanzi-sōty*, owing to his seeing (me), vii, 13.

sangsār, m. lapidation, stoning (the punishment), viii, 8.

Sōnamarg, f. N. of a *marg* or mountain plateau in the Sind valley of Kashmir, celebrated for its flowery meads. It is a favourite camping ground for European visitors; sg. dat. *Sōnamargi*, at Sōnamarg, xi, 3.

sōnar, m. a goldsmith, v, 1 (bis), 3, 5 (bis), 6, 7, 9, 10 (bis); sg. dat. *sōnaras*, v, 9; gen. *sōnara-sond^a*, v, 2; *-sāndⁱ* (m. pl. nom.), v, 10; *-sūnz^a* (f. sg. nom.), v, 1, 3, 10; *-sanzi* (f. sg. ag.), v, 7, 9 (bis).

sg. ag. irreg. *sōnar* (for *sōnaran*), v, 4.

sōnar-ath, the goldsmiths' market, the goldsmiths' quarter (of a town), v, 7.

This word is more usually *sonur* or *son^ar*.

saniyās, m. a kind of Hindū ascetic, a *Saṇṇiyāsīn*, v, 10, 11 (quater); sg. dat. *saniyāsas*, v, 12; voc. (poet.) *saniyāsū*, v, 11.

sapadun, *sapanun*, to become.

fut. sg. 2, *sapadakh*, vi, 11; interrog. *sapadakha*, iii, 2; 3, *sapadi*, vi, 16; past m. sg. 3, *sapod^a*, iii, 7; *sapod^a sawār*, he became mounted, he mounted (a horse), xii, 1; with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *sapodum*, there became to me (crushing), I became (crushed), vii, 13; f. sg. 2 with neg. suff. *sapūz^akh-na*, thou didst not become, iii, 2; pl. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat.

- sapañēs z^{ah} katha sara*, two statements became tested for him, i.e. he had two statements tested, x, 4.
- saphar*, m. travelling, a journey, xii, 25; sg. dat. *sapharas*, x, 1, 6 (bis); gen. (poet. for *sapharuk^u*) *sapharun^u*, xi, 3.
- sapañēs*, see *sapadun*.
- sar*, m. the head; *sar tsatun*, to behead, viii, 11.
- sara* 1, m. investigation, testing, x, 4; *sara karun*, to test, viii, 13; x, 2, 6 (ter), 14. In this phrase, the grammatical object is the thing tested, as in *karēn tsōr katha* (f. pl.) *sara*, he tested four statements (x, 6). Similarly *sapañēs z^{ah} katha sara*, two statements became tested for him, i.e. he had two statements tested (x, 4). Cf. *saragī*.
- sara* 2, see *sarun*.
- sārⁱ*, an old word, now used in compounds such as *sārⁱ gatshun*, to be flooded, to be covered with a flood of water, iv, 3.
- sēr*, adj. satisfied, contented, i, 3.
- sīr*, m. a secret, a mystery, ii, 4; *sīr bāwun*, to explain a secret, vii, 21; *mē ma kar sīras phāsh*, do not accuse my secret (parts) of unchastity, i.e. do not disgrace me by letting me remain naked, xii, 7.
- sōr^u*, adj. all. This word is always used with emph. *y*; m. sg. nom. *sōruy*, iii, 1; v, 7, 9; xi, 9; xii, 19; *bā sōruy sāmān*, with all pomp, xi, 20; pl. nom. *sōriy*, iii, 4; v, 9; vi, 16.
- sūr*, m. ashes, xii, 23; *sūr mathun*, to rub ashes over one's body (like a Hindū ascetic), v, 9; *tōka-sūr*, ashes of crushing, i.e. crushing into a powder like ashes, crushing to powder, vii, 13.
- sg. dat. *sūras-manz*, in the ashes, xii, 23; abl. *sūra-manza*, from amid the ashes, xii, 23.
- sarda*, m. coolness, i, 11.
- saragī*, f. investigation, testing, viii, 7 (bis), 8, 10; x, 7. Cf. *sara* 1.
- srēh*, m. moisture; with suff. of indef. art. *āba-srēhā*, a water-moisture, a slight trickle of moisture, viii, 7.
- srān*, m. bathing; — *karun*, to bathe (oneself), xii, 6 (bis), 7 (bis); sg. dat. *srānas*, v, 9.
- sarun*, to remember; fut. sg. 1, *sara*, xi, 14.
- sārun*, to carry goods from one place to another, and there to

collect them, to pile up ; conj. part. *sōrith*, ix, 9 ; pres. part. *sārān*, xi, 10 ; pres. m. pl. 3, *chih sārān*, xi, 6.

sar^aph, m. a serpent, x, 13.

susurāray, f. a rustling sound, xii, 23.

suti, see *tih*.

sath, card. seven ; (preceding noun) *sath kuthⁱ*, seven rooms, vi, 3 ; *sath hēlⁱ*, seven ears of corn, vi, 15 ; (following noun) *nāg sath*, seven springs, vi, 15 ; *gōv^a sath*, seven cows, vi, 15 (fem.) ; *lāl sath*, seven rubies, x, 2, 5, 12 (bis) ; *dōha lāl sath sath*, seven rubies each day, xii, 9.

pl. dat. *satan kōd-khānan*, to seven prisons, v, 8 ; *satan hēlēn* (for acc.), seven ears of corn, vi, 15 ; *satan gōv^an* (for acc.) seven cows (fem.), vi, 15 ; *nāgan satan* (for acc.), seven springs, vi, 15 ; *lālan satan pēth*, on the seven rubies, x, 5 ; abl. *sataṅ-manza*, from among the seven, x, 12 ; *sataṅ zaminav tālⁱ*, below the seven worlds, iii, 8.

sāth, m. a particular instant of time, a moment, vii, 8 ; with suff. of indef. art. *sāthāh*, during a moment of time, for a short time, ii, 4 ; *sāthā*, id., vi, 3 ; vii, 9.

sg. abl. *amī sāta*, at that time, iii, 6 ; xii, 4, 15 ; with emph. *y, yēmī sātay*, at what time verily, vii, 8.

sōth, m. the season of spring ; *sōta*, in the spring time, ix, 7.

sēthāh, adj. very much ; *sēthāh yinsāph*, great pity, viii, 4. adv. very, very much, exceedingly. With adj. preceding the word qualified, as in viii, 1, 9 (bis) ; or following it as in *khōbsūrath sēthāh*, very beautiful, xii, 4, 5 ; but *sēthāh khōbsūrath*, xii, 10, 5 ; *khōta sēthāh khōbsūrath*, much more beautiful than, xii, 10. With a verb, *sēthāh gav khōsh*, became much pleased, viii, 11 ; xii, 9 ; so *sēthāh gōkh khōsh*, viii, 14, but *gōs sēthāh khōsh*, xii, 12 ; *sēthāh phyūr^a*, they regretted extremely, viii, 1 ; *phyūrus sēthāh*, he regretted extremely, viii, 10.

sōtin, postpos. i.q. *sōty*, q.v. governing dat. ; *mē-sōtin*, (share) with me, i, 7.

Governing abl., with, by means of ; *drāti-sōtin*, (cut) with a sickle, ix, 5 ; *kalama-sōtin*, (write) with a pen, ix, 12 ; with, by means of, owing to ; *muhima-sōtin*, owing to poverty, i, 4 (bis).

sōty, adv. with, together with ; *sōty dyun^u*, to give with (a person), to give as a companion, vii, 5 ; x, 14 ; xii, 16 ; *sōty hyon^u*, to take (a person) with (one), to take as a companion, ii, 1 ; v, 6 ; *sōty tulun*, to carry along (with one), xii, 2 ; *sōty-sōty*, continually in (one's) company, vii, 5.

postpos. governing dat. and abl.

A. Governing dat. with, together with, in various shades of meaning ; thus,

amis-sōty, in company with her, v, 7 ; *khāwcandas-sōty*, (burnt) together with her (dead) husband, iii, 4 ; *kōrē-sōty*, (keep her) in (your) daughter's society, v, 10 ; *mē-sōty*, in company with me, in my company, xii, 2 ; (come) with me, xii, 7 ; (go) with me, x, 9. We have it governing a pronominal suffix in the dat. in *sōty ōsus*, (a falcon) was with him, viii, 7.

With, in the sense of consultation with, etc., *mē-sōty* (intrigue) with me, viii, 3 ; (sin ye) with me, viii, 11 ; *pātashāhādān-sōty*, (sin) with the princes, viii, 11.

Together with, simultaneously with ; *ādamas-sōty*, (created) simultaneously with Adam, vii, 6.

Together with, along with ; *karis-sōty*, (the arm was pulled off) together with the bracelet, xii, 15.

(a marriage) with (so and so) in *amis-sōty*, xii, 15, 8.

(conversation) with (so and so), *amis-sōty*, x, 7 (bis) ; *kōrē-sōty*, xii, 1.

Special meanings are *pānas-sōty*, with oneself, under one's own control, x, 1, 6 ; *tath-sōty mushtūkḥ*, enamoured of that, iii, 8.

B. Governing abl., with, by means of ; *ami-sōty*, (scratches) with it, xii, 17 ; *bār'shi-sōty*, (dug) with (his) spear, viii, 7 ; *litri-sōty*, (cut) with a saw, vii, 19 ; *bēdār rōcana-sōty* (escaped) by keeping awake, x, 8 ; *salayi-sōty*, (scratched) with a spike, v, 4 (bis) ; with emph. *y*, *panja-sōtiy*, (a pleasant feeling arose) merely owing to (the application of) the (iron) claw, xii, 16 ; *thapi-sōtiy*, merely by means of the grasp, xii, 12.

With, by means of, owing to ; *ad^ula sōty*, (contented) owing to his justice, i, 3 ; *asara-sōty*, owing to the result,

vi, 16; *bargau-sōty*, owing to the leaves, vii, 10; *mahabata-sōty*, owing to affection, x, 4; *nazari-sōty*, owing to (his) seeing (me), vii, 13; *shikasta-sōty*, (fell asleep) owing to weakness, v, 5; with emph. *y*, *bōchi sōtiy*, owing only to hunger, vi, 16.

satyumu^a, ord. seventh; m. sg. dat. *satimis*, v, 7; f. sg. nom. *satim^a*, xii, 7.

sawāb, m. meed, reward (of good works, of faith, etc.), ix, 12.

siwāh, postpos. with the exception of, except, save; *nēmis matis siwāh*, with the exception of this madman, v, 9.

sawūl, m. asking, questioning; solicitation; a petition, application; — *dyun^a*, to present or make a petition, x, 5.

sawār, adj. mounted, riding (on); *sawār sapadun*, to mount, ride, xii, 1.

say, *sōy*, *suy*, see *tih*.

syod^a, adj. straight; as adv. *yimau syod^a*, straight in front of them, viii, 6, 13.

sōyīsth, m. a horse-attendant, a groom, syce, xii, 3, 4.

sōzun, to send; fut. pass. part. m. sg. nom. *sōzun^a gatshi panun^a khāucand*, you must send your husband, v, 1; past m. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *sūzun*, x, 4.

ta 1, conj. and, i, 5; iii, 5; v, 4, 9, 12; *et passim*; *ta* — *biyē*, both . . . and, viii, 9.

ta 2, conj. introducing the apodosis of a conditional sentence, as in *yi-y*, *ta tih kyāh?* *tī-y*, *ta yih kyāh?* if this, then (*ta*) what (is) that? if that, then (*ta*) what (is) this? iii, 4 (bis), 9; so vii, 9; after *yēli*, when, *yēli būz^a*, *ta tsol^a*, when he heard, then he fled, ii, 7; *yēli mōrun*, *ta ada phyūrus*, when he had killed (the dog), then afterwards he grieved, viii, 10.

ta 3, illative conjunction, hardly translatable; equivalent to the Hindi *tō*. In the following passage translated "verily", but this is merely written for want of a better word, viii, 9.

tī, conj. also, viii, 5, 8; x, 10, 1, 2; xii, 10. Often used as an enclitic, as in *ās^a-tī*, we also, xii, 1; *mē-tī*, me also, vi, 11; ix, 1; xi, 14; *su-tī*, he also, ii, 4; *tī-tī*, that also, viii, 9; x, 6 (ter); *ts^a-tī*, thou also, ix, 6; *yī-tī*, this one also, x, 8. and, xii, 17.

even ; *kāh-ti*, any even, i, 5 ; anyone even, vii, 23 ; *kēh-ti*, any at all, viii, 9.

tī . . . ti, both . . . and, iii, 8 ; x, 13 ; xii, 12 ; *tō-ti*, nevertheless, x, 3.

tī, see *tih*.

tō, in *tō-ti*, nevertheless, x, 3.

tab, m. fever, v, 3, 10.

*tōb*ⁱ, c.g. an humble servant, a subject ; with suff. of indef. art.

tōb'yāh, f. (of a woman), xii, 18.

tōb'ir, m. interpretation (of a dream), vi, 11, 4 (bis), 5 (bis), 6 ;

— *karun*, to interpret, vi, 11, 16.

tēg, m. the blade (of a sword) ; sg. dat. *tēgas*, viii, 6, 13.

tagun, to be known how to be done, to be possible, used as a quasi-impersonal passive, to make potential compounds. It is generally used to indicate mental possibility, while *hēkun* (which does not occur in these tales) indicates physical possibility. Its use with the infinitive or future passive participle will be clear from the following :—

fut. sg. 3, *tagi*, it will be possible ; with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. and interrog. neg. *tagēm-nā*, will it not be possible for me ? i.e. of course I can, of course I know how, x, 5 ; with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *muhim tagiy kāsunuy*, poverty would have been known how to be verily expelled for thee, thou wouldst have been able to expel poverty, i, 15 ; *tē mā tagiy*, I wonder if (*mā*) it will be possible for thee, I wonder if you know how (to make it right), x, 5 ; with the same suffix and the interrogative suffix *tagiyē mōkalāwūñ^a*, will she be possible for thee to be released ? do you know how to release her ? v, 8 ; *tagiyē yih pātashāh-kūr^a bacāwūñ^a*, can you save this princess ? v, 9.

past m. sg. *amis tog^a bōzun dōd^a*, to her the pain was possible to be understood, she could understand the pain, v, 3 ; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. and neg. *togus-na* (or *tamis tog^a-na*) *mōl karun*, to fix a price was not known how to him, i.e. he did not know how to fix a price, he could not fix a fair price, viii, 9 (bis).

cond. past sg. 3, with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *tih yēli tagihēm*,

if that had been known how to me, i.e. if I had known how,
v, 8.

tih, pron. he, she, it, that.

ANIMATE. SUBST. MASC. sg. nom. *suh*, ii, 8, 11 (bis);
v, 9 (bis), 10; viii, 7, 8; x, 1, 4, 12 (quater); xii, 5,
19 (ter), 20. Used idiomatically in introducing the hero of
a story, as *suh pātashēhā akh ōs*^u, that king one was, equivalent
to "once upon a time there was a king", viii, 7; so viii,
9, 11; *su-ti*, he also, ii, 4; *suy*, he verily, i, 4, 8; iii, 3 (bis);
v, 1; vi, 16; viii, 7, 9; x, 12; xii, 25; he only, he alone,
vi, 6; vii, 29, 30; x, 1, 6.

dat. *tas*, to him, i, 5, 8; ii, 8; iv, 2; v, 7; vii, 1; viii,
6 (bis), 8, 11 (bis); *tamis*, ii, 7; viii, 9 (bis); *tamis*^{ay},
to him verily, ii, 1; viii, 9; xii, 1.

ag. *tām*^t, by him, ii, 1; iv, 3, 4, 5, 6; x, 3, 12.

gen. (*tām*^t-*sond*^u), his; *tām*^t-*sand*ⁱ, i, 3; vii, 6; -*sant*ⁱ,
vii, 13.

pl. nom. *tim*, they, v, 4 (bis), 8; viii, 3 (bis), 4 (bis), 11;
x, 12 (bis); xi, 5; xii, 16 (ter); *timay*, they verily, v, 9;
viii, 4; *tim-hay*, they verily, ix, 8, 9, 10.

dat. *timan*, to them, them, viii, 1; xi, 8; xii, 16, 7; *timan*^{ay},
to them verily, them verily, viii, 11; xii, 1.

ag. *timau*, by them, vi, 11; *timav*, x, 12.

gen. *tihond*^u, their, xii, 16; *tihanza*, viii, 3, 11.

FEM. ag. nom. *sa*, she, v, 5 (bis), 9; viii, 11; x, 14;
xii, 6, 10, 5, 9, 20, 5; *sōh*, xii, 5; *say*, she verily, iii, 1, 4;
xii, 14.

dat. *tas*, to her, xii, 2 (bis), 15 (bis), 25.

gen. (*tasond*^u), her, *tasandēn*, ix, 3; (*tām*^t-*sond*^u), *tām*^t-*sūnz*^u,
xii, 15.

pl. nom. *tima*, they, them (acc.) (fem.), viii, 11; xi, 9;
timay, them verily (fem.), x, 14.

dat. *timan*, to them (fem.), xii, 6 (bis), 7.

ag. *timau*, by them (fem.), xii, 7.

ADJ. MASC. ag. nom. *suh*, that, ii, 8, 9 (bis); viii, 7 (bis),
10 (bis), 3 (bis); x, 12 (bis), 4; xii, 25, 6; *suy*, that very,
xii, 19.

dat. *tas*, to that, that, ii, 7; vii, 4; viii, 7; x, 12; xii, 7, 20;
tamis, to that, viii, 9; xii, 19.

pl. nom. *tim*, those, viii, 13.

dat. *timan*, to those, x, 6.

FEM. sg. nom. *sa*, that, x, 1, 6, 12; *sōh*, iii, 5.

dat. *tamis*, to that, iii, 9; xii, 10.

ag. *tami*, by that, x, 10.

pl. nom. *tima*, those, xii, 19.

INANIMATE. SUBST. (m. or f.). sg. nom. *tīh*, that, iii, 4 (bis), 9; viii, 3, 9, 11; x, 1; xii, 3 (bis), 7, 16, 9. As a correlative to a preceding relative, iii, 1, 8 (bis); v, 8 (bis); xii, 7, 20; *tī-kyāzi*, because, viii, 2; *tī-tī*, that also, viii, 9; x, 6 (ter); *tīy*, that verily, vii, 1 (bis); iii, 9; *tī*, that verily, xi, 1; *tīy*, (for *tīh* + *ay*), if that, iii, 4 (bis), 9.

dat. *tath*, for that, for it, ii, 1; v, 4; vii, 27, 8; viii, 6; x, 3; xii, 16, 8; *tathⁱ*, to that verily, iii, 8; xii, 4, 11 (ter), 4.

ag. *tāmiy*, by that verily, iii, 1.

abl. *tami pata*, after that, x, 12; xii, 16; *tami-pēthⁱ kani*, in addition to that, iii, 8; *tami-tālⁱ*, below it, xii, 14; *tamiy*, therefore, x, 14.

gen. *tamyukuy*, of it verily, vii, 12.

ADJ. As an adjective the masculine and feminine forms are commonly used in the sg. nom., even when agreeing with inanimate nouns. In one case the inanimate form of the pronoun is used, viz. *tīh pōshākh*, that garment, xii, 6. Other examples are:—

Masc. sg. nom. *suh*, that, xii, 4 (ruby) (bis), 11 (bracelet), 4 (rock), 5 (pain); *suy*, that very, ii, 4 (magic power, correlative); vii, 8 (time), 13 (fault); ix, 11 (action).

dat. *tath*, to that, etc., ii, 1 (bis), 7; iii, 5; v, 6; xii, 4, 6 (bis), 11, 4, 5, 24; *tathⁱ*, to that very, xii, 6 (bis), 14.

abl. *tami*, from that, etc., ii, 7; v, 5; viii, 9; x, 12; agreeing with inan. gen. masc. iii, 9; x, 10 (bis), 4.

pl. nom. *tim*, those, x, 12 (bis); *timay*, those very, v, 5.

dat. *timan*, to those, xi, 6.

FEM. sg. nom. *sa*, that, viii, 7 (thirst); x, 10 (dish of food); *sōh*, xii, 20 (news); *say*, that very, ii, 6 (news); viii, 7

(story), 10 (id.), 3 (id.) ; ix, 4 (prison) ; xi, 5 (assembling) ; sōy, vii, 16 (separation).

dat. *tath jāyē*, at that place, xii, 15.

abl. *tami kōli manza*, from in that stream, xii, 4, 6 ; *tamiy kōli kōli*, along that very stream, xii, 6 ; *tamiy wati*, by that very road, xii, 14, 5.

gen. *tami kathī-hond^u*, of that story, iii, 5.

tōhē, *tōhⁱ*, see *t^ah*.

thad or *thar*, f. the back ; sg. obl. *thūd^a* or *thūr^a* 1 (for *thūr^a* 2, see s.v.), sg. abl. *thūd^a-kani* (v, 4, bis), *thūr^a-kani* (v, 4), (turning herself) backwards (from there).

thod^u, adj. erect, upright, standing up, ii, 3 ; vii, 11 ; — *wōthun*, to stand up, ii, 5, 6 ; v, 6, 9 ; xii, 14, 5.

thaharun, to stay in expectation, to await, wait ; pres. f. sg. 1, neg. *chus-na thaharān*, I am not waiting, i.e. I am not going to stay here, I cannot stop here (on account of the evil smell), ii, 4.

tāhkhūth (for *tahqīg*), adv. of a certainty, certainly, assuredly, x, 12 ; xi, 13 ; xii, 3.

tahol^u, m. a groom, x, 5, 12 (quater).

tihond^u, *tihanza*, see *tih*.

tuhond^u, possessive pron. your, ii, 2 ; xii, 15. Cf. *t^ah*.

thūñ^a, f. fresh butter. With suff. of indef. art. *thūñ^a-ā*, ix, 4.

thaph, f. a grasp with the hand ; sg. abl. *thapi-sōtiy*, merely by means of the grasp, xii, 12.

— *dīñ^a*, to seize, take hold of, *thaph dīñ^as*, he seized it, viii, 7 ; *dīñ^an ath thaph*, he seized it, he grasped it, xii, 12 ; — *karūñ^a*, to take hold of ; *kūr^anas thaph*, he took hold of her, iii, 4 ; *kūr^as thaph shēmshēri*, he took hold of the sword, iii, 9 ; *kanas kūr^anas thaph*, he took hold of him by the ear, iii, 9 ; *karūñ^a gatshi thaph dāmānas*, you must seize hold of (her) skirt, v, 9 ; *kūr^as-na kōsi dāmānas thaph*, no one has seized hold of (my) skirt, v, 9 ; *āmⁱ kūr^anas pōshākas thaph*, he caught hold of him by his garment, viii, 9 ; *tathⁱ kārⁱzi thaph*, you must take hold of it, xii, 11 ; *thaph karith*, having (previously) grasped, i.e. holding, iii, 8 (bis) (of holding the bridle of, or leading, a horse) ; *athas chuh thaph karith*, he is

holding (his) hand, v, 6; *nālas thaph karith*, holding him by the neck, vi, 9; *chuh thaph karith pyālas*, he is holding the cup, viii, 7; — *lāyūñ^a*, i.q. — *kariūñ^a*, v, 9 (poet.).

thūr^a 1, see *thad*.

thūr^a 2, f. a shrub; *pōshē-thūr^a*, a flower-shrub, ii, 3.

thōth^a, adj. beloved, dear, vii, 4; i.q. *tōth^a*, q.v.

thōv^k, see *thawun*.

thawun or *thāwun* (this verb is the equivalent of the Hindī *rakhnā*), to place, put, deposit, ii, 4; iii, 1, 5, 9; v, 11; vi, 5; vii, 7, 9, 11; ix, 4; x, 5, 10, 2 (quater); xii, 4, 9, 12, 5, 23; to keep, ii, 11; v, 10; xii, 25; to station (a person in a certain place), xi, 6; to appoint (a person to a post), *akh bōy^a thōwun icazīr*, he appointed one brother Vizier, viii, 14.

amanāth thāwun, to place as a deposit, to give in trust, x, 12; *thōwun dabōvith*, to press (into the ground), to hide in the ground, to bury, x, 3; *thāwun darwāza*, to open a door, viii, 4 (bis), 11 (bis), 2; *thāwun kuluph*, to unlock, iii, 8 (bis); *thāwun kan*, to apply the ear, to give ear, attend, pay attention (to), listen (to), ii, 7; viii, 6, 8, 11; ix, 1, 4; *thāviv mē-sōty salāh*, keep an understanding with me, have an intrigue with me, viii, 3.

perf. part. m. sg. nom. *thow^amot^a*, viii, 9.

impre. sg. 2, *thāv*, iii, 8 (bis); viii, 4; with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *thāwum*, viii, 8, 11; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. gen. *thāwus*, iii, 5, 9; pl. 2, *thōviv*, viii, 3; pol. sg. 2, *thāvta*, ix, 4; with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *thāvtam*, viii, 6; ix, 1; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. acc. *thāvtan*, ii, 4; pl. 2, *thāv^tav*, ii, 7; fut. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. acc. *thōv^tzēn*, v, 10.

fut. and pres. subj. sg. 1, with suff. 2nd pers. sg. acc. *wumāh thāwath*, I may not now keep thee, ii, 11; with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *thāway darwāza*, I will open for thee the door, viii, 11.

pres. f. sg. 3, with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. and neg. *chēs-na thāwān*, viii, 11.

past masc. sg. *thōw^a*, viii, 12; with suff. 2nd pers. sg. ag. *thōwuth*, vi, 5; x, 12; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *thōwun*, v, 11; viii, 7, 14; x, 3; xii, 15; with same, and also with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *thōw^anam*, ix, 4; with same, and

also with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *thōw^anas*, iii, 1 ; xii, 4, 23 (bis) ; with same, and also with suff. 3rd pers. pl. dat. *thōw^anakh*, viii, 4, 9.

pl. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. and also with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *thāv^anas*, xii, 9 ; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *thōvikh*, x, 12. fem. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag., *thōv^an*, xii, 25 ; with same, and also with suff. 3rd pers.

sg. dat. *thūe^anas*, x, 5, 10 ; xii, 12 ; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *thōv^akh*, viii, 11.

perf. m. sg. with suff. 2nd pers. pl. ag. *churca thōw^amot^a*, x, 12 ; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *chukh thōw^amot^a*, x, 12 ; pl. (without auxiliary) *thōv^amāt^a*, x, 12.

Altogether irregular is the peculiar form *thōv^a-k^a* (xi, 6). This is the m. pl. of the past *thōw^a*, with a pleonastic suffix *-k^a* added. So that we get *thōw^a-k^a*, m. pl. nom. *thōv^a-k^a*.

tuj^a, *tujyāv*, etc., see *tulun*.

ṭōk^a, m. a tray ; sg. dat. *ṭōkis*, viii, 4 ; *ṭōkis-manz*, viii, 12.

ṭōkh, m. crushing ; sg. abl. *ṭōka-sūr*, ashes of crushing, crushing into powder like ashes, crushing to powder, vii, 13.

takhsīr, m. a crime, a fault, viii, 10 ; x, 12.

ṭuk^ara, m. a piece, fragment ; pl. nom. *ṭuk^ara karān^a*, to break or cut into pieces, viii, 6 ; *shēhmāras chuh karān ṭuk^ara*, he cuts the python to pieces, viii, 13.

ti-kyāzi, see *tih*.

tal, adv. below ; *tal wasun*, to descend, ix, 6 ; postpos. governing dat., below ; *ath^a-tal*, below it verily, ii, 3 ; *dārē-tal*, under the window, v, 4 ; *latan-tal*, under the feet, viii, 7 ; *palangas-tal*, under the bed, viii, 6, 13 ; x, 7, 8.

tala, postpos. governing abl. ; *lari-tala*, issued from under the side, vii, 7.

tāl^a, postpos. governing abl. ; *sataw zaminav tāl^a*, below the seven worlds, iii, 8 ; *tami tāl^a*, below it, xii, 14.

talau, interj. O ! Ho ! v, 5 (addressed by a woman to her husband) ; x, 1 (addressed by men to men).

tēli, adv. then, ii, 3 ; v, 5, 6 (bis) ; xii, 3.

tōlun, to weigh (something) ; inf. sg. obl. *tōlani āy*, they came to weigh, ix, 10.

tulun, to raise, take up, lift up, iii, 1, 2, 7; v, 4; x, 12; xii, 2, 4, 6 (bis), 7, 9, 17; *māzas chum tulān*, he is raising bits of my flesh, i.e. cutting bits out of me, vii, 14; *nam tulān'*, to cut (another's) nails, to manicure, v, 6; *shēmshēr tulūn'*, to raise, i.e. to draw, a sword, ii, 7; iii, 9; x, 7; *shāph tulun*, to raise (i.e. undo) a charm, xii, 15; *tulun sōty*, to carry along with one, xii, 2; *wōth tulūn'*, to leap, ii, 9.

fut. pass. part. m. sg. *gatshi pōshākh tuluc'*, you must take up the garment, xii, 6; conj. part. *tulith*, iii, 7; pres. m. sg. 3, *tulān chuh*, xii, 17; with suff. 1st pers. sg. gen. *chum tulān*, vii, 14; 1 past m. sg. *tul'*, iii, 1; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *tulun*, iii, 2; xii, 2, 7; with ditto, and with suff. 3rd pers. sg. gen. *tul'nas*, xii, 15; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *tulukh*, xii, 2; pl. *tul'*, xii, 9; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *tulin*, x, 12; with ditto, and with suff. 3rd pers. sg. gen. *tul'nas*, v, 6; f. sg. *tuj'*, ii, 9; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *tuj'n*, ii, 7; iii, 9; v, 4; x, 7; 3 past m. sg. *tujyāv*, xii, 6; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *tujyān*, xii, 4.

t^{al}r^ā, f. a bee; *māch-t^{al}r^ā*, a honey-bee, ix, 1, 3, 4, 5; sg. ag. *-t^{al}ri*, ix, 1, 6.

tālav, m. the ceiling of a room; sg. abl. *tālawa-kani*, down from the ceiling, viii, 6.

tīlavōn', m. an oil-seller, an oilman; sg. voc. *tīlavāñi*, xi, 20.

tam, m. weariness (from walking, travelling, etc.); — *dyun'*, to cause such weariness, vii, 17.

tām', *tamí*, *tīm*, *tima*, *timau*, see *tih*.

tum, you (Hindōstāni), xi, 4.

tamāh, m. longing, longing desire, vii, 26.

tīman, see *tih*.

tamis, see *tih*.

tamāshē, m. an entertainment, exhibition, sight, show, spectacle; sg. dat. *mushtākh tamāshēs-kun*, enamoured of the spectacle, iii, 7.

tamaskhurī, f. jesting, joking.

tāmāth, adv. so long (of time); *tāmāth* . . . *yāmāth*, so long . . . as, xi, 20.

timav, *tamiy*, *tāmiy*, *timay*, *timay*, see *tih*.

tān, m. a limb of the body ; pl. nom. *tān*, viii, 7.

tānana, *tanⁿnana*, *tanānay*, meaningless words, introduced into a verse, like our "fol-de-riddle-i-do", v, 12.

tāñ, adv. and postpos. as far as, up to, as in *ot^u-tāñ*, up to there, i.e. by that time, x, 4, 6 ; *az-tāñ*, up to to-day, until to-day, x, 7, 8 ; xii, 20 ; *tēr-tāñ*, up to lateness, i.e. during a long time, v, 6 ; *yot^u-tāñ*, up to where, i.e. as soon as, xii, 6 ; *yut^u-tāñ*, up to here, i.e. by this time, in the meantime, v, 7.

Used as a suffix implying indefiniteness added to an interrogative pronoun, as in *kus-tāñ wōpar*, someone else, v, 4 ; *kyāh-tāñ takhsir* some fault or other, viii, 10.

By itself, *tāñ* is used in the sense of *yut^u-tāñ*, abl., xi, 20 ; xii, 1.

tāph, m. sunshine, i, 11.

tārē, see *tōr^a*.

tōr 1, m. Mount Sinai ; sg. abl. *tōra-pētha*, from on Mount Sinai, iv, 5.

tōr 2, adv. there, x, 3.

tōra, adv. therefrom, thence, i, 6, 8 ; v, 4, 9 ; viii, 11 ; xii, 1, 11.

tūr^a, adv. there verily, even there, vii, 20 ; x, 3.

tōr^a, f. delay ; sg. abl. *tārē* (m.c. for *tāri*), with delay, hence, as adv. confusedly, v, 7.

tūr^a, see *tōr* 2.

tūr^a, f. an adze ; sg. abl. *tōri-dab*, the blow of an adze, vii, 18.

tūr^a, f. a tenon (in carpentry), x, 5, 12.

tarbyēth, f. instruction, tuition, ii, 4, where the word is treated as m. It is usually f.

trēh or *trih*, card. three ; *trih*, x, 1, 12 (as subst.) ; *trih katha*, three statements, x, 1 ; *lāl trih*, three rubies, x, 12 ; *trih rēth*, three months, xii, 6, 11 ; *zanāna trēh*, three women, xii, 19 (ter) ; *tithiy trēh*, three times as much, xii, 24 ; pl. dat. *trēn rētan-kyut^u khar^aj*, expenses for three months, xii, 5, 11 ; *yiman zanānan trēn*, to these three women, x, 20.

tōrka-chān, m. a carpenter, turner, cabinet maker, who is not a village servant, but who works independently on his own account ; sg. dat. *-chānas*, vii, 17, 20.

trōm^t, f. a copper dish, or tray, viii, 3 (bis), 11.

trōm^u, f. i.q. *trōm^t*, iii, 1.

tārun, to cause to pass over; *bāj tārun*, to take tribute (from a subordinate king, etc.), x, 10; xi, 2; *zadē pānas tārañē*, to cause holes to pass over a person's body, to bore holes in it, vii, 25; pres. part. *tārān*, xi, 2; imperf. m. sg. 3, *ōs^a tārān*, xi, 2; past m. pl. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. and 1st pers. sg. gen. *tōr^tnam*, vii, 25.

tīrandāz, m. an archer, a bowman; pl. nom. *tīrandāz*, ii, 7; dat. *tīrandāzan*, ii, 7.

trēnaway, card. all three, the three, xii, 25.

taraph, m. a direction; pl. dat. as adv. *taraphan*, in all directions, xi, 5.

tōrīph, m. praise: *tōrīph-ē-Yūsūph*, praise of Joseph, vi, 17.

trapun, to shut (a room, viii, 3), (a door, viii, 11); past m. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. and 3rd pers. sg. dat. *trop^unas*, she shut (the door,—room) against him, viii, 3, 11.

trēsh, f. thirst; — *cēñ^a*, to drink thirst, i.e. to drink water to allay thirst, to drink water, viii, 7 (bis); — *lagūñ^a*, thirst to be felt, to become thirsty, viii, 7.

troṭ^u, m. a necklace, xii, 5 (ter); sg. dat. *lāl traṭis sumb^t*, rubies sufficient for a necklace.

trāwun, to let go, let loose; to abandon, leave behind, ii, 10; xi, 11; to emit, give forth, i, 5 (sighs); xi, 11 (light); to cast, throw, v, 4 (many times); xii, 11, 2; to put off, doff (garments), v, 9; x, 2.

trāwun ārām, to take repose, iii, 3, 7; viii, 5; *trāwun*

kadam, to put forth a step, to step forward, iv, 5; *trāwun*

yēla, to let go free, to release, iii, 4 (bis); x, 5 (ter), 12.

tshanun trōvith, to let drop, throw down, xii, 16, 7; *tshanun*

trōvith, to throw or dash down and cast away, ii, 5; viii, 7 (bis)

trāwun kaḍith, to take off, doff (clothes), xii, 6; *trāwun*

mōrith, to kill (= Hindī *mār dālnā*), x, 8; *palang trāwun*

shīrith, to make ready a bed, x, 7.

fut. pass. part. *gatshī kākad trāwun^u*, you must throw the paper, xii, 11; conj. part. *trōvith*, ii, 5; viii, 7 (bis); xii,

16, 7; pres. part. *trāwān*, xi, 11; perf. part. sg. f. *trōv⁶-mūtš^u*, x, 8.

impve. sg. 2, *trāv*, iii, 4; v, 9; pl. 2, *trōvyuv* (for *trōvūv*), x, 5; pol. pl. 2, *trōv'tav*, x, 5; fut. sg. 3, with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *trāviy*, xii, 6; pres. m. sg. 3, *chuh trāwān*, xii, 2; imperf. m. sg. 3, *ōs^u trāwān*, i, 5.

past m. sg. *trōw^u*, xii, 7; with emph. *y*, *trōwuy*, iv, 5; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *trōwun*, ii, 10; iii, 3, 7; v, 4 (ter); x, 2; xii, 12; with ditto, and suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *trōw^unam*, v, 4 (ter); with ditto, and suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *trōw^unay*, v, 4 (ter); with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *trōwukh*, viii, 5; x, 5; with ditto, and suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *trōw^uhas*, x, 7, 12.

past f. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *trōw^un*, iii, 4.
trējum^u, ord. third, viii, 8; m. sg. dat. *trējimis*, viii, 8.

f. sg. nom. *trējim^a*, xii, 19 (bis); abl. *trējimi laṭi*, on the third occasion, viii, 7.

tas, *tasond^u*, see *tih*.

tasalī, m. satisfaction; — *ās-na*, satisfaction did not come to him, he did not become satisfied, vi, 16.

tātⁱ, adv. there, in that place, ii, 1; v, 1, 7, 9; viii, 12.

tati, adv. from there, thence, iv, 2; vii, 17; there, in that place (for *tātⁱ*), iv, 7; v, 7; x, 5; xii, 4, 6, 14, 6; with emph. *y*, *tatiy*, there verily, v, 9.

tōta, m. a parrot, ii, 4, 5 (bis), 6, 7 (bis), 8, 9, 11; sg. dat. *totas*, ii, 9; *tōtas-manz*, ii, 5, 8; ag. *tōtan*, ii, 7, 10.

tot^u, adv. there, in that place, v, 1; xii, 7, 16; from there, thence, iii, 9.

tath, *tathⁱ*, see *tih*.

tōth^u, adj. beloved, iv, 4; i.q. *thōth^u*, q.v.

tithay, adv.; *tithay pōthⁱ*, in that very manner, xii, 22. Cf. *tyuth^u*.

tāc, m. fever caused by starvation; hence, exhaustion generally as in *sapharan^u tāc*, exhaustion of the journey, exhaustion from long travel, xi, 13.

tuwun, to close (the eyes); 2 past f. pl. *tuvyēyē achē*, he closed his eyes, xii, 22.

tay 1, a pleonastic word put at the end of a line of verse, iv, 1 ff.

tay 2, m. authority; — *karun*, to rule, xi, 3.

tīy, that verily; if that; see *tīh*.

tōyīphdār, m. an artizan; pl. dat. *-dāran*, xi, 16 (for genitive).

tayār, adj. ready, complete; — *karun*, to make ready, to complete, prepare, iv, 2; xii, 18, 22.

tyūt^a, adv. so soon; *yūt^a* . . . *tyūt^a*, as soon as . . . so soon, xii, 2.

tyuth^a, adj. such, of that kind; m. pl. nom. with emph. *y*, *tīthiy trēh*, three times so many, xii, 24; f. pl. nom. *tīsha*, such (women), xii, 19.

tyuth^a (with emph. *y*, *tyuthuy*) is often used adverbially to mean "so", "exactly so", v, 6; viii, 7; xii, 12, 5. Cf. *tīthay*. In viii, 7, it means "at that very time".

tyuth^a is correlative of *yuth^a*, and *tyuthuy* of *yuthuy*.

tšē, see *t^ah*.

tšōčē, see *tšōt^a*.

t^ah, thou, ii, 11; iii, 2 (fem.), 9; v, 3, 5, 7, 12; vi, 11; viii, 1 (bis), 3 (fem.), 6, 8, 10, 1 (fem. bis), 3; ix, 1 (bis); x, 1, 4, 5, 8, 12; xii, 1, 4 (bis), 5, 10, 3 (bis), 5; *t^a-tī*, thou also, ix, 6; *t^ay*, thou verily, i, 10; xii, 15.

sg. acc.-dat. *tšē*, v, 10; vi, 11; viii, 3, 11; x, 5, 12; xii, 3, 7 (bis), 13, 8, 21; *tšē-nishē*, in thy possession, x, 14.

ag. *tšē*, i, 12 (v.l.); ii, 11 (bis); xii, 20.

gen. For this, the possessive pronoun *cyōn^a* is used, q.v.

pl. nom. *tōh^t*, viii, 3, 5 (ter), 13; xii, 1 (quater).

acc.-dat. *tōhē-nish*, in your possession, x, 5, 12.

ag. *tōhē*, x, 12.

gen. For this, the possessive pronoun *tuhōn^a* is used, q.v.

tshādun or *tshādun*, to seek for, search for; imperf. f. sg. 1, with suff. 3rd pers. sg. acc. *ōs^asan tshādān*, I (fem.) was seeking for him, xii, 15; 3 past m. sg. with suff. 1st pers. sg. ag. *tshājyām*, I searched (earth and heaven), vii, 26. Cf. *tshārun*.

tshājyām, see *tshādun*.

tshanun or *tshunun* (*tshanun* is used only in villages), to cast, throw; to put, place, viii, 6; x, 7; to put on (clothes), v, 9 (bis); x, 4; to apply (an ointment, medicine, etc.), v, 6 (bis); — *nōl^t*, to put on the neck, tie on to the neck, viii, 10; to put on (clothes), xii, 7; — *sabakas*, to put to

a lesson, to teach, v, 6; *wōl̄h tshunūn^a*, to throw a leap, to leap, ii, 9; iii, 4; — *kañith*, to drive out, expel, viii, 10; to doff clothes, x, 9; — *nahūth*, to cancel, xii, 4; — *phirith*, to put upside down, iii, 5; — *trōvith*, to let drop, throw down, xii, 16, 7; to dash down and cast away, ii, 5; viii, 7 (bis); — *tañith*, to tear to pieces, xii, 15.

fut. pass. part. f. sg. *tshunūn^a*, iii, 4; perf. part. f. sg. neg. *chēsna tshun^amūt^asabakas*, I have not been taught, v, 6.

impve. sg. 2, *tshun*, iii, 5; v, 9; pol. sg. 2, *tshun-ta*, x, 4; fut. *tshān'zi*, xii, 16.

pres. m. sg. 3, *tshanān chuk*, xii, 17.

past m. sg. *tshon^a*, xii, 7; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *tshunun*, ii, 5; v, 6, 9 (bis); viii, 6; x, 7, 9; with ditto, and with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *tshun^anas*, viii, 7 (bis); xii, 15; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *tshunukh*, viii, 10; with ditto, and with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *tshun^ahas*, xii, 4; f. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *tshun^an*, ii, 9; viii, 10.

past cond. sg. 1, *tshunahō*, v, 6.

tshanānāwun (village form for *tshunānāwun*), to cause to be cast;

past pl. m. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *tshanānōvin*, x, 13.

tshōpa, in *tshōpa karith*, having made silence, in silence, xii, 4.

tshārun, a dialectic form of *tshādun*, q.v., to search for, seek; pres.

m. pl. 3, *tshārān chíh*, iii, 3; fut. pl. 1, *tshārav*, xi, 17.

tshēta, adj. extinct; *nār gōmot^a tshēta*, the fire had become extinct, xii, 23.

tshōta, m. a stout stick, a club, iii, 1, 2.

tshāwul, a he-goat, iii, 5 (ter).

tshyot^a, m. remains or leavings of food, orts, refuse, offal; hence, food which, as such, is considered to be defiled, x, 3, 12 (bis); fem. *tshē^a-han*, a little waste food, x, 5.

tsūj^a, etc., see *tsalun*.

tsakh, fem. rage; sg. abl. *tsakhi-hot^a*, m. full of rage, vii, 14; *tsakhi-nishē*, from anger, vii, 2.

tsalun, to flee, run away, ii, 7, 9; v, 5; vi, 8 (bis); viii, 4 (bis), 11 (bis), 3; ix, 1 (ter), 4; xii, 25; to escape by flight, ii, 8.

pres. part. *tsalān*, vi, 8; viii, 13; impve. pl. 2, *tsalie*, viii, 4, 11; pres. subj. sg. 3, with irreg. suff. 2nd pers. pl. dat.

tsali, (I say) to you he may escape, ii, 8; imperf. m. sg. 3, *ös^a tsalān*, xii, 25.

1 past, m. sg. 3, *sol^a*, ii, 7; vi, 8; pl. 3, *tsāl^t*, viii, 4, 11; f. sg. 3, *tsüj^a*, ii, 9; v, 5.

2 past, f. sg. 1, *tsajjēyēs*, I (fem.) fled, ix, 4.

perf. f. sg. 3, *chēh tsüj^amüts^a*, ix, 1; 2, *chēkh tsüj^amüts^a*, ix, 1; pluperf. f. sg. 3, *ös^a tsüj^amüts^a*, ix, 1.

tsamruw^a, adj. made of leather, leathern, xii, 16, 7.

tsōn, see *tsōr*.

tsünd^a, f. a blow, a stroke; — *lāyüñ^a*, to strike a blow (with a sword), iii, 5, 6.

tsānun, to cause to enter; to bring in; past m. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *tsōnukh*, iii, 7; f. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. and 1st pers. sg. *tsōñ^anam lār*, he caused pursuit to enter for me, i.e. he caused me to run away, ix, 2. Causal of *atsun*, q.v.

tsop^a, m. a bite; pl. nom. *tsáp^t hēñ^t*, to take bites, to bite repeatedly, x, 7.

tsōpōr^a, adv. on all four directions, on all sides, ii, 3, 5; *tsōpōr^t*, id., xii, 21, 4.

tsēr, m. delay; — *gatshun*, delay to occur (to a person), to be delayed, to be late, iii, 1; v, 9; *tsēr-tāñ*, up to lateness, during a long time, v, 6.

tsēr^t, adv. late, iii, 1.

tsōr, card. four, x, 12 (ter); *gay tsōr*, they became four, viii, 5; following qualified noun, *mahaniv^t tsōr*, four men, x, 5; *mārawātal tsōr*, four executioners, x, 12; *nēciv^t tsōr*, four sons, xii, 1.

Preceding qualified noun, *tsōr dōh*, four days, xii, 23; *tsōr hath*, four hundred, x, 1 (bis); *tsōr katha* (f.), four statements, x, 6 (ter); *tsōr pahar*, four watches, viii, 5; *tsōr yār*, four friends, vii, 5; *tsōr zāñ^t*, four persons, x, 1 (bis).

pl. dat. *mārawātalān tsōn*, to four executioners, x, 5; *tsōn asmānan-pēth*, on the four heavens, iv, 4; *tsōn zāñēn*, to the four persons, viii, 5; x, 5 (bis), 12.

ag. *tsōrav zāñēv*, by four persons, x, 1, 2.

tsūr, m. a thief, x, 12 (ter); xii, 1; *lōñ^t-tsūr*, a fate-thief, a destroyer of good luck, vii, 12.

pl. nom. *tsūr*, viii, 9; xii, 1; ag. *tsūrav*, iii, 3 (bis); *tsūrau*, viii, 9 (bis).

tsūr^a, f. theft; — *karūn^a*, to do thieving, to be a professional thief, xii, 1; sg. dat. *gav tsūri* (for *tsūrē*), he went to steal, xii, 1; ag. *tsūri-pōthⁱ*, like theft, secretly, xii, 6, 7, 17; *tsūri-pōthin*, id., iii, 1.

tsōl^a, m. a police spy, a detective. In v, the word is used in the sense of a police constable. pl. dat. *tsālēn*, v, 7.

tsārun, to pick out, select; past cond. sg. 3, *mānē tsārihē* (for *tsārihē*), he who might pick out (i.e. explain) the meaning, vi, 14.

tsōratsh, (?) f., a leather-cutter (the tool), xi, 14.

tsūryun^a, ord. fourth; m. sg. dat. *tsūrimis*, viii, 11 (ter); ag. *tsūrimⁱ*, xii, 1.

tsōt^a, f. a loaf; pl. nom. *tsōcē*, v, 7 (bis), 8 (bis).

tsāth, m. a pupil; sg. dat. *tsātas bāhan hatan-hond^a*, (a leader) of twelve hundred pupils, v, 1.

tsātahāl, m. a school, viii, 4, 11; abl. *-hāla*, viii, 4.

tsaṭun, to cut, to tear. *tsaṭith tshanun*, to tear (a paper) to pieces, xii, 15; *sar* (or *kala*) *tsaṭun*, to behead, iii, 2; viii, 6, 11.

fut. pass. part. m. sg. *tas gatshi kala* (or *sar*) *tsaṭun^a*, his head should be cut off, viii, 6, 11; pl. *tim gatshan tsātānⁱ*, they must be cut, v, 4; conj. part. *tsaṭith*, xii, 15; fut. pl. 3, with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *tsatanas*, they will cut for him, v, 7; do. interrog. *tsatanasa*, v, 7; past m. sg. *tsōt^a*, iii, 2; pl. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. and 1st pers. sg. gen. *tsātⁱnam*, ix, 5.

wa, conj. used in the corrupt Arabic phrase, *wa-salām*, *wa-yikrām*, and the peace, and the respect, a polite ending to a story, equivalent to "may peace and respect be upon the hearers", x, 14.

wōbāl, f. a guilty condition, blameworthiness; sg. dat. *wōbālī* (m.c. for *wōbālī*), v, 2.

wuchun, to see; to look at, inspect, v, 5; vii, 18, 24; viii, 1, 3; to watch, iii, 1; viii, 6, 9.

inf. nom. with suff. of indef. art. *wuchunāh kor^anakh*, she made a look at them, i.e. she looked at them, viii, 3; abl. forming inf. of purpose, *wuchani*, in order to see, viii, 7.

impve. pol. sg. 2, *wuchta*, ix, 4; x, 5; pl. 2, *wuchⁱtav*,

viii, 1; with suff. 1st pers. sg. acc. *wuch'tōm*, please inspect me, vii, 24; indic. fut. sg. 2, *wuchakh*, iii, 8.

pres. m. sg. 1, *chus wuchān*, iii, 8; 2, *kyāh chukh wuchān*, what dost thou see? iii, 8; 3, *chuh wuchān*, iii, 1, 4, 7, 8; viii, 6, 9; xii, 4; *wuchān chuh*, iii, 7; xii, 19; with suff. 1st pers. sg. acc. *chum wuchān*, vii, 18; imperf. m. sg. 3, *ōs^a wuchān*, iii, 1.

past m. sg. *wuch^a*, iii, 8; v, 9; xii, 15; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. gen. *wuchus chēndas*, (she) looked into his pocket, v, 5; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *wuchun*, i, 4; ii, 1; iii, 8 (bis), 9; v, 5, 7 (with two singular grammatical subjects—one fem., the other, the nearer, masc.); viii, 6, 7 (bis), 9 (bis), 10; x, 5, 8; xii, 2, 7; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *wuchukh*, ii, 4; x, 8; xii, 1; *ath ōlis wuchukh*, they looked at that nest, viii, 1; pl. *wuch^t*, v, 4; with suff. 1st pers. sg. ag. *wuchim*, vi, 15; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *wuchin*, v, 5; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *wuchikh*, v, 9; with ditto, and also suff. 3rd pers. pl. nom. *wuch'hakh*, they were seen by them, viii, 1.

f. sg. *wuch^a*, x, 3; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *wuch^an*, ii, 8; iii, 4, 5; x, 5; xii, 15; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *wuch^akh*, xii, 2; pl. with suff. 1st pers. sg. ag. *wuchēm*, vi, 15.

past cond. sg. 1, *wuchaha* (for *-hō*, similarly the next), I would see, i.e. I should like to see, viii, 10; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. acc. *wuchahan*, I should like to see it, ii, 5; 3, *wuchihē*, viii, 10.

wād, f. crookedness, v, 1.

wāda, m. (*wa'da*), a vow. With *iṣāfat*, *wāda-y-Khōda*, a vow by God; *wāday-Khōdā dyan^a*, to swear by God, to make a vow in God's name, xii, 7 (bis), 15 (bis).

wōḍ, f. the crown of the head; sg. dat. *wōḍi-pēṭh*, on the crown of the head, iii, 1; xi, 12, 6.

wōḍa, adv. from there, xii, 23. Cf. *ōra*, s.v. *ōr*.

wadun, to lament, to weep; fut. 1, neg. interrog. *wadanā*, shall I not weep? vii, 25; pres. f. sg. 1, *chēs wadān*, ix, 1; imperf.

f. sg. 3, *ōs^a wadān*, vii, 16; m. pl. 3, *wadān ōs^t*, xi, 5.

wōḍañḥ, erect, standing up, iii, 1, 8; viii, 6; — *rōzun*, to remain

standing, to stand, xii, 1; *yih wuchukh ati wōdañě*, they saw him standing there, xii, 1.

wāday, see *wāda*.

Vigiñāh, m. N. of a certain forest goddess; *Vigiñāh Nāg*, a spring sacred to her, v, 9 (ter).

Wahab, m. a Musalmān proper name, Wahb. *Wahab-Khār*, Wahb the Blacksmith, N. of the author of stories ii and vi; voc. *Wahab-Khāra*, ii, 12; vi, 17.

vih, m. poison; *pyōs wōlinjě vih*, poison fell into his heart, i.e. he became in an agony of pain, v, 6.

wōh, adv. now, iii, 9; i.q. *wōñ*, q.v.

wōj^u, f. a finger-ring, v, 1; x, 8 (bis); xii, 14 (bis), 15.

wakth, m. time; sg. abl. *amī wakta*, at that time, vi, 16.

wōkawun, to draw forth, bring out; conj. part. *anun wōkavith*, to draw out (e.g. from a store-room) and bring, vi, 16.

wōla, see *yun^u*.

wōlād, m. offspring, issue, progeny; *wōlād-i-Ādam*, a descendant of Adam, iv, 3.

walaikum (borrowed from Arabic), and on you, xii, 26. Cf. *wa*.

walun, to wrap round anything; *tēgas walun phamb*, to wrap cotton wool round the blade (of a sword), viii, 6, 13; *zālas walun*, to wrap round in a net, to entangle in a net, ix, 7. Inf. abl. forming pass. *walana yun^u*, ix, 7; pres. m. sg. 3, *chuh walān*, viii, 13; past m. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *wolun*, viii, 6.

wālun (causal of *wasun*), to cause to descend, to bring down, iii, 9; vii, 17 (bis); x, 8; xi, 11; *bōn wālun*, id., viii, 1; *basta wālūñ^a*, to bring the skin down, to flay a person alive, viii, 6; *kabari wālun*, to cause to descend into a tomb, to bury (a dead man), iv, 7; *kangañ wālūñ^a*, to cause a comb to descend, to comb the hair, v, 4.

fut. pass. part. f. sg. *wālūñ^a*, viii, 6; conj. part. *wōlith*, vii, 17; n. ag. m. sg. nom. with emph. *y*, *wōlawunuy*, immediately on bringing down, vii, 17; impv. sg. 2, with suff. 3rd pers. sg. acc. *wālun*, iii, 9; pl. 2, with same suff. *wālyūn*; indic. fut. pl. 1, *wālav*, xi, 11; 3, with suff. 1st pers. sg. acc. *wālanam*, iv, 7; pres. f. sg. 1, *chēs wālān*, v, 4; past m. pl. with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *wōlikh*, viii, 1.

wōlinj^a, f. the heart, x, 5; sg. dat. *wōlinjē*, v, 6; pl. nom. *wōlinjē*, viii, 3, 4 (ter), 11 (bis), 2.

wālanay, f. bringing down; humiliation, humbling (a proud person), vii, 15.

wālawōsh^t, f. a kind of net made of hair (*wāl*), for catching birds or animals; sg. dat. (in sense of loc.) *-wāshi* (poet. for *wāshē*), v, 2.

wumēdwār, adj. hopeful, i, 13.

wumāh, a negative adv. signify "now not", as in *wumāh thāwath*, now I may not keep thee, how can I keep thee now, ii, 11.

wan, m. a forest, a wood; sg. dat. *wanas akis-manz*, (she arrived) in a certain forest, ix, 1; abl. *wana-manza*, from in the forest, ix, 4; gen. *wanuk^a*, ix, 1, 3, 5; pl. dat. *wanan*, ix, 2; path *wanan*, at the back of the woods, vii, 10.

wān, m. a shop, i, 2 (bis); a shop, in the sense of a working place, e.g. a blacksmith's shop, xi, 17; abl. *wāna-wān*, from shop to shop, i, 2.

won^a, m. a thing said (properly past part. of *wanun*); *wān^t din^t*, to give sayings, to send messages, xi, 20.

wanun, to say, speak, till; *wanun phīrith*, to say in reply, to answer, v, 4; *wanun pot^a phīrith*, id., x, 7.

inf. *pyōm wanun*, it fell to me to speak, I shall have to speak, xii, 10; abl. *lāg^t wanani*, they began to say, x, 1; conj. part. *wanith*, vi, 16; *mōkalōw^a ami wanith*, she finished telling, ix, 6; perf. part. *won^a mot^a*, a thing said, iv, title; f. *wiū^a mūts^a*, vii, 30.

impve. sg. 2, *wan*, ix, 6; xi, 20; *wān-sa*, tell, sir, x, 1 (bis), 2; with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *wanun*, tell (say) to me, iii, 5; vi, 15 (bis); pl. 2, *waniv*, *kyāh kariv*, say ye what ye will do, xii, 1; *waniv-sa*, say ye, sirs, x, 6; with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *wanyūm*, tell ye me, x, 6; pol. sg. 2, *wanta*, iii, 9; x, 1, 8; *wanta-sa*, say please, sir, ii, 4; pl. 2, *wān^tav*, viii, 5; x, 1.

fut. sg. 1, *wana*, xii, 19; with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *wanay*, I shall (would) say to (tell) thee, i, 12 (v.l.); viii, 6, 8, 11; ix, 4; x, 2 (bis); with suff. 2nd pers. pl. dat. *wanamōwa*, (a village form), x, 1 (bis), 2; 3, *wani*, vii, 20, 6;

with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *waniy*, iii, 4; pl. 3, *wanan*, x, 12.

pres. m. sg. 3, (without auxiliary) *wanān*, v, 2 (to, *kun*); viii, 1 (bis), 11; ix, 1; *wanān chuk*, x, 6; with emph. *y*, *chuy wanān*, i, 13; vii, 3; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *chus wanān*, viii, 7; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. dat. *wanān chukh*, x, 7; f. sg. 3, *chēh wanān*, vi, 2; vii, 1, 20, 6; *wanān chēh*, ix, 6; with emph. *y*, *chēy wanān*, vii, 16; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *chēs wanān*, v, 2; *wanān chēs*, v, 5.

past m. sg. *won*^u, x, 12; with suff. 1st pers. sg. ag. and 2nd pers. sg. dat. *won^umay*, I said to thee, xii, 20; with suff. 2nd pers. sg. ag. and 3rd pers. pl. dat. *won^uthakh*, thou saidst to them, x, 2; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *wonus*, said to him, xii, 25; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *wonun*, he said, viii, 11; neg. *wonun-na*, xii, 7; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. and 3rd pers. sg. dat. *won^unas*, v, 4; pl. with suff. 1st pers. sg. ag. and 3rd pers. sg. dat. *wān^umay*, iv, 1.

f. sg. with suff. 2nd pers. sg. ag. *wūñ^uth*, x, 1; pl. with suff. 1st pers. sg. ag. and 2nd pers. pl. dat. *wañēmōwa* (a village form), x, 1; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. and 3rd pers. pl. dat. *wañēnakh*, x, 1; with suff. 2nd pers. pl. ag. *wañēwa*, x, 6.

past cond. sg. 3, *wanihē*, vii, 24 (bis).

wōñ, adv. now, v, 6; vii, 26 (bis); viii, 7. Cf. *wōh*.

wuñ, even now, now indeed, now, immediately, ii, 5; iii, 1, 2; v, 5, 6, 8; viii, 10, 1; ix, 4 (bis), 6 (bis), x, 5 (bis), 6, 7; xii, 6, 15, 8 (ter), 9; *wuñē*, now and on, still, still more, x, 1; *wuñ^uy*, i.q. *wuñ*, viii, 7.

wōphā, see *bē-wōphā*.

wōphādōrī, f. loyalty, fidelity, faithfulness, ii, 2 (bis), 3, 4 (ter), 5, 6, 7, 10, 2.

wōphōyī, see *bē-wōphōyī*.

wōphīr, adj. (m.c. for *wōphīr*), abundant, plentiful; *tōbīr Yūsūphas chuk wōphīr*, there is abundant interpretation to Joseph, i.e. he is full of interpretation, vi, 14.

wōpar, adj. other; *kus-tāñ wōpar*, someone else, v, 4.

wāra 1, adj. well, safe, in good condition; *wāra-kāra*, safe and sound, x, 8.

- wāra* 2, adv. well, thoroughly, properly, vii, 24.
- vir*, ? gend., a fine (in money); *vir kēth*, bringing the money (to pay a fine), v, 7.
- wōr^a* 1, f. a kind of small earthen pot; pl. nom. *wārē*, xi, 13.
- wōr^a* 2, f. a garden, a field plot in which flowers (e.g. saffron) are cultivated; sg. abl. *wāri* and (m.c.) *wārē*, in the (saffron-) field, v, 7.
- vir^d*, m. skilled practice; hence, magic skill, magic power, ii, 3, 4.
- wōridāth*, ? gend. an occurrence, incident; *kari amis kēntshāh wōridāth*, he will do some occurrence to him, i.e. he will devise something against him, xii, 19.
- warihy*, m. a year; pl. nom. *warihy*, xii, 20.
- wōra-mōj^a*, f. a step-mother, viii, 1, 11; sg. dat. *-mājē*, viii, 11.
- wōra-nēc^{yuv}*, a step-son; pl. gen. *-nēcivēn-hond^a*, viii, 3.
- wartāwun*, to deal out (to), distribute, apportion, dispense; pres. m. pl. 3, (*chih*) *wartāwān*, xi, 7.
- wārayāh*, adj. very much, excessive; *wārayāh kāl* (viii, 2) or — *kālāh* (viii, 2), or — *kālas* (iii, 1), for (during) a very long time.
- wōryuv^a*, m. the house of a man's father-in-law, the house of a wife's father; sg. dat. *wōrivis-manz*, x, 3.
- wōrüz^a*, f. the second wife of a widower, — *kariün^a*, (of a widower) to take a second wife, viii, 1, 11. (The word also means a woman who has married a second time, after the death of her first husband.)
- vēs*, f. a female friend, a female crony, xii, 14; sg. voc. *vēsī*, ix, 1; *visⁱpiy*, ix, 11.
- wats*, f. the age (of a person); sg. dat. *hath watsi gav*, he went in age a hundred (years), i.e. he lived for a hundred years, ii, 12.
- wōsh*, m. a sigh, a groan; pl. nom. *ōs^a trāwān āh ta wōsh*, he was emitting sighs and groans, i, 5. This word is more usually written *wōsh*. It is here probably altered to *wōsh* for the sake of rhyme.
- wasun*, to descend, go down, come down, iii, 2, 5, 9 (bis); v, 9; vi, 16 (bis); viii, 6, 13; ix, 4, 6; x, 5; xii, 6, 7, 11; to come down (in the sense of coming along), to descend (upon

a place), v, 7; *wasun bōn*, to descend, get down, viii, 4; xii, 14, 5; *tal wasun*, to go down below, ix, 6; *wāth⁴ guryau pētha bōn*, they dismounted from the horses, xii, 2; *wasith pyon^a*, to fall down, tumble down, ii, 3, 6 (= Hindi *gir parnā*).

inf. sg. obl. *log^a wasani*, he began to descend, viii, 6; fut. pass. part. f. sg. *chēh tal wasūn^a jāy*, there is a place to be descended below, i.e. there is a place to which one must (in the end) descend (sc. the grave), i.e. we must all die, ix, 6; conj. part. *wasith*, ii, 3, 6.

impve. pres. sg. 2, *was*, iii, 5, 9; pl. 2, *wasiv*, vi, 16; viii, 4; fut. *wās⁴zi*, xii, 14; with neg. *wās⁴zi-na*, xii, 11; indic. fut. sg. 3, with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *wasiy*, she will descend in thy presence, xii, 6.

pres. m. sg. 3, *chuh wasān*, v, 7; *wasān chuh*, viii, 13.

past m. sg. 3, *woth^a*, iii, 9; xii, 15; pl. 3, *wāth⁴*, vi, 16; x, 5 (m. and f. subject); xii, 3 (m. and f. subject); f. sg. 1, *wūth^as*, ix, 4; 3, *wūth^a*, iii, 2; xii, 7; with emph. *y. wūth^ay*, v, 9.

wustād, m. a preceptor, tutor, teacher; esp. the teacher from whom the reciter learnt the stories in this book. Very common in the phrase *dapān wustād*, "the teacher says," as in ii, 1, 5, 9, 10, 2, *et passim*; *wustādāh*, a certain teacher, i, 13.

wasth, m. an article, a thing; pl. nom. (for acc.) *wasth*, v, 1.

vis⁴giy, see *vēs*.

wath, f. a way, a road, a path, v, 9; xii, 14; *tath ōs^a-na wath*, there was no path into it, i.e. no one was allowed to enter it, ii, 1; sg. abl. *watī*, (going) by or along a road, v, 7; x, 1; xii, 14, 5; *drāv yāra-sanzi watī*, he went forth by the road of his friend, i.e. he took the road to his friend's house, x, 4; *aḍa-watī*, on half the road, half-way, mid-way, vii, 20; *har-watī*, on every path, ii, 2; *watī watī*, along the road, vii, 17.

wāth, m. joining, uniting, junction, repairing something broken; *wāth karun*, to repair, join broken pieces, x, 12 (bis).

wōth, f. a leap, jump; — *tulūn^a*, to leap, ii, 9 (bis); — *tsunūn^a*, id. iii, 4.

woth^a, see *wasun*.

wōth^a, see *wōthun*.

wāth, m. a camel; abl. *wātha-bār*, m. pl. camel-loads, i, 9.

wōthun, to arise, rise, ii, 3; iii, 1, 8 (bis); v, 6, 9; vi, 12, 3; xii, 3, 23; to arise (of some immaterial thing), to come into existence, to happen, iii, 3 (an outcry); vi, 15 (a famine); (with dat. of person), to rise in reply to a person, to up and answer, viii, 11; xii, 20; *phīrith wōthun*, having replied to rise, to rise and answer, to up and answer, viii, 6; x, 2, 6; xii, 11; *wōthun thod^a*, to rise erect, to stand up, ii, 5, 6; v, 6, 9; xii, 14, 5.

conj. part. *wōthith*, ii, 3; v, 6; impv. sg. 2, *wōth*, iii, 8 (bis); indic. fut. sg. 3, *wōthi*, vi, 15; with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *wōthiy thod^a*, (the rock) will stand up before thee, xii, 14.

past m. sg. 3, *wōth^a*, ii, 5, 6; v, 9; vi, 12, 3; xii, 3, 15, 23; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *wōthus*, he up and answered him, viii, 6; x, 2, 6; xii, 21.

f. sg. 3, *wōtsh^a*, iii, 1, 3; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *wōtsh^as*, she up and answered him, viii, 11; xii, 11, 20.

cond. past sg. 3, neg. *wōthihē-na thod^a*, he would not have stood up, i.e. he would not have been able to stand up, v, 9.

watharun, to spread out; inf. sg. gen. *watharunuk^a musla*, a skin of spreading out, a leather mat, xii, 18 (bis); conj. part. *watharith*, xii, 21.

watharun^a, m. a mat, a carpet, xii, 24.

wōtharun, to wipe clean; inf. obl. *log^a wōtharani*, he began to wipe clean, viii, 6; imperf. m. sg. 3, *ōs^a wōtharān*, viii, 6, 13 (bis).

wāt^aj^a, see *wātul*.

wātul, m. a sweeper, a mihtar; sg. ag. *wātālⁱ*, xi, 14; voc. (addressed by his wife) *wātāl-gānau*, O pimp of a mihtar, xi, 15; f. *wāt^aj^a*, a mihtar's wife, sg. dat. *wāt^ajē*, xi, 14; voc. *wāt^ajⁱ*, xi, 15. Cf. *māra-wātul*.

wōtamukhⁱ, adv. upside down, v, 9.

wātun, to arrive, come to, come up to, reach, ii, 8; iii, 1 (ter), 2 (bis), 3 (ter), 4, 7, 9; v, 1, 4 (bis), 6, 7, 8, 9, 11; vii, 12, 29; viii, 4, 5, 6, 7 (bis), 9, 10, 1 (bis); ix, 1 (bis); x, 2, 3, 4 (ter), 5 (bis), 6, 7 (bis), 9, 11, 4 (bis); xii, 1, 2, 4, 5 (ter), 8, 10 (ter), 1, 2 (bis), 3, 4, 5 (ter), 6, 7, 8 (ter), 9 (bis), 20, 2 (quater), 3, 4 (bis), 5 (bis); to arrive at (a person, dat.), get at (him),

circumvent (him), xii, 13; to be suitable, to be proper, to be convenable (in this sense, the fut. is used in the sense of the present, like *gatshi*, see *gatshun* 1); *tsě ta asě wāti-na*, is not proper for thee and for us, viii, 3, 11; *kyāh wāti karun*°, what should be done? viii, 6, 8, 11.

In the sense of "arriving" if the object is a person, it is usually put in the dative governed by *nish*, as in *wōt*° *lālshēnākas-nish*, he came to the lapidary, xii, 25; so *mě-nish*, to me, xii, 22 (bis); *wazīras-nish*, to the vizier, xii, 5, 10, 3, 9; *yāras-nish*, to (his) friend, x, 4, 11; *zanāni-nish*, to the woman, xii, 4. Or it may be indicated by a pronominal suffix, as in *wōtus*, he came to him, xii, 10; *wōts*°s, she came to her, ix, 1; xii, 15.

If the object is not a person it may remain simply in the nom. form of the acc. as in *wōt*° *panun*° *shēhar*, he arrived at his own city, x, 9; *wōt*° *gara*, he reached the house, iii, 3; v, 1, 4; x, 4, 6, 14; xii, 1, 5, etc.; or it may be put in the dative, as in *wōt*° *tath jāyē*, he arrived at that place, xii, 15; or a postposition may be used, as in *wōt*° *shēharas-kun*, he arrived at the city, x, 5; or (with *manz*) *chuh wātān bāgas-manz*, he arrives in a garden, iii, 7; so *janatas-manz*, in heaven, xii, 24 (bis); *shēharas-manz*, in the city, x, 14; xii, 2; *wanas-manz*, in a forest, ix, 1; or (with *pēth*) *wōt*° *nāgas pēth*, he arrived at the spring, iii, 4; xii, 12. It will be observed that the word *shēhar*, a city, may be used either by itself or with *kun* or with *manz*.

inf. obl. *log*° *wātani*, he began to arrive, viii, 6; fut. past part. m. sg. nom. *gotsh*° *wātun*°, v, 7; *gatshi wātun*°, xii, 22 (bis); perf. part. m. sg. nom. *wōt*°*mot*°, xii, 22; conj. part. *wōtith*, vii, 12; xii, 18.

fut. sg. 1, *wāta*, xii, 24; 2, *wātakh*, xii, 16, 24; 3, *wāti*, iii, 9; viii, 6, 8, 11; xii, 15; neg. *wāti-na*, viii, 3, 11; pres. m. sg. 2 neg. *chukh-na wātān*, xii, 13; 3, *chuh wātān*, iii, 7.

past m. sg. 3, *wōt*°, ii, 8; iii, 1 (bis), 3, 4; v, 1, 4 (bis), 6; viii, 4, 7 (bis), 9, 10, 1 (bis); x, 3, 4 (bis), 5 (bis), 6, 7 (bis), 9, 11, 4 (bis); xii, 1, 4, 5 (ter), 10 (bis), 1, 2 (bis), 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 (bis), 20, 2, 3, 5 (bis); with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *wōtus*,

xii, 10; pl. *wōt'*, iii, 1 (m. and f. subject); v, 9 (ditto), 11; viii, 5; x, 2, 4; xii, 2 (m. and f. subject), 8 (ditto), 18 (ditto).

f. sg. 3, *wōts^u*, iii, 2 (bis), 3; v, 8; ix, 1; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *wōts^us*, ix, 1; xii, 15.

fut. perf. m. sg. 3, *āsi wōt^umot^u*, vii, 29.

3 past m. sg. 3, *wātsāw*, iii, 3.

wātanāwun, to cause to arrive; fut. pl. 3, *wātanāwan*, v, 9; past m. sg. with suff. 3rd pers. sg. ag. *wātanōwun*, iii, 9; viii, 9 (bis); f. sg. with same suff. *wātanōw^un*, v, 10.

wālawun^u, n. ag. of *wātun*, one who arrives, with emph. *y*, as adv.

wālawunuy, immediately on arriving, xii, 15.

wōts^u, see *wātun*.

wōtsh^u, see *wōthun*.

wūtsh^u, see *wasun*.

wutsha-prang, m. a flying couch, equivalent to the flying carpet of English fairy-tales, xii, 18.

wōts^us, *wātsāw*, see *wātun*.

wawun, to sow; past m. pl. with suff. 1st pers. sg. ag. *wāwim*, ix, 9.

vyūr^u, m. flower-nectar; with suff. of indef. art. *vyūr^uāh*, a little nectar, a drop of nectar, ix, 2.

wāz, m. a sermon (Musalmān); pl. nom. (for acc.) *wāz*, xii, 1.

viz, f. a time, a season; abl. *harda-vizi*, in the autumn season, ix, 8.

wuzun, to awake, be awakened, aroused; past f. sg. 3, *wuz^u*, viii, 11; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *wuz^us*, viii, 11. In both cases of an evil desire.

wazîr, m. a prime-minister, a vizier, ii, 1, 6 (bis), 11 (ter); viii, 4, 11, 4; xii, 1, 2 (quater), 4, 5, 10 (bis), 3, 9 (bis), 22, 3, 4, 5 (ter), 6; sg. dat. *wazîras*, ii, 4 (bis), 5 (bis); viii, 11; xii, 4, 5, 5 (*nish*), 10 (*nish*), 3 (*nish*), 9, 9 (*nish*); ag. *wazîran*, ii, 4, 5 (bis), 7; viii, 1, 4, 12; xii, 1, 19, 25; gen. *wazîra-sandî gari*, in the vizier's house, xii, 4, 5; voc. *ay wazîra* (addressed by a subordinate), xii, 4; *wazîra* (ditto), xii, 13; *hā wazîra* (ditto), xii, 19; *hā wazîra* (ditto), xii, 10; *hā wazîrō* (addressed by a superior), ii, 4; pl. nom. *wazîr*, viii, 1, 2; dat. *wazîran*, viii, 4; ag. *wazîrau*, vi, 16; viii, 2.

wazīrī, f. the post or office of a vizier, viziership, xii, 26.

y (*iṣāfat*), see *ē*, *i*, *y*.

yā, conjunct. or, ii, 12; viii, 1; *yā* . . . *yā*, either . . . or, x, 3, 7; xii, 9.

yī 1 (*iṣāfat*), see *ē*, *i*, *y*.

yī 2, *yī*, see *yih* 1.

Yiblis, m. Iblis, Satan, the Devil, iv, 2.

Yibrāhim, Abraham (the Patriarch), iv, 6.

yād, m. memory, remembrance; *yād-i-Ālāh*, memory of God, i, 7; *nās'yēth yād hēth*, keeping the advice in mind, xii, 17; *yād pāwun*, to cause memory to fall, to cause to be remembered, (dat. of obj. remembered), vi, 11; *yād pyon*^u, memory to fall, remembrance to come (to so and so), iii, 5; vii, 20; xii, 15; *amis dōd*^u *ōs*^u *pēmōt*^u *yād*, to her the pain has fallen (as) memory, i.e. she bore in mind the pain, xii, 15; *chus pēwān nayistān yād*, the canebrake falls to her as a memory, she remembers the canebrake, vii, 26.

yēl, f. the belly; with suff. of indef. art. *yēlāh*, ix, 7.

yīdam, m. (corruption of the Sanskrit *idam*), this (world), vii, 6.

yīd'kāh, m. an 'Īdgāh, the common outside a town where Musulmāns celebrate the 'Īd services (put by an anachronism in Joseph's time), vi, 16 (bis).

yēg-jāh, see *yēkh-jāh*.

yih 1, pron. demonstr. this; (referring to a person or thing near by, or just referred to), he, she, it. See *nōth* or *nēth*.

ANIMATE. SUBST. MASC. sg. nom. *yih*, this (referring to a male), xii, 2 (bis), 15; he, ii, 9, 11; iii, 7, 8; v, 5; viii, 6, 13; x, 1, 2, 5 (bis), 6, 12 (bis); xii, 1, 3 (quater), 6, 15, 24, and others; *yuh* (for *yih*^u), he, xii, 5; *yūh*, this, ii, 9; x, 12; with emph. *y*, *yihuy*, he verily, x, 7; xii, 15; *yōhay*, him verily (nom. form of acc.), x, 8; *yuhuy*, x, 1; *yi-ti*, this one also, x, 8.

pl. nom. *yim*, they (masc.), ii, 3; viii, 1, 3, 13; x, 1 (bis); xii, 2, 3, 23; they (one masc. and one fem.), xii, 18.

dat. *yīman*, to them (masc.), vii, 24; viii, 1, 3, 11; x, 12 (bis); xii, 21; to them (masc. and fem.), v, 8; in sense of

gen., of them, viii, 1, 4, 11, 12; with emph. *y*, *yiman^ay*, to them verily, vii, 20; viii, 13.

ag.-abl. *yimau*, by them, ii, 3; viii, 1, 3, 5; xii, 1 (bis), 17 (bis), 22; *yimav*, v, 8; viii, 11; x, 6, 12; *yimōv*, x, 1; with emph. *y*, *yimav^ay syod^u*, in front of them verily, viii, 6 (m. and f.).

gen. (f. nom.) *yihūnz^a*, of these (birds, masc.), viii, 1.

FEM. sg. nom. *yih*, this (referring to a female), v, 10 (ter), 12; x, 8; xii, 25; she, ii, 8; iii, 4; v, 6, 10 (ter); viii, 3; xii, 4 (ter), 15, 20; with emph. *y*, *yihay*, she verily, xii, 20.

pl. dat. *yiman pata*, after them, xii, 7.

ag. with emph. *y*, *yimav^ay*, by them verily, iii, 7.

ADJ. MASC. sg. nom. *yih*, this, ii, 8, 9; iii, 3, 4; v, 5, 10, 1; viii, 6 (bis), 7, 9 (ter), 10, 3 (bis); ix, 4 (bis); x, 5, 7 (bis), 8, 10 (bis), 3, 4; xii, 1, 3, 4 (ter), 7, 10 (ter), 3 (bis), 5 (bis), 8, 21 (ter), 2, 4, 5, and others; *yüh*, in *yus yüh wazīr ōs^u*, he who was this vizier, ii, 11.

dat. *yimis*, to this, iii, 8; x, 5.

ag. *yimⁱ*, by this, x, 2, 12.

pl. nom. *yim*, these, v, 9; viii, 1 (m. and f.), 3 (bis), 5 (bis), 11 (quater).

dat. *yiman*, to these, ii, 11; vii, 24; viii, 1, 3, 4, 11 (bis); x, 5.

ag. *yimau*, by these, v, 7; viii, 3, 9; *yimav*, iii, 1; x, 1, 5; x, 12 (bis).

FEM. sg. nom. *yih*, this, iii, 1; v, 7, 8, 9, 10; viii, 1; ix, 1, 4; x, 7; xii, 1, 2, 4 (bis), 5, 6, 7, 13, 5, 8, 20, 5, and perhaps others.

pl. nom. *yima*, these, iii, 8.

dat. *yiman*, to these, xii, 11, 4, 9, 20.

INANIMATE. SUBST. MASC. sg. nom. *yih*, this, iii, 4 (bis), 8, 9 (bis); vi, 16; viii, 7, 11; x, 4, 5 (bis), 7, 12; xii, 4 (bis), 16, 23, and others; it, viii, 7; with emph. *y*, *yī*, this indeed, vi, 8; *yihuy*, this verily, viii, 10 (bis); *yiy*, this very thing, viii, 1; this verily, ii, 5; *yīy*, this verily, vii, 24; iii, 9; with conj. *ay*, if, *yiy*, if this, iii, 4 (bis), 9.

dat. *yith*, to this, v, 1, 6; viii, 9; xii, 21.

pl. nom. *yim*, these (referring to masc. inan. things), x, 2, 12; *yima* (referring to fem. inan. things), viii, 4.

ADJ. sg. nom. *yih*, this, ii, 3, 10 (bis); v, 6; viii, 1, 5, 7 (bis), 9, 10, 3; x, 1, 4 (bis), 5; xii, 7, 11, 2, 5 (bis), 7 (bis), 8, 22, 3 (bis), 5, and others; with emph. *y*, *yihōy*, verily this, v, 10; *yuhay*, this very, xi, 2.

dat. *yith*, to this, iii, 5, 8 (bis), 9; v, 9; x, 5, 12.

abl. *yimi*, from this, viii, 4, 11.

pl. nom. *yim*, these (masc. things), v, 12; x, 12; xii, 6; *yima*, these (fem. things), v, 8; viii, 4; x, 1, 2, 6; with emph. *y*, *yimay* (fem.), these very, xii, 3, 23.

dat. *yiman*, to these, x, 5.

It will be observed that when emph. *y* is added to *yih*, the word takes several varying forms. As occurring in these tales they are as follows: *yihuy* (an. m. and inan.), *yihay* (an. f.), *yihōy* (inan.), *yuhuy* (an. m.), *yōhay* (an. m.), *yuhay* (inan.), *yiy* (inan.), *yīy* (inan.), *yī* (inan.).

yih 2, pron. rel. who, which, what. In construction, the antecedent clause as a rule contains a demonstrative or other pronoun as correlative, but in the following cases there is no correlative pronoun:—

(a) Relative clause preceding antecedent clause, ii, 9; xi, 3, 8.

(b) Antecedent clause preceding relative clause, v, 7.

When there is a correlative pronoun it is most usually some form of the demonstrative pronoun *tih*, q.v., as in—

(a) Relative clause preceding antecedent clause, ii, 4, 7, 8 (bis), 11; iii, 1, 8 (ter); v, 8, 9; vi, 16; vii, 1, 29; viii, 6, 8, 9, 11; ix, 9; x, 1 (bis), 6, 12 (bis); xi, 1; xii, 3, 7 (bis), 20, 2.

(b) Antecedent clause preceding relative clause, ii, 7; v, 5; vii, 8, 29, 30; x, 1, 6, 10, 2; xii, 4, 7, 11, 5, 25.

Or the correlative pronoun may be some form of *yih* 1, as in (in every case the antecedent clause preceding), x, 5; xii, 20, 5.

Or it may be some form of the pronoun *ath*, as in (antecedent clause in each case preceding), ii, 9; vi, 14; x, 7.

In vi, 14, the antecedent is the genitive of the interrogative pronoun *kyāh*, i.e. *kamyuk*^u, of what?

Sometimes the correlative pronoun is used twice, once immediately after the relative, and again in the antecedent clause, which in this case follows the relative clause. The repeated correlative is not necessarily the same as the one after the relative pronoun. Thus, *yus suh lōta ōs*^u, *yūh ōs*^u *phakīras nishē*, who he (i.e. he who) was the parrot, he was with the faqīr, ii, 9; so *yus yūh wazīr ōs*^u, *suh chuh hāpatas-manz*, he who was the vizier, he is (now) in the bear, ii, 11; *yus yih pātashāha-sond*^u *mor*^u *ōs*^u, *yih trōwun*, that which was the body of the king, that he abandoned, ii, 10; *yēsa yih Lālmāl Parī ōs*^a, *tas dyutun rukhsath*, she who was the Fairy Lālmāl, to her he gave leave to depart, xii, 25; *yēsa yih pata ūn*^u *zīnith*, *sa thōv*^u *pānas*, she whom he had won and afterwards brought home, her he kept for himself, xii, 25.

Like the demonstrative pronouns, the relative pronoun has animate and inanimate forms, and either of these may be substantival or adjectival. But in some cases in which we should look upon the relative as a substantive it is treated as an adjective. This is specially the case when the antecedent correlative is an adjective. In such a case the relative, even if not in direct agreement with a noun, also takes the adjectival form. Thus, *suh lāl*, *yus tujyān*, xii, 4, that ruby which she had taken up. Here we have the inanimate adjectival form *yus*, because the antecedent correlative, *suh*, is an adjective. The inanimate substantival form would be *yih*. Similarly, *yih panun*^u *saphar*, *yus nōyidan ōs*^u *pēsh on*^u *mot*^u, this (*yih*) his suffering, which he experienced at the hands of the barber, xii, 25.

The following forms of this pronoun occur in these tales:—

ANIMATE. SUBST. MASC. sg. nom. *yus*, ii, 7 (bis), 8, 11; v, 9; vi, 14; vii, 29; x, 1, 6, 12 (bis); *yus-akhāh*, whoever, viii, 6, 8, 11.

dat. *yēs*, ii, 8, 9; vi, 16; vii, 1, 29, 30.

ag. *yēm*^t, xii, 7.

pl. nom. *yim*, ii, 9; xi, 8.

ag. *yimav*, xi, 3.

FEM. sg. nom. *yěsa*, x, 6; xii, 20, 5.

dat. *yěs*, xii, 15.

ADJ. MASC. sg. nom. *yus*, ii, 9, 11; x, 12; xii, 25.

FEM. sg. nom. *yěsa*, x, 1; xii, 25.

INANIMATE. SUBST. sg. nom. *yih*, v, 7; viii, 9; x, 1; xii, 6, 7 (bis), 20; with emph. *y*, *yiy*, what verily, xi, 1; *yih-kěntshāh*, whatever, iii, 1, 8 (ter); v, 8.

dat. *yěth*, x, 7, 10.

abl. *yěmi*, xii, 11.

pl. nom. (masc.) *yim*, v, 5; x, 5.

ADJ. sg. nom. *yus*, ii, 4, 10; vi, 14; xii, 4, 25.

abl. *yěmi sātay*, at what time verily, vii, 8.

pl. nom. (masc.) *yim*, ix, 9.

yuh, *yūh*, see *yih* 1.

yihünz^a, see *yih* 1.

yihay, *yihōy*, *yihuy*, *yōhay*, *yuhay*, *yuhuy*, see *yih* 1.

yikh, see *yun*^a.

yěkh-jāh, adv. in one place, (of two persons) together, x, 12; *yěg-jāh*, id., ii, 4.

yikrām, in *wa-salām wa-yikrām*, interj. (may) both the peace and respect (be on you) (corrupt Arabic), x, 14.

yěl, m. pulling (with the arms), restraint; abl. *yēla trāwun*, to release from restraint, to let a person go, iii, 4 (bis); x, 5 (ter), 12.

yěli, relative adv. when, at what time, ii, 3, 7 (bis); iii, 8; iv, 7; v, 5, 6 (bis), 9; vi, 11; vii, 19 (ter), 26; viii, 6, 7, 10; ix, 5, 7; x, 1, 3 (ter), 4 (bis), 5, 7; xi, 1; xii, 1, 15 (bis), 6, 8, 22. In v, 8, "when" is used in the sense of "if".

yēm^t, *yěmi*, see *yih* 2.

yim 1, *yima*, *yimau*, *yim*^t, *yimi*, see *yih* 1.

yim 2, see *yih* 2.

yimahō, see *yun*^a.

yimāmath, ? gender, the office of a leader of prayers in a mosque, *bōh kara yimāmath*, I shall act as prayer-leader in a mosque, I shall adopt the profession of such a leader, xii, 1.

yiman, *yiman*^uy, *yimis*, see *yih* 1.

yāmath, adv. as long as, *tāmath* . . . *yāmath*, so long . . . as, xi, 20.

yimav 1, *yimōv*, *yimav^ay*, see *yih* 1.

yimav 2, see *yih* 2.

yimava, see *yun^u*.

yimay, see *yih* 1.

yimōy, see *yun^u*.

yina, conj. that not. *karay akh kath*, *yina-sa kath karakh*, I say to thee one word, viz. that, sir, you will not make conversation, i.e. I tell you one thing.—do not converse, xii, 1.

yini, see *yun^u*.

yun^u, to come, i, 8; ii, 2, 3, 12; iii, 1 (bis), 3, 4 (bis); v, 5 (quinquies), 6 (bis), 7, 9 (bis), 10, 1; vi, 2 (bis), 15, 6 (bis); viii, 2, 3 (bis), 6 (bis), 7 (ter), 8, 9, 11 (ter), 3 (ter); ix, 1, 3, 6, 7, 8 (bis), 12; x, 1, 3 (bis), 4, 5, 6, 7, 12 (quinqües), 4; xi, 20; xii, 1, 3 (bis), 4 (quater), 5 (ter), 6 (bis), 7 (quinqües), 10, 2, 3 (bis), 4, 5 (bis), 6, 20, 3 (bis), 4.

āv armān, longing came (to the king), i.e. he felt longing, iii, 9; *bāgān^t yun^u*, to come by (one's) share, to obtain one's share allotted by fate, to receive one's fated portion, ix, 4; *brūha yun^u*, to come in front, to be seen in front of a person, to come into sight, x, 1; *bōy yin^a*, a smell to come, a smell to be perceived, xii, 15; *gara panun^u yun^u*, to come to one's own house, to go home, v, 10 (bis); xii, 5, 13; *lārān yun^u*, to come running, viii, 6; *nēnd^r yin^a*, sleep to come, v, 6 (bis); *āv tsūrimis zān^t-sond^u pahar*, the watch of the fourth man came, i.e. it was now the time for him to go on watch, viii, 11; *phakh chus yivān*, a stink comes from it, i.e. it stinks, ii, 4; *rāth āyē*, night came, x, 5; *subuh log^u yini*, morning began to come, x, 8; so *subuh āv*, morning came, xii, 9; *tasālī ās-na*, satisfaction did not come to him, i.e. he was not satisfied, vi, 16; *āyē zabān*, speech came, i.e. she became able to speak, ix, 1.

With conj. parts. we have *hēth yun^u*, having taken to come, i.e. to bring, to take with one (Hindī *lē ānā*), iii, 1; viii, 6; xii, 2, 5, 11, 2; *nīrith yun^u*, to come forth, xii, 12; *phīrith yun^u*, to come back, to return, v, 1, 4, 10 (bis).

With the abl. of the infinitive of another verb *yun^u* forms a passive, as in *k^anana yun^u*, to be sold, vii, 26; *walana yun^u*, to become wrapped up, ix, 7. The passive of *bōzun*, to hear, *bōzana yun^u*, means (1) (potentially) to be visible, xii, 22; or (2) to be considered as such and such, to appear to be such and such, viii, 5; x, 4 (bis); or (3) to be known, recognized, as such and such, xii, 3.

inf. *mě na bani yun^u*, to come will not be possible for me, i.e. I shall not be able to come, x, 3; *tě gatši yun^u*, thou must come, xii, 7; *tuhond^u gatši yun^u*, you must come, xii, 15; abl. *subuh log^u yini*, morning began to come, x, 8; fut. pass. part. f. *hěts^anas yin^a nēnd^ar*, sleep began to come to him, v, 6; perf. part. m. sg. *āmot^a*, come (H. *āyā huā*), viii, 6.

impve. sg. 2 (irreg.) *wōla*, v, 5; x, 5, 12; pol. sg. 2, *yita*, with emph. *y. yitay*, ix, 1; with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *yitam*, please come to me, vi, 2.

fut. sg. 1, *yima*, with suff. 2nd pers. pl. dat. *yimaica*, I will come to you, xii, 1; 2, with neg. interrog. *yikh-nā*, wilt thou not come? vi, 2; 3, *yiyi*, xii, 16; with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *yiyiy*, will come to thee, v, 6 (bis); xii, 6; pl. 1, *yimav*, with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *yimōy*, we shall come to thee, v, 10; 3, *yin*, with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *yinay*, they will come before thee, xii, 6.

pres. m. sg. 3, *chuh yiwān*, xii, 3; *yiwān chuh*, v, 5; xii, 4; neg. *yiwān chuna*, xii, 22; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. abl. *chus yiwān*, is coming from it, ii, 4; pl. 2, *chica yiwān*, viii, 5; f. sg. 3, *chěh yiwān*, xii, 15; with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. and neg. *chěs-na yiwān*, v, 6; imperf. f. pl. 3 (auxiliary omitted) *yiwān*, vi, 15.

1 past m. sg. 1, *ās*, x, 12; 2 (with vocative suff. *ō*) *ākhō*, ii, 2; 3, *āv*, i, 8; ii, 3, 12; iii, 1, 9; v, 1, 4, 9, 10; vi, 16 (bis); viii, 3, 6 (ter), 7, 8, 9, 10, 1 (bis), 3; x, 6, 7, 12, 20; xii, 3, 4 (ter), 5 (quinquies), 7 (bis), 9, 10, 11, 2 (bis), 3 (ter), 4, 20, 3, 4; with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *ām*, viii, 13; with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *ōy*, x, 4; xii, 3; irreg. with neg. interrog. *āy-nā*, did there not come to thee? ix, 3; with suff. 3rd pers.

sg. dat. *ās*, viii, 7 (bis); x, 4; with neg. *ās-na*, vi, 16; x, 4; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. dat. *ākh*, x, 1 (bis).

pl. 1, *āy*, v, 9 (m. and f.); x, 6, 7, 8, 12; 3, *āy*, viii, 2, 11, 3; ix, 7, 8; with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *ām*, viii, 3, 11.

fem. sg. 1, *āyēs*, ix, 4; 2, *āyēkh*, iii, 1; 3, *āyē*, iii, 4 (bis); v, 5, 7, 10; vii, 26; ix, 1; x, 5, 12; xii, 2, 7; with neg. *āyē-na*, v, 6; with neg. interrog. ix, 3; with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *āyēm*, v, 5; pl. 3, *āyē*, xii, 7.

3 past m. sg. 3, *āyāv*, with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *āyām*, iii, 3.

perf. m. sg. 3, *āmōt*^u (without auxiliary), v, 11; *chuh* *āmōt*^u, x, 12, 4; f. sg. 3, with suff. 2nd pers. sg. dat. *chēy* *āmōts*^u, v, 5; plup. m. sg. 3, with suff. 1st pers. sg. dat. *ōsum* *āmōt*^u, iii, 1; fut. perf. m. sg. 3, *mā āsi* *āmōt*^u, I wonder if he has come, xii, 23.

cond. past sg. 1, *yimahō*, x, 3.

yēngur, charcoal, pl. nom. *yēngar*, xi, 17.

yīnsān, m. a human being, a man, x, 7; xii, 7; *-hyuh*^u, like a human being, x, 7 (bis); fem. *-hish*^u, x, 7.

yīnsāph, m. compassion, — *gōs* (viii, 4) or *dīlas* *yīnsāph* *pyōs* (viii, 11), he felt compassion.

yīnāy, see *yun*^u.

yāñ, adv. as soon as, xii, 15.

yīñ^u, see *yun*^u.

yēñēwōl^u, m. the bridegroom's party in a marriage festival; hence, a marriage festival (from the bride's point of view), xii, 15; — *karun*, to hold a marriage festival, xii, 17, 18.

yipōr^t, adv. in this direction, v, 4. Cf. *apōr*^t.

yār, m. a friend, iv, 4; x, 1, 4, 6; sg. dat. *yāras*, x, 4, 11; ag. *yāran*, x, 4 (bis), 11; gen. *yāra-sond*^u, x, 4, 11; *yāra-sanzi wati*, on the friend's road, on the road to (his) friend, x, 4; voc. *yāra*, O friend, vi, 1, etc.; x, 4 (bis); pl. nom. *yār*, iv, 7; v, 9; vii, 5.

yōr, adv. here, in this place, ii, 2; viii, 5; ix, 6, 8, 10, 2; x, 4.

yōra 1, adv. hence, from this place, v, 8.

yōra 2, rel. adv. whence, from what place (with *tōra* as correlative), i, 6.

yūr^t, adv. emph. form of *yōr*, even here, hither; *diyiv yūr^t*, give ye (them) even here, produce them. x, 12; *wōlinj^a gatshēs yūr^t anūn^a*, bring his heart here (hither), x, 5; *an kākad yūr^t*, bring the paper here (hither), xii, 15; *cyōn^a gatshi wātun^a yūr^t*, you must come here (hither), xii, 23; sg. gen. *yūr^t-hond^a wōla*, come here! v, 5.

Yārkanđ, m. the town of Yarkand, in Central Asia, xi, 1, etc.

yīran, f. an anvil, xi, 16.

Yīrān, m. Iran, Persia, ii, 1.

yēs, yēsa, yus, see *yih* 2.

Yīsāh, m. Jesus, iv, 4.

Yūsūph, m. Yūsuf, Joseph, vi, 1, etc.; sg. dat. *yūsūphas*, vi, 14, 16; ag. *yūsūphan*, vi, 15 (bis); gen. *yūsūpha-sonđ^a*, vi, 10.

yēti, adv. where, in the place which, viii, 11; x, 7.

yit^t, adv. here, xii, 18; *yit^t-kyāh . . . āt^t-kyāh*, here you see on the one hand . . . there you see on the other hand, viii, 13; *yit^t-kyāh . . . yit^t-kyāh*, here you see . . . and here you see, x, 12.

yiti, adv. from here, hence, v, 5, 8; here, v, 8; sg. gen. *yityuk^a*, m. sg. dat. *yitikis pātashēhas-nishē*, to the king of this place, x, 1.

yi-ti, see *yih* 1.

yot^a, adv. where; *yot^a-tāñ*, up to which place, i.e. until, as soon as, xii, 6. Cf. *yotāñ*.

yut^a 1, adj. this much, with emph. *y, yutuy*, xi, 20. This word is usually spelt *yūt^a*.

yut^a 2, adv. *yut^a-tāñ*, up to here, i.e. in the meantime, v, 7. Cf. *yutāñ*.

yūt^a, adv. *yūt^a . . . tyūt^a*, as soon as . . . so soon, xii, 2.

yēth, see *yih* 2.

yith, see *yih* 1.

yith-nay, conj. so that not, in order that not, ix, 12.

yētha, adv. how, in the manner which; with emph. *y, yēthay pōth^t*, in what very manner, exactly as, xii, 2.

yūtha, adv. thus, in this manner; with emph. *y, yūthay pōthin*, in this very manner, viii, 3.

yuth^a, adj. and adv. as, of what kind, xii, 24 (correlative *tyuth^a*);

with emph. *y*, *yuthuy*, as verily, even as, exactly as (correl. *tyuthuy*), v, 6; xii, 12, 5; even as, at the very time that, viii, 7 (correl. *tyuthuy*).

yitam, see *yun*^u.

yotāñ, adv. until, (contraction of *yot*^u-*tāñ*, see *yot*^u), v, 10.

yutāñ, adv. in the meantime, (contraction of *yut*^u-*tāñ*, see *yut*^u), v, 5.

yitay, see *yun*^u.

yētāt^u, adv. where, in the place where, xii, 6.

yutuy, see *yut*^u 1.

yüts^u, adj. much, very, *yüts*^u-*kól*^u, for a long time, ii, 4.

yiwān, see *yun*^u.

yiy 1, *yīy*, see *yih* 1.

yiy 2, see *yih* 2.

yiyi, *yīyiy*, see *yun*^u.

zabān, f. tongue, speech, language; — *kariūñ*^u, to say a thing; hence, to promise, x, 8; — *āyē*, speech came (to it), it became able to speak (of a bee), ix, 1; sg. abl. *zabōñ*^u, by word of mouth, xii, 16.

zab^ur, adj. superior, excellent, vii, 8, 28; — *gav*, it became excellent, as an interj. all right! xii, 15.

zacē, see *zūt*^u.

zāda, m. at end of compound, a son; *ōkhun-zāda*, the son of a religious teacher, xii, 2; sg. dat. *ōkhun-zādas*, xii, 2; *pātashāh-zāda*, a king's son, a prince, sg. dat. -*zādas*, viii, 5; pl. nom. -*zāda*, viii, 3 (bis), 11 (ter); dat. -*zādan*, viii, 4 (bis), 11 (bis); gen. -*zādan-hond*^u, viii, 4; *shāh-zāda*, a prince; sg. dat. -*zādas*, viii, 13; pl. nom. -*zāda*, viii, 5, 11 (bis), 3.

zod^u, m. a hole; f. *zūd*^u (pl. nom. *zadē*), a small hole, vii, 25.

zid, m. hatred; *amis ōs zid Yūsūpha-sond*^u, he hated Joseph, vi, 10.

zāgun, to watch for, to be wide awake and on the alert; imperf. m. sg. 3, with suff. 3rd pers. sg. dat. *ōsus dagāy zāgān dādkhāh*, disloyalty, (like) a petitioner, was watching in him, ii, 5.

z^hh, card. two, viii, 8, 11; following noun qualified, *bacē z^hh*, two young ones, viii, 1; *bōy^u-bārān^u z^hh*, two brothers, viii, 5; *bōts^u z^hh*, the two members of a family, husband and wife, v, 9, 10; viii, 1; *gabār z^hh*, two sons, viii, 1; *gul^u z^hh*, the two

fore-arms, v, 9; *gōlām z^{ah}*, two servants, viii, 5; *gurⁱ z^{ah}*, two horses, xii, 1; *hūnⁱ z^{ah}*, two dogs, viii, 4, 12 (bis), 3; *kōdⁱ z^{ah}*, two prisoners, v, 9; *lāl chis z^{ah}*, he has two rubies, xii, 3; *nēcivⁱ z^{ah}*, two sons, viii, 11; *pātashāh-zāda z^{ah}*, two princes, viii, 3 (bis), 11; *rīnzⁱ z^{ah}*, two balls, v, 3, 4 (bis), 5; *shāh-zāda z^{ah}*, two princes, viii, 11; *wōlinjē z^{ah}*, two hearts, viii, 3, 4 (ter), 11, 2; *yim z^{ah}*, these two, viii, 5.

Preceding noun qualified, *z^{ah} kōdⁱ*, two prisoners, v, 8; *z^{ah} katha*, two statements, x, 1, 4.

sg. abl. *dōyi laṭi*, on two occasions, viii, 7.

pl. dat. *dōn*, viii, 11; following noun qualified, *bāyēn dōn*, to the two brothers, xii, 15; *pātashāh-zādan dōn*, to the two princes, viii, 11; *yiman dōn pātashōhiyēn kits^u*, for the kingdoms of these two, x, 11; *zanānan dōn*, to two women, xii, 11, 4; preceding qualified noun, *dōn bātsan*, to the husband and wife (see *bōts^u z^{ah}*, ab.), viii, 1, 6.

pl. gen. *pātashāh-zādan dōn-hanza*, of the two princes, viii, 4; *yiman dōn-handi-khōta*, than these two, xii, 19.

pl. ag. *bāranyau dōyau*, by the two brothers, viii, 3; *kōdyau dōyav*, by the two prisoners, v, 7; *yimav dōyav*, by these two, iii, 1; x, 5; *dōyau bātsau*, by the husband and wife, viii, 2, 5.

zāh, adv. ever, at any time; *na zāh*, never, xi, 14.

zahar, m. poison, viii, 6, 7, 13 (bis); *pātashēhas khot^u zahar*, poison rose to the king, i.e. he became enraged, viii, 7.

z^{ol}, m. scratching (with the nails); with suff. of indef. art. *z^{olā}-z^{olā}*, a continuous scratching, xii, 17.

zāl, m. a net; with suff. of indef. art. *zālāh lāyun*, to cast a net (to catch fishes), i, 6, 7, 8; sg. dat. *zālas*, i, 6; *zālas walana yun^u*, to be caught in a net, ix, 7.

Zalikhā, f. N.P. Zulaikhā (the wife of Potiphar, in the story of Joseph), vi, 1, etc.

zālil, adj. brought low, humbled, i, 4.

zulm, m. tyranny; — *karun*, to do tyranny, ix, 1; *mē chuh zulm gōmot^u*, tyranny has been done to me, ix, 1 (bis), 6.

zālum, to set on fire, to kindle, to burn; conj. part. *zōlith*, iii, 1; fut. sg. 1, *zāla*, iii, 4 (bis); past m. sg. *zōlt^u*, iii, 4; with suff. 3rd pers. pl. ag. *zōlukh*, ii, 12; iii, 4.

zima, m. responsibility; *zima karun*, to make a responsibility; *tsōn zanēn kārīn zima tsōr pahar*, four watches were made a responsibility to the four men, i.e. each was put in charge of a watch, viii, 5; *zima hyon^u*, to take responsibility, i.e. to confess, admit, *yih chēs-na hēcān zima kēh*, she does not admit anything, xii, 15; *zima khālun*, to cause a responsibility, to mount; *khōl^unas zima takhsīr*, he caused the responsibility (for) the crime to mount on him, i.e. he proved him guilty, x, 12; *zima khasun* responsibility to mount; *katsi chuna khasān zima*, on no one does the responsibility mount, i.e. no one could be proved guilty, iii, 3.

zōmba, m. a Yak; pl. nom. *zōmba*, xi, 6.

zamīn, f. earth, land, ix, 9; the world, land, as opposed to the sky, iii, 8; sg. dat. *mājē-zamīnī*, in mother earth, ix, 9; pl. abl. *sataṇ zamīnav tālⁱ*, below the seven worlds, iii, 8.

zan, f. a woman; *marda-zan*, man or woman, vii, 23; *maq^har-i-zan*, the coquetry of a woman, x, 13.

zān, f. knowledge, understanding, vii, 29; *gōr-zān*, adj. ignorant, vii, 27; xi, 5.

zīn, m. a saddle; *gur^u zīn karīth*, a horse ready saddled, iii, 8; pl. nom. *zacē-zīn*, rag-saddles, saddles made of rags, xi, 9.

zon^u, m. a man, a male person; *kunuy zon^u*, only one person; *gav kunuy zon^u*, he went alone; sg. gen. *zānⁱ-sond^u*, viii, 11; pl. nom. *zānⁱ*, x, 1; dat. *zanēn*, viii, 5; x, 5, 6, 12 (bis); ag. *zanēv*, x, 1, 2. Cf. *zūn^u*.

zūn, f. moonlight; *zūna-ḍab*, f. a kind of roof-bungalow, or small erection on the roof of a house, in which people sit to enjoy the moonlight; sg. dat. *-ḍabi*, *-pēṭh*, on the roof-bungalow, viii, 1.

zinda, adj. living, alive, ii, 3; with emph. *y. zinday*, x, 8 (bis).

zang, f. the leg, ii, 11.

zanāna, f. a woman; ii, 1; iii, 4 (ter), 5, 9 (ter); v, 5 (bis), 11, 2; viii, 11; x, 1, 5 (several times), 6; xi, 7; xii, 4 (several times), 5 (ter), 6, 10, 1, 4, 9 (ter), 20; a wife, iii, 1; v, 1, 4, 7, 9, 10; x, 5, 12, 3.

sg. nom. iii, 1, 5; v, 1, 10; viii, 11; x, 1, 5, 6, 13; xii, 4 (bis), 5 (bis), 6; with suff. of indef. art. *zanānā*, x, 5; xii,

- 4, 10; *zanānāh*, iii, 4; *zanānā akh*, x, 5; sg. dat. *zanāni*, iii, 4, 9; v, 4; x, 5; xii, 4; ag. *zanāni*, iii, 4, 9 (bis); v, 5 (bis), 7, 9, 11; x, 5, 12; xii, 4, 5; gen. *zanāni-handis*, x, 5; pl. nom. *zanāna*, xii, 19 (ter); with emph. *y*, *zanānay*, only women, v, 12; dat. *zanānan*, ii, 1; xi, 7; xii, 11, 4, 20.
- zānun*, to know; to know how, x, 12; xi, 8, 15; impv. sg. 2, *zān*, i, 12; *tāh zān ta yih zān*, (a woman addressing a man and a woman) do thou (the man) know, and do this woman (i.e. thou, this woman) know, v, 9; fut. (often in sense of pres.) *kuwa zāna*, how do I know, v, 9; with neg. interrog. *zāna-nā*, do I not know? i.e. of course I know, x, 12; 2, *zānakh karith*, thou wilt know how to make, x, 12; 3, *zāni*, vi, 14; vii, 27, 8, 9, 30; pl. 1, *ās' na zānav*, we do not know how (sc. to work), xi, 15; 3, *yim na zānan*, who do not know how (sc. to make a certain sound), xi, 8.
- zēnun*, to conquer (xi, title); to win (x, 1, 6, 7); *zēnān anun*, to conquer (a country), xi, 1, 2, etc.; *zīnith anun*, to capture (a person), xii, 25; inf. obl. (inf. of purpose) *zēnani*, xi, title; conj. part. *zīnith*, xii, 25; pres. part. *zēnān*, xi, 1, 2, etc.; fut. sg. 3, *zēni*, x, 1, 6; pl. 3, *zēnan*, x, 7.
- zinis*, see *zyun*^u.
- zūñ^a*, f. a female person, a woman, xii, 7, 15; pl. nom. *zāñē*, xii, 6, 7; dat. *zāñēn zēth^o*, the eldest of the females, xii, 6. Cf. *zon*^u, of which this is the fem.
- zār*, a prayer, supplication (made in misery or sorrow), i, 13; pl. nom. *zār*, iv, 1; *zāra-pār*, m. ejaculatory prayers, ix, 1; x, 5 (bis); *zāra-pāra*, m. entreaty, coaxing request, ii, 3, 5.
- zōr*, m. force; — *karun*, to use (moral) force, to insist, viii, 2; xii, 15.
- zār^a*, f. a push, shove, nudge; — *dīñ^a*, to push, etc., x, 7 (bis).
- zargar*, m. a goldsmith; *zargar-nēcyuvāh*, a young goldsmith, v, 2.
- zāra-pār*, *zāra-pāra*, see *zār*.
- zōrāwār*, adj. powerful, mighty, xi, 2.
- zurīyāth* (for *zurīyat*), f. progeny, offspring; hence, the offspring of God, the whole world, vii, 8.
- zāsānuy*, a word used by Hātim in i, 12, but the meaning of which

is unknown to him; he gives it as part of the traditional text, a variant reading is *tsě āsunuy*.

zūṭ^a, f. a rag; sg. dat. *zacě-zīn*, rag-saddles, saddles made of rags, xi, 9.

zāth, f. a race, tribe, caste; *dēwa-zāth*, of demon race, xii, 16.

zěṭh^a, see *zyūṭh^u*.

zīṭhⁱ, see *zyūṭh^u*.

zuv, m. the soul, ii, 4.

zyun^u, m. firewood, ii, 12; xi, 7; xii, 20, 1, 4 (bis); sg. dat. *zinis*, xii, 21, 2, 4.

ziyāphath, f. a feast, a dinner-party, x, 4, 11; a dish of food brought as a present, a present of dainty food, x, 5 (bis), 10; with suff. of indef. art. *ziyāphathā*, x, 5.

zyūṭh^u, adj. old, elder, eldest; m. the head or superior of a guild of artisans, v, 1; m. sg. dat. *zīṭhis-hihis*, to the elder (of two brothers) (cf. *hyuh^u*), viii, 5; f. sg. nom. *zěṭh^a*, the eldest (sister), xii, 6.

zyūṭh^u, adj. long; m. pl. nom. *zīṭhⁱ atha dārānⁱ*, to stretch out the arms, vii, 25.

APPENDIX I

INDEX OF WORDS IN SIR AUREL STEIN'S TEXT, SHOWING THE CORRESPONDING WORDS IN GŌVINDA KAULA'S TEXT

Figures between marks of parenthesis indicate the number of times, when there are more than one, that a word occurs in the passage to which reference is made. The word "caret" indicates that the word referred to does not occur in Gōvinda Kaula's text. The order of words is the same as that employed in the Vocabulary.

<i>a</i> (ē), x, 4.	<i>ad*</i> (ada), iii, 1.
<i>a</i> (i), xi, 4.	<i>ade</i> (ada), v, 8.
<i>ai</i> (ay), x, 3; xii, 4.	<i>āda</i> (ādā), x, 8; xii, 4, 9, 11, 2.
<i>ai</i> (ay), viii, 11.	<i>āda</i> (ōra), xii, 12.
<i>ai</i> (ay), viii, 6, 8.	<i>īdgāh</i> (yīd'kāh), vi, 16 (2).
<i>āi</i> (āy), v, 9.	<i>adālat</i> (adālūt ^a), v, 9.
<i>au</i> (caret), vii, 13.	<i>aḍal</i> (ad ^a la), i, 3.
<i>āu</i> (āv), i, 8; ii, 3, 12; iii, 1, 9; v, 1, 4, 9, 10; vi, 16 (2); viii, 3, 6 (3), 7, 8, 9, 10, 1 (2), 3; x, 6, 7, 12; xi, 20; xii, 3, 4 (3), 5 (5), 7 (2), 9, 10, 1, 2, 3 (3), 4, 20, 3, 4.	<i>ādām</i> (ādam), iv, 2, 3; vii, 6, 7.
<i>ī</i> (ē), vi, 17; x, 4 (2).	<i>ād^amas</i> (ādamas), vii, 6.
<i>ī</i> (i), x, 13; xii, 10, 5, 7, 9 (3).	<i>īdam</i> (yīdam), vii, 6.
<i>o</i> (ō), vii, 26.	<i>afsaras</i> (apsaras), x, 12.
<i>āb</i> (āb), v, 4 (4); viii, 7 (2).	<i>age</i> (āgē), xi, 4.
<i>āb*</i> (āba), viii, 7 (2); x, 5.	<i>āga</i> (āgāh), ii, 9.
<i>ibrāhim</i> (yibrāhim), iv, 6.	<i>agar</i> (agar), viii, 13.
<i>ābas</i> (ābas), viii, 7.	<i>āgur</i> (āgur), viii, 7.
<i>ābtar</i> (abtār), vi, 12.	<i>āgas</i> (āgas), viii, 6, 8, 11.
<i>aḥ</i> (achē), xii, 22.	<i>āgayi</i> (āgayi), v, 7.
<i>achan</i> (achēn), v, 11.	<i>ah</i> (āh), i, 5; iv, 3.
<i>ad</i> (ada), vii, 20.	<i>ah^adai</i> (ah ^a day), i, 2.
<i>ad^a</i> (ada), viii, 10.	<i>ahmad</i> (ahmad), i, 13.
<i>adā</i> (ada), v, 6, 9 (2); viii, 3, 10, 1, 3; x, 2, 7; xii, 3, 4.	<i>ahengāran</i> (āhan-gārān), xi, 16.
	<i>ajā</i> (ajē), xi, 7.
	<i>ak</i> (akh), ii, 1; v, 1, 9, 11; vi, 15; viii, 7, 9, 11, 4; x, 5, 7, 8; xii, 1 (3), 3 (2).
	<i>ak</i> (caret), viii, 7.
	<i>akⁱ</i> (akī), v, 1; viii, 3.
	<i>akⁱ</i> (āk ⁱ), viii, 1; x, 12; xii, 1.

- aki* (*aki*), ii, 8; iii, 1; v, 1; viii, 1, 3, 7, 11.
āk (*āk*), x, 1 (2).
akh (*akh*), i, 4; xii, 10, 5, 9, 21.
akha (*akhāh*), v, 7; viii, 6, 8, 11.
ākhū (*ākhō*), ii, 2.
ākhun (*ōkhun*), xii, 1, 2 (2).
ākhun (*ōkhun*), xii, 25.
ōkun (*ō-kun*), xii, 23.
ikrām (*yikrām*), x, 14.
akis (*akis*), i, 3, 4; ii, 8; iii, 1 (2), 7; v, 6, 10, 1; viii, 5, 7 (3), 9 (2); ix, 1; xii, 2.
akis (*akis*), iii, 4, 7; xii, 2.
q'kith (*akith*), xii, 14.
akay (*ük^{ay}*), xii, 15.
akoy (*okuy*), xii, 13.
ālau (*ālaw*), x, 5 (2), 12 (2); xii, 7, 15.
āl (*ōl^a*), viii, 1.
ālīl (*ālīl*), i, 4.
alla (*alāh*), i, 7.
allah (*alāh*), ii, 12 (2).
illāh, see *lā illāh*, vi, 17.
ālam (*ālam*), i, 13; iv, 3.
āl'nāsh (*ōl^s-nāsh*), ix, 3.
ālis (*ōlis*), viii, 1.
al vida (*alvidāh*), vii, 16.
amⁱ (*ami*), v, 1 (2), 4, 5, 6 (2), 9, 11, 6 (2); viii, 1 (2); x, 12; xii, 2, 3, 4 (3), 5 (2), 7 (3).
amⁱ (*āmⁱ*), v, 4 (2); vi, 14; viii, 7, 9 (2).
amⁱ (*āmiy*), v, 9.
amⁱ *kuy* (*amyuk^u*), vi, 15.
amⁱ *sund* (*asond^u*), viii, 9.
amⁱ *suy* (*amis^uy*), viii, 7.
ami (*ami*), iii, 9; v, 4, 5, 11; viii, 13; ix, 1; x, 3.
ami (*amiy*), viii, 1, 6, 10; ix, 1.
ami *süy* (*amis^uy*), v, 7.
amⁱ (*ami*), ii, 5, 9; iii, 1, 2, 4 (2), 6, 8, 9; xii, 7, 12.
amⁱ (*āmⁱ*), ii, 4, 7 (2), 8; iii, 1 (2), 9; v, 4, 7, 8; viii, 1, 8, 10; x, 1 (2), 2, 5 (3), 6, 7 (2), 8, 12; xii, 4, 7 (2), 10.
amⁱ *say* (*amis^uy*), iii, 4, 8.
amⁱ *süy* (*amis^uy*), ii, 8.
ami (*ami*), ix, 6; x, 3.
ami *suy* (*amis^uy*), x, 10.
ām (*ām*), viii, 3, 11, 3.
a'mⁱ (*ami*), xii, 15.
a'mⁱ (*āmⁱ*), xii, 17, 25.
a'mⁱ (*ami*), xii, 15 (8), 7 (2), 8, 20.
a'mⁱ *suy* (*amis^uy*), xii, 15.
q'mⁱ (*ami*), iii, 1.
q'mⁱ (*āmⁱ*), xii, 15, 8, 22, 5.
q'mⁱ (*ami*), xii, 18, 22, 3.
q'mⁱ *sund* (*āmⁱ-sund^u*), xii, 7.
q'mⁱ (*ōmⁱ*), xi, 11.
amōb (*amōb^u*), xi, 18.
amānat (*amānath*), x, 12 (2).
āmpa (*āmpa*), viii, 1.
amār (*amār*), v, 2.
amis (*amis*), viii, 6; ix, 1 (2), 4; xii, 4, 5.
qmis (*ami*), x, 5.
qmis (*amis*), ii, 1, 3, 4 (2), 5 (3), 9 (2), 10; iii, 1 (2), 2 (4), 8 (3), 9; v, 2 (2), 3 (3), 7 (2), 8, 9 (3), 10 (2), vi, 10; vii, 20 (2); viii, 3, 5 (2), 6 (3), 7, 8, 9, 10 (5), 1 (2), 3 (5); ix, 6; x, 1 (2), 2 (2), 3 (2), 4 (4), 5 (6), 7 (8), 8 (3), 11, 2 (3); xii, 2, 3 (2), 4 (4), 5 (4), 6, 8 (2), 10 (4).
qmis (caret), x, 7.
qmis *suy* (*amis*), viii, 11.
a'mis (*amis*), xii, 15 (3), 7, 8 (2), 9 (3), 25.

- q'mis* (*amis*), xii, 9, 11, 2, 3 (5),
 5 (3), 9 (2), 21, 2 (2), 4, 5.
qam'sund (*ām'-sund^a*), viii, 6.
qamisandi (*ām'-sandi*), x, 5.
qamisund (*ām'-sund^a*), v, 3; viii,
 8, 10.
qamisanz (*ām'-sūnz^a*), iii, 4.
qamisunz (*ām'-sūnz^a*), xii, 4.
a'misanzzi (*ām'-sanzi*), xii, 15.
āmut (*āmōt^a*), iii, 1; v, 11; viii,
 6; x, 12, 4; xii, 23.
āmuts (*āmūts^a*), v, 5.
qam^v (*ām^t*), ii, 5.
qam^vuk (*amyuk^a*), iii, 4.
qamyuk (*amyuk^a*), iii, 4.
a'm^vuk (*amyuk^a*), xii, 17.
an (*an*), iii, 5, 9 (2); xii, 15.
ana (*ana*), x, 5; xii, 4, 5, 11.
ani mot^t (*ān'māt^t*), v, 8.
ānq (*ōna*), v, 4 (2).
āne (*ōna*), v, 4.
and (*and*), x, 5.
andar (*andar*), i, 13; iii, 8 (4).
andas (*andas*), xii, 6.
anhas (*on^ahas*), vi, 16.
anku (*ankāh*), ii, 2, 3, 4 (3), 5, 6,
 7, 10, 2.
ankā (*ankāh*), ii, 2.
anik (*ānikh*), v, 9; viii, 1; x, 12.
anuk (*anukh*), x, 12.
qnik (*ānikh*), x, 12.
qnuke (*onukh*), ii, 11, 2; vi, 16;
 x, 12.
unuk (*onukh*), vi, 15.
on muth (*on^amot^a*), xii, 25.
anān (*anān*), x, 12; xii, 19.
anānai (*ananay*), xii, 16.
anāni (*anani*), x, 5.
anōn (*anōn*), xi, 1, 2.
anun (*anun*), iii, 9.
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za'n' (*zūn'*), xii, 7.
za'n'e (*zānē*), xii, 6.
zānye (*zānē*), xii, 7.
za'nyau (*zanēv*), x, 1, 2.
zan'en (*zanēn*), x, 5.
zanyen (*zānēn*), xii, 6.
zār (*zār*), i, 13; iv, 1.
zār' (*zāra*), ii, 5.
zāra (*zāra*), ii, 3.
zēr (*zēr'*), x, 7.
zōr (*zōr*), viii, 2; xii, 15.
zargar (*zargar*), v, 2.
zār'pār (*zārapār*), ix, 1.
zāra pār (*zārapār*), x, 5 (2).
zōrāvār (*zōrāvār*), xi, 2.
zur yāt (*zuryāth*), vii, 8.
zās'nuy (*zāsanuy*), i, 12.
zāt, see *mun' zāt*, vii, 3.
zīf' (*zīth'*), vii, 25.
zūth (*zāth*), xii, 16.
zīth (*zēth'*), xii, 6.
z'i (*z'h*), viii, 5.
z'āni (*zēni*), x, 6.
z'ūn (*zyun'*), xii, 24 (2).
zyūn (*zyun'*), ii, 12.
z'ēnan (*zēnan*), x, 7.
z'ūnte (*zyun' ta*), xi, 7.
z'ēnith (*zīnith*), xii, 25.
z'ēr (*zēr'*), x, 7.
zyes, see *gand' zyes*, v, 6.
zyut (*zyuth'*), v, 1.
z'ithis (*zīthis*), viii, 5.

APPENDIX II

INDEX OF WORDS IN GŌVINDA KAULA'S TEXT,
ARRANGED IN THE ORDER OF FINAL LETTERS,
SHOWING THE CORRESPONDING WORDS IN SIR AUREL
STEIN'S TEXT.

KAULA	STEIN	KAULA	STEIN
Words ending in <i>a</i>		<i>dēga</i>	<i>dēga.</i>
<i>āba</i>	<i>āb^a.</i>	<i>nāga</i>	<i>nāge.</i>
<i>dōba</i>	<i>dob^a.</i>	<i>hanga-ta-manga</i>	<i>hangat^a manga.</i>
<i>zōmba</i>	<i>zumbā.</i>	<i>ha</i>	<i>ha.</i>
<i>sōba</i>	<i>sābā.</i>	<i>bēha</i>	<i>behe.</i>
<i>ada</i>	<i>ad^a, adā, ade, ad^a.</i>	<i>dōha</i>	<i>doh, doha, dohā,</i> <i>doh^a, doho.</i>
<i>ada</i>	<i>ad.</i>	<i>wuchaha</i>	<i>wuch^a ha.</i>
<i>dōda</i>	<i>dud^a, dudā, dod^a.</i>	<i>pātashāha</i>	<i>pādshah^a,</i> <i>pādshāh,</i> <i>pādshāhā,</i> <i>pād^ashāhā.</i>
<i>gāda</i>	<i>gāda, gādā.</i>	<i>pātashēha</i>	<i>pādshaha,</i> <i>pādshahā,</i> <i>pādshāh^a,</i> <i>pād^ashahā.</i>
<i>gōda</i>	<i>guḍ^a, guḍ^a, guda,</i> <i>gude.</i>	<i>kōha</i>	<i>koh^a.</i>
<i>banda</i>	<i>bande.</i>	<i>sapaḍakha</i>	<i>sap^aḍak^a.</i>
<i>cēnda</i>	<i>chanda.</i>	<i>chukha</i>	<i>chukā.</i>
<i>danda</i>	<i>dand, dandā.</i>	<i>shākha</i>	<i>shāk^a.</i>
<i>shānda</i>	<i>shānda.</i>	<i>mōkha</i>	<i>mukhā, mukhe.</i>
<i>jēnda</i>	<i>jande.</i>	<i>nakha</i>	<i>nakh^a.</i>
<i>zinda</i>	<i>zindā.</i>	<i>pakha</i>	<i>pakā.</i>
<i>pōda</i>	<i>pāda, pād^a, pāda,</i> <i>pādā, pā^ada,</i> <i>pāda.</i>	<i>rōzakha</i>	<i>rōz kā.</i>
<i>har^ada</i>	<i>harde.</i>	<i>yūsūpha</i>	<i>yūsūf^a.</i>
<i>marda</i>	<i>mardā.</i>	<i>brūha</i>	<i>broho.</i>
<i>sarda</i>	<i>sarde.</i>	<i>atha</i>	<i>athā, atho, atā.</i>
<i>wōda</i>	<i>vōdā.</i>	<i>bātha</i>	<i>bāthā.</i>
<i>zāda</i>	<i>zāda, zāde.</i>	<i>katha</i>	<i>kathā, kathe,</i> <i>kata.</i>
<i>shāhzāda</i>	<i>shahzāda,</i> <i>sh^ahzāda.</i>		
<i>pātashāhzāda</i>	<i>pādshah zāda,</i> <i>pādshāh zāda.</i>		
<i>rajēzāda</i>	<i>rājā zāda.</i>		

KAULA	STEIN
kētha	kh ^o atha, k ^o eta, k ^o eta, k ^o ita, kyata.
bōntha	bōnt ^o , bōnta.
pētha	p ^o eth, p ^o etha, p ^o etha, pēta, pyete.
yētha	yitha.
vūtha	vūnta.
tītha	tīta.
panja	panje, pañje.
ash ^h ka	ashka.
tōrka	turke.
tōka	tok ^o .
bāla	bāl ^o , bālā.
ad ^o la	adāl.
bagala	bag ^o la.
hala	hal ^o .
chēla	chale.
mahala	mahala.
phala	phal ^o .
tsālahāla	tsāt ^o hāl ^o .
kala	kal ^o , kale, kalā.
cakla	chakla.
lāla	lālā.
jumala	jumala.
nāla	nāl ^o , nālā.
musla	musla, mus ^o la.
tala	tala.
vōla	volo, vula.
havāla	havāla, havāla, havāle, havālē.
yēla	yela, yele, yil ^o , yile.
pyāla	pyāla.
zāla	zālā.
ma	mā.
macāma	macāma.
nagma	nagma.
khēma	khēma.
muhima	muhimma.

KAULA	STEIN
cēshma	ceshma.
jāma	zhāma.
shikama	shikma, shik ^o ma.
kalama	kalama.
nōma	nomā.
pāma	pāma.
tima	tim ^o , tima.
yima	yima, yim ^o , yima
zima	zima, zima.
na	mā, na, nā, ne.
ana	anā.
ōna	ānā, āne.
bōna	bun ^o .
nādāna	nā dānā.
landana	landanā.
tog ^u -na	tōg ^u -nā.
chēna	chā nā, che na, che nā, che ne, chānā, chena, ch ^o ena.
chuna	chu na, chu nā.
wōthihē-na	vutehena.
khāna	khān.
chukhna	chuk nā.
kashēna	kash na.
nishāna	nishānā.
gatski-na	gats ^o nā.
kana	kana, kane.
kina	kinā, k ^o in na, k ^o inna.
kōna	kōne.
vālana	valena.
yēli na	yelina.
gatskhēn-na	lagimnā.
yim na	yimnā.
nuna	nuna.
banana	bananā.
k ^o nana	kananā.
tan ^o nana	tannana.
tānana	tānnanā.
zanāna	zanānā, zanānā.

KAULA	STEIN	KAULA	STEIN
pāna	pān ^a , pānā, pāne.	kara	kare.
māraṇa	māraṇa.	kāra	kāre.
ās ^a na	ās na.	phakīra	fakīra.
ās-na	ās ^a na.	wāra-kāra	vāre kāre.
sīna	sīn ^a .	tuk ^a ra	tukra.
sōna	sune.	māra	māra, māre.
chēsna	chesna, chas na, che sa.	shēhmāra	shahmār ^a , shahmāra.
kāh chus-na	kahchus na.	nūra	nūr ^a .
kūr ^a ana	karus na.	para	para.
tas na	tasna.	pāra	pār.
yēs na	yasina.	sara	sar, sar ^a , sare, sera.
khōtūna	khātūna, khātūn.	sūra	sūra.
rat ^a na	rothuna, rothuna, rotuna, rutun ^a , rutuna.	asara	asr ^a .
wana	vana, vanē.	tōra	tōd ^a , tōr ^a , tōra, tōre, tūra.
chēwana	ch ^a auvna.	wāra	vāre.
raucāna	revāna.	yāra	yār, yār ^a , yāra.
āyē-na	āyina.	yōra	yōra.
yina	yina.	zāra	zār ^a , zāra.
zāna	zāna.	wazīra	vazīr ^a , vazīra.
bōzana	bōz ^a na, bōzana, bōz ^a ne.	sa	sa, sa, se.
kār ^a zi-na	kar ^a zana, ka ^a r ^a zinga.	āsa	āse, āsa, āsa.
rōzana	rōzana	ōsa	ās ^a .
wās ^a zi-na	vā ^a s ^a zina.	dī-sa	dīsa.
shōpa	tsop ^a .	gāsa	gāsā, gāse, gāsu.
āmpa	āmpa.	hasa	ha se, h ^a sa, hasa, hasa, hase.
ōra	āda, ār, āra, āre, ā ^a re, vōda.	chēsa	chasa.
gara	gar, gar ^a , gara.	bōh hasa	boh ^a sa, boha se.
sōdāgara	saudāgara.	ts ^a h hasa	tsahasa.
hihara	h ^a qara.	khāsa	khās, khās ^a .
shēhara	shah ^a ra, shah ^a ra, shehera.	kusa	kusa.
khāra	kāra, kāre.	dilāsa	dilāsa.
mōhara	mohra, moh ^a ra, moh ^a ra.	an sa	ansa.
pahara	pahara.	nin sa	ninsa.
		tsatanasa	tsatan ^a sa.
		wan-sa	vanse, van ^a sa.
		yēsa	ysa, yesa.
		ta	t ^a , ta, ta, te.

KAULA	STEIN
<i>aṭa</i>	<i>aṭa.</i>
<i>bata</i>	<i>bat², batā, battā.</i>
<i>bōta</i>	<i>butta.</i>
<i>mahabata</i>	<i>mahabat.</i>
<i>dita</i>	<i>ditta.</i>
<i>gāta</i>	<i>gāta.</i>
<i>hata</i>	<i>hatā.</i>
<i>wuchta</i>	<i>vuch ta.</i>
<i>khōta</i>	<i>kuta, khota,</i> <i>khuta.</i>
<i>nōkhata</i>	<i>nukhta.</i>
<i>daskhata</i>	<i>daskata.</i>
<i>rathata</i>	<i>rath ta.</i>
<i>tshēta</i>	<i>tsetā.</i>
<i>tshōta</i>	<i>tsōt².</i>
<i>gatshta</i>	<i>gats ta.</i>
<i>wakta</i>	<i>vaktā.</i>
<i>tsunta</i>	<i>tsuntā.</i>
<i>wanta</i>	<i>vanta, vante.</i>
<i>niyēn ta</i>	<i>niyantā.</i>
<i>zyun^a ta</i>	<i>z²ūnte.</i>
<i>pata</i>	<i>pat², patā.</i>
<i>pata-pata</i>	<i>patā-patā</i>
<i>karta</i>	<i>kartā, karte,</i> <i>kar the.</i>
<i>sāta</i>	<i>sāt², sāthā.</i>
<i>sōta</i>	<i>sōntā.</i>
<i>basta</i>	<i>bastā.</i>
<i>shikasta</i>	<i>shikasta.</i>
<i>bēwāsta</i>	<i>bē vāstu.</i>
<i>tōta</i>	<i>tōta, tōtā, tōt²,</i> <i>tōtu.</i>
<i>tsē ta</i>	<i>ts²eta.</i>
<i>chiv ta</i>	<i>ch²ūta.</i>
<i>thāvta</i>	<i>thāy ta.</i>
<i>wāta</i>	<i>vāte.</i>
<i>katsa</i>	<i>katse.</i>
<i>kātsa</i>	<i>kāt².</i>
<i>mōtsa</i>	<i>māntsā.</i>
<i>hētsamatsa</i>	<i>hetsamatsā.</i>
<i>wa</i>	<i>vu.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
<i>davea</i>	<i>davā.</i>
<i>chēwa</i>	<i>ch²au.</i>
<i>chiwa</i>	<i>chu.</i>
<i>chūwa</i>	<i>chu.</i>
<i>kuwa</i>	<i>kuw².</i>
<i>jalwa</i>	<i>jal²va.</i>
<i>tālawa</i>	<i>tāl² va.</i>
<i>mēwa</i>	<i>m²eva.</i>
<i>wanamōwa</i>	<i>vanemau,</i> <i>vanemō^a,</i> <i>vanemo².</i>
<i>wañēmōwa</i>	<i>vañye mōv.</i>
<i>dopum^awa</i>	<i>dop^amau.</i>
<i>dyutum^awa</i>	<i>dyūt^amau.</i>
<i>yimawa</i>	<i>yimau.</i>
<i>wañēwa</i>	<i>van²au.</i>
<i>kor^awa</i>	<i>kuru, kurū.</i>
<i>kūr^awa</i>	<i>karu.</i>
<i>mārīwa</i>	<i>mā²ryu.</i>
<i>ōs^awa</i>	<i>ās²yu.</i>
<i>phūt^awa</i>	<i>phutu.</i>
<i>rot^awa</i>	<i>rutu.</i>
<i>partawa</i>	<i>par tav².</i>
<i>nēza</i>	<i>n²āzā.</i>
<i>hanza</i>	<i>hanzā, hanza,</i> <i>hanzā.</i>
<i>tihanza</i>	<i>tā hanzā,</i> <i>ti hanzā.</i>
<i>manza</i>	<i>manzā.</i>
<i>rēza</i>	<i>rēzā.</i>
<i>garza</i>	<i>gar ze.</i>
<i>daruāza</i>	<i>daruāza, darvāzā.</i>

Words ending in ā

<i>bā</i>	<i>bā.</i>
<i>ādā</i>	<i>āda.</i>
<i>khōdā</i>	<i>kudā, kūdā,</i> <i>khudā.</i>
<i>bā-khōdā</i>	<i>bā-khudā.</i>
<i>mōdā</i>	<i>mudā.</i>
<i>pardā</i>	<i>parda.</i>

KAULA	STEIN	KAULA	STEIN
phardā	parda.	khôtūnā	khâtūnā, kôtūna.
sōdā	sōdā.	āy-nā	āyna.
hā	hā.	thūñ ^a ā	thanyā.
bēbahā	bē bahā, bēb ^a hā, bēbahā.	sōdāgārū	sōdāgār ^a , sōdāgārā.
dōhā	doha.	phakīrā	fakīrā.
pātashēhā	pādshahā.	shēhmārū	shah māra.
zālikhā	zālikhā, zutikhā.	shēkhtsā	shahtsa.
bē-wōphā	bēwophā.	dawā	davā.
srehā	sreha.	chicā	cha.
ziyāphathā	ziāfat.	yā	ya, yā.
sāthā	sātha, sāta.	chyā	cha, chā, che, ch ^a ā.
hātshā	hā tsā.	kyā	kya, kyā. Cf. kyāh.
kālā	kāla.	balāyā	balāyā.
dalīlā	dalīla, dalīla, dalīla.	pazyā	pazyā.
bismillā	bismillā.	Words ending in ai	
gut ^a lā	gut ^a lā.	kōhai	kohāy.
lāyilā	lā illāh.	yihai	yi hoi.
z ^a lā	zilla.	tanānai	tanā nai.
mā	ma, mā.	Words ending in au	
hakīmā	hakīma.	bargau	burgau.
samā	samā.	hau	ho.
tsē mā	tsima.	kathau	kathau.
nā	na, nā.	lālau	lālau.
mōdānā	maidānā.	krālau	krālau.
wadanā	vade nā.	talau	talau.
hanā	h ^a nā, hana, hanā, hanā, hanā, hna.	mārawātalau	mārawātālau, mārawāt ^a lau.
dōba-hanā	dob ^a hanā.	timau	timau.
khēkh-nā	k ^a eknā.	yimau	yimau. Cf. yimav.
yikh-nā	yihna.	nau	nau.
ratshi-hanā	ratseh ^a na, ratse h ^a na.	gānau	gānau.
khāshēna-hanā	khāsh ^a nā h ^a nā.	nigīnau	nigīnau.
pāri-hanā	pār ^a ehna.	ās ^a nau	ās ^a nau.
tagēm-nā	tagimna.	rost ^a nau	rust ^a nau.
bani-nā	banina.	tsūrau	tsūrau. Cf. tsūrav.
zāna-nā	zānenā.		
zanānā	zanānā.		

KAULA	STEIN
wazirau	vazirau, vazirau.
bātsau	bātsau.
dōyau	doyau.
kōdyau	kā'dyau, kādyau.
sandyau	sandyau.
bāranyau	bār ^{ny} au.
guryau	gur ^y au.

Words ending in ě

ě	a, i.
sōhib-ě	sāhib ⁴ .
bacě	bachē.
jēnatacě	janqatāch.
tsōcě	su chō, suche, tsuche.
zacě	zache.
kōdě	kūd ^e . Cf. kōrě.
zadě	zade.
achě	qach.
bōchě	boche.
lachě	lache.
tōriph-ě	tā ^r iř-i.
tsūrihě	tsārihe.
bāshě	bāshe.
khāba-nishě	kāb ⁿ ish.
nishě	nish, nīski.
pēsh-ě	pēshe.
pōshě	posha, pōsh ^a , pōshe.
tōhě	tohi, toh ⁱ .
ajě	aja.
bujě	buje.
gējě	g ^a aja.
lējě	l ^e aja.
mājě	māje, māj ⁱ , māji.
dōda-mājě	dod ^m māj ⁱ .
wōramājě	vura māj ⁱ .
wōlinjě	vālinja, vālinje, vālin ^j a, vālin ^j e, vālin ^j .

KAULA	STEIN
kranjě	krañj ^e .
rājě	rāja, rāje.
wāt ^j ě	vātūja.
lōyik-ě	lāy ^k a.
mě	mā, me, m ^e e, mye.
sak th mě	sakhme.
pyōm mě	pyōm ⁱ .
kar mě	karme.
kor ^a mě	kurme.
běñě	bañye, beñye.
wōdañě	vud ⁿ ye, vudānye, vud ⁿ ye, vudañye.
gañě	gan ⁱ , gañye.
kañě	kanye, kañye.
ash ^t kañě	ashkanye.
māñě	māne, mā ⁱ ni, mānye, mā ⁱ nye.
panañě	panāni, panān ^e , paneñye.
bōg ^a rañě	bāg ^r anye.
wuñě	vuñye.
cyāñě	chān ^e , ch ^a āñye.
zañě	za ⁿ ^e , zañye.
dārě	dā ^r i.
shēhar-ě	shehri.
karě	ka ^r i.
kōrě	kōd ⁱ , kūdis, kōd ^e , kōd ⁱ i, kūd ^e , kōdye, kōr ^e , kōr ⁱ . Cf. kōdě.
marě	māri.
miñě-marě	ming ^a māri.
wārě	vāri.
asě	as ⁱ , asi.
khal ^t -ě	kal ^t i.

KAULA

STEIN

tsě	tsa, tsé, ts'e, tsye.
āyě	āya, āye, āyí, āyī.
bāyě	bai, bāy', baye.
biyě	bay', bey, beye.
pātashāhbāyě	pādshah bāye.
gūr'-bāyě	gūr bāye.
grīst'-bāyě	grēst' bāye, grēstā bāye.
dayě	daye.
khōdāyě	kudāye.
gayě	gay', gaye, gay'.
tagiyě	tag'e, tag'ye.
gatshiyě	gatsiye.
jāyě	jai, jāya, jāy', jāye.
mōyě	moye.
nayě	naye.
niyě	niy, niy', niye.
rōpayě	rupia, rup'ya.
rāyě	rai.
barāyě	ba rai.
drāyě	drāye.
grāyě	grāye.
phakīriyě	fakīri.
par'yě	pa'riye.
hamsāyě	hamsai, ham sāye.
gadōyiyě	gadoi yiye.
tuvyeyě	tuw'y.
kēnzē	kyenzi.
sanzē	sanzi, sanzi.
pātashāha-sanzē	pādshāhasanzi.
pātashēha-sanzē	pādshahā sanzi, pādshahā sanzi.

Words ending in ē

āgē	age.
pīchē	piche.

KAULA

STEIN

wuchihē	vuch'he.
wanihē	vanqhe.
karihē	karehe, ka'rihe, kari h'e.
marihē	marih'e.
mārihē	murihe, mārihe.
āsihē	āsi he, āsihe.
cōyihē	ch'aye h'e.
diyihē	diyehe.
bālē	bāl'e.
nālē	nāle.
gōpālē	gupāl'e.
panañhē	panañye.
gārē	gār'e.
mārē	mārē.
tārē	tārē.
dukhtar-ē	dukhtarē.
kōng-wārē	kung'vār'e.
gayē	gay'.

Words ending in 'i

sumb'	sumb.
bōd'	bud'.
hato-bōd'	hata bud'.
kāq'	ka'r'.
kōd'	kā'd, kā'd', kūd'.
gānd'	gand', gāndi.
hānd'	hānd'.
sānd'	sand', sandi, sand.
sōna-sānd'	sunasand', sunasand', sunasandi.
sōnara-sānd'	sunarsandi.
rūd'	rōd'.
bōg'	bā'g'.
lāg'	lag', lag'.
shēch'	shech'.
wuch'	vuch.
dōh'	duh'.
hih'	hi.

KAULA	STEIN	KAULA	STEIN
kēh ⁴	kād.	tsāl ⁴	tsal ⁴ .
hōkh ⁴	huk ⁴ .	ām ⁴	am ⁴ , am ⁴ , a ⁴ m ⁴ , a ⁴ m ⁴ , am ⁴ .
wōtamukh ⁴	eutamak ⁴ .	ōm ⁴	ā ⁴ mi.
kāsh ⁴	kash ⁴ .	kām ⁴	kam ⁴ .
ath ⁴	at ⁴ , at ⁴ , a ⁴ t ⁴ , a ⁴ t ⁴ , at ⁴ , a ⁴ t ⁴ .	trōm ⁴	trām, trām ⁴ .
āt ⁴	at ⁴ .	tsūrim ⁴	tsorim.
tōh ⁴	toh ⁴ , tuh, tuh ⁴ , tuh ⁴ .	tām ⁴	tam ⁴ .
būh ⁴	bāh ⁴ , b ⁴ āh ⁴ , bā ⁴ .	yēm ⁴	yim.
cūh ⁴	chil.	yim ⁴	yim, yem ⁴ .
kūh ⁴	ku ⁴ .	din ⁴	din ⁴ , din ⁴ .
pēth ⁴	p ⁴ eth, pyet.	bāgān ⁴	bāgen ⁴ .
pōth ⁴	pā ⁴ th ⁴ , pā ⁴ th ⁴ , pā ⁴ th ⁴ , pā ⁴ th ⁴ , pā ⁴ ty, pā ⁴ ty.	hūn ⁴	hūn, hūn ⁴ , hōni.
tath ⁴	tal, tat ⁴ , ta ⁴ t ⁴ , ta ⁴ t ⁴ , ta ⁴ t ⁴ .	kān ⁴	kan ⁴ , kan ⁴ , kan ⁴ .
wāth ⁴	vat ⁴ , vot ⁴ , vat ⁴ .	lōn ⁴	lā ⁴ ni.
zūh ⁴	zū ⁴ .	ḍulān ⁴	ḍuleñy.
wāt ⁴ j ⁴	vātaj.	panān ⁴	pan, panen, paneñy.
āk ⁴	ak ⁴ .	bārān ⁴	bāran.
harāk ⁴	harik.	prōn ⁴	prāñy, prān ⁴ .
rātāk ⁴	rātik.	āsān ⁴	āsan ⁴ .
thōvik ⁴	thāvik.	tsatān ⁴	tsaten ⁴ .
nyōvik ⁴	n ⁴ āvik.	wān ⁴	wan ⁴ .
gāl ⁴	ga ⁴ l.	sōmb ⁴ rāwān ⁴	somb ⁴ rāwa ⁴ n ⁴ .
gul ⁴	gul ⁴ .	lāyān ⁴	lāyin.
hāl ⁴	hil.	myōn ⁴	mēn ⁴ , myē, m ⁴ ēn.
tahāl ⁴	tahāl, tahāl ⁴ , tahāl ⁴ .	zān ⁴	zan ⁴ .
mōl ⁴	mā ⁴ l.	dazōn ⁴	dazān ⁴ .
nōl ⁴	nāl, nāl ⁴ , nāl ⁴ , nā ⁴ l ⁴ .	tsáp ⁴	tsap ⁴ .
gōpōl ⁴	gupāl ⁴ .	bār ⁴	bar, bari.
tāl ⁴	ta ⁴ l.	mē bār ⁴	mebar.
tul ⁴	tu ⁴ l.	dōr ⁴	dār.
gātāl ⁴	gātily.	gār ⁴	gar ⁴ .
wātāl ⁴	vātāl ⁴ .	gur ⁴	gur, gur ⁴ .
		gūr ⁴	gūr.
		phir ⁴	phir ⁴ .
		hār ⁴	hār ⁴ hār ⁴ .
		shur ⁴	shūri.
		kōshir ⁴	kāshir ⁴ .
		kār ⁴	kār, kār ⁴ .

KAULA	STEIN
<i>kūr^t</i>	<i>kūd^t</i> .
<i>mör^t</i>	<i>mā^tr^v</i> .
<i>apör^t</i>	<i>apā^tr, apā^tr^t</i> .
<i>tsöpör^t</i>	<i>so pā^tri, so pā^tr^t</i> .
<i>yipör^t</i>	<i>yipā^tr^t</i> .
<i>tūr^t</i>	<i>tör^t, türi</i> .
<i>tsür^t</i>	<i>tür^v</i> .
<i>pathwör^t</i>	<i>pat^vcār^t</i> .
<i>yūr^t</i>	<i>yür^t, yūr^v, yūr^t, yüry</i> .
<i>murdamāzör^t</i>	<i>murde māzō^try</i> .
<i>ās^t</i>	<i>as^t, as^t, a^ts^t</i> .
<i>ös^t</i>	<i>ās^t, ās^t, ās, ās^t</i> .
<i>at^t</i>	<i>at^t, a^tti, at^v</i> .
<i>dūt^t</i>	<i>ditti</i> .
<i>langūt^t</i>	<i>longū^tth^t</i> .
<i>khāt^t</i>	<i>khat^t, ka^tt^v</i> .
<i>kit^t</i>	<i>kit, kit^t</i> .
<i>kūt^t</i>	<i>kāt^t</i> .
<i>lök^t</i>	<i>lokat</i> .
<i>löt^t</i>	<i>lu^tt^t</i> .
<i>māt^t</i>	<i>mat^t</i> .
<i>gānd^tmāt^t</i>	<i>gand^vmaty^t</i> .
<i>gamāt^t</i>	<i>gamat^t, gamat^v, gamut^v</i> .
<i>lāg^tmāt^t</i>	<i>lag^tmat^t</i> .
<i>lög^tmāt^t</i>	<i>lägimat^v</i> .
<i>mumāt^t</i>	<i>momut^v</i> .
<i>ān^tmāt^t</i>	<i>ani mot^t</i> .
<i>dūt^tmāt^t</i>	<i>d^vūtmat, d^vitamaty</i> .
<i>thōv^tmāt^t</i>	<i>thāymak</i> .
<i>rāt^t</i>	<i>rat^t, ra^tt^v</i> .
<i>mōlasūt^t</i>	<i>mut^vsā^tth^t</i> .
<i>tāt^t</i>	<i>tat^t, tat^t</i> .
<i>yētāt^t</i>	<i>ye ta^tt^t</i> .
<i>wōt^t</i>	<i>vāt^t, vāt^t, vāt^t, vāt^t, vāt^t</i> .
<i>yit^t</i>	<i>yi, yet^t, ya^tt^v, ye^tty</i> .
<i>nēciv^t</i>	<i>nechiv</i> .

KAULA	STEIN
<i>pölādāv^t</i>	<i>polādev^v</i> .
<i>mahaniv^t</i>	<i>mahnīyiy</i> .
<i>kañiv^t</i>	<i>kañyev^t</i> .
<i>shēstrāv^t</i>	<i>shastrev^t</i> .
<i>biy^t</i>	<i>bēy</i> .
<i>bōy^t</i>	<i>bāi, bāy</i> .
<i>day^t</i>	<i>diya</i> .
<i>ladōy^t</i>	<i>ladāi</i> .
<i>gawōy^t</i>	<i>gavāi</i> .
<i>hā hāz^t</i>	<i>yāhaz^t</i> .
<i>rīnz^t</i>	<i>rānz, rēnz, rīnz</i> .
<i>pāz^t</i>	<i>paz, paz^t</i> .
<i>rūz^t</i>	<i>rōz, rōz^t</i> .

Words ending in i

	<i>i a, i</i> .
<i>zūnadabi</i>	<i>zūn^v dabi</i> .
<i>sōhib-i</i>	<i>sāhibi</i> .
<i>dādi</i>	<i>dā^tde</i> .
<i>wōlād-i</i>	<i>vulādi</i> .
<i>mahmōd-i</i>	<i>mahmūd^t</i> .
<i>handi</i>	<i>handi, handi</i> .
<i>dōn-handi</i>	<i>don hāndi</i> .
<i>gōḍañicē-handi</i>	<i>gudē nychi hāndi</i> .
<i>kōndi</i>	<i>kōnda</i> .
<i>sandi</i>	<i>sandi, sandi</i> .
<i>pātashēha-sandi</i>	<i>pādshahāsandi</i> .
<i>mōl^t-sandi</i>	<i>mā^tl^tsandi</i> .
<i>ām^t-sandi</i>	<i>amisāndi</i> .
<i>tām^t-sandi</i>	<i>tām^tsandi</i> .
<i>wazīra-sandi</i>	<i>vazīrasāndi</i> .
<i>sapadi</i>	<i>sapad^t</i> .
<i>wōḍi</i>	<i>vōḍ^ve, vōḍ^ve, vōḍye</i> .
<i>yād-i</i>	<i>yādi</i> .
<i>sōnamargi</i>	<i>son^vmargā</i> .
<i>bēhi</i>	<i>behe</i> .
<i>bōchi</i>	<i>bo che</i> .
<i>nēchi</i>	<i>n^veche, nychē</i> .
<i>phahi</i>	<i>phahi</i> .

KAULA	STEIN
shāh-i	shāhī.
kōh-i	koh ^{ve} .
hakh-i	ha'khi.
rakhi	rakhi, rakh ^{ve} .
tsakhi	tsakh ⁱ , tsakh ^{ve} .
bār'shi	barsha.
wālawāshi	vāle vāshe.
athi	a'th ⁱ , a'thi, at ⁱ .
ōthi	āth ⁱ .
wōthi	vuthi.
gatshi	gatsa, gatse, gatsē, gatsi.
mē gatshi	m ^{ve} egatse.
matshi	matsa, mats ^{ve} .
ratshi	rats ^o han.
māji	māje, māji, māj, mājji.
dōda-māji	dod ^o māj.
krāji	krāje.
aki	ak ⁱ , aki.
bal'ki	bal'ki.
lōyik-i	lā'ki, lāyiki.
dōli	doili.
gali	ga'li.
dōkhi-i	dākh'i.
kōli	kul ^{ve} , kulye.
kuli	kul ⁱ .
mōkali	mokli, mukli.
rumāli	rumāli.
sōli	sulli.
suli	sulq.
tēli	tela, teli, til ⁱ .
rāt'li	rāt'li.
yēli	yeli, yel ⁱ .
ami	am ⁱ , ami, am ⁱ , ami, a'm ⁱ , a'mi, q'm ⁱ , q'mi, amis.
kami	kami.
hukm-i	huk ^o ma.
salāmi	salāmi.

KAULA	STEIN
nami	nam ⁱ .
tami	tam ⁱ , tami, tam ⁱ , ta'mi, ta'mi.
patimi	pat ^o ami.
yēmi	yam ⁱ , ye'mi.
yimi	yami, yemi.
trēyimi	treymimi.
bani	banq, bani.
dini	dinq.
dīn-i	din ⁱ .
hani	hami.
dachini	dach ^o na.
wuchani	vuch ^o ne.
khēni	khyeni.
khōni	kun ^o a.
kani	kane, kan ⁱ , kani, kan ⁱ , ka'ni, ka'n ^o .
kuni-kani	kun ⁱ ka'n ^o .
kuni	kunq, kuni, kun ⁱ .
phōlani	pholen ⁱ , phuleni, phulen ⁱ .
tōlani	tōlani.
mani	mane.
zamīni	zemini.
anani	anani.
k ^o nani	kanani.
panani	panane, panan ⁱ , panani, paneni.
wanani	vaneni.
zanāni	zanana, zanānq
wōtharani	vutharani.
karani	karnq, kar ^o ni, karani, karq'ni.
mārani	mārani.
nārani	nā'rini.
kāsani	kās'ni, khāsani.
wasani	vasani

KAULA	STEIN
<i>khôtûni</i>	<i>khâtûni,</i> <i>khâtûnî,</i> <i>khâtûni,</i> <i>khâ tûnî,</i> <i>khâtûnî.</i>
<i>sultân-i</i>	<i>sultân'.</i>
<i>atsani</i>	<i>atsani.</i>
<i>acâtani</i>	<i>vâlqne.</i>
<i>wani</i>	<i>vane.</i>
<i>yini</i>	<i>yini.</i>
<i>lâyîni</i>	<i>lâyine.</i>
<i>myâni</i>	<i>myâni.</i>
<i>zâni</i>	<i>zâna, zâne.</i>
<i>zêni</i>	<i>za'ni, z'ânî.</i>
<i>rôzani</i>	<i>rôzan'.</i>
<i>bêni</i>	<i>beñye.</i>
<i>kañi</i>	<i>kanye, kañye.</i>
<i>mâl'kâni</i>	<i>malkânye.</i>
<i>panañi</i>	<i>paneñ'e,</i> <i>paneñye.</i>
<i>tilawâñi</i>	<i>tilawâñye.</i>
<i>dapi</i>	<i>dapi, dapi.</i>
<i>thapi</i>	<i>tha'pi.</i>
<i>bâri</i>	<i>bâ'ri.</i>
<i>kabari</i>	<i>kab'ra.</i>
<i>dâri</i>	<i>dâ'ri, dâ'ri.</i>
<i>dûri</i>	<i>dûri.</i>
<i>dadari</i>	<i>dad'ri.</i>
<i>gari</i>	<i>gar', ga'ri.</i>
<i>guri</i>	<i>gur'.</i>
<i>makh'r-i</i>	<i>makhri.</i>
<i>shêmshe'ri</i>	<i>shamshêr',</i> <i>shamsêri,</i> <i>samshêri.</i>
<i>kari</i>	<i>ka're, ka'rê,</i> <i>ka'ri, ka'ri.</i>
<i>kôri</i>	<i>kôd'e, kođ'e,</i> <i>kôd'e,</i> <i>kôd'i,</i> <i>kôr'e.</i>
<i>phikiri</i>	<i>phikri.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
<i>lashkari</i>	<i>lashkara,</i> <i>lashkar',</i> <i>lashka'ri,</i> <i>khal'kan.</i>
<i>lari</i>	<i>lâ'ri.</i>
<i>t'l'ri</i>	<i>tulari.</i>
<i>mâch-t'l'ri</i>	<i>mâch-tulari,</i> <i>mâch-tulari,</i> <i>mâsh-tulari.</i>
<i>mari</i>	<i>marî, ma'ri.</i>
<i>miñê-mari</i>	<i>ming'e mari.</i>
<i>tôri</i>	<i>tô'ri.</i>
<i>litri</i>	<i>lit'ri.</i>
<i>tsûri</i>	<i>tsûri, tsu'ri,</i> <i>tsû'ri, tsû'ri.</i>
<i>kông-wâri</i>	<i>kuñg'vâr'.</i>
<i>nazari</i>	<i>naz'ri, naz'ri.</i>
<i>âsi</i>	<i>âs', âsi, â's'.</i>
<i>ka'si</i>	<i>ka'st, kâ'si.</i>
<i>kôsi</i>	<i>kâsi.</i>
<i>lasi</i>	<i>lasa.</i>
<i>wa'si</i>	<i>vâ'nsi.</i>
<i>ti</i>	<i>tî, t'e, t'i.</i>
<i>ati</i>	<i>at', at', a'ti, at'e.</i>
<i>bôti</i>	<i>bot'e.</i>
<i>kâh ti</i>	<i>kahti.</i>
<i>pêth' ti</i>	<i>p'eti.</i>
<i>kati</i>	<i>kat', kati, ka'ti,</i> <i>ka'ti, ka'e,</i> <i>kat'i, katye.</i>
<i>la'ti</i>	<i>la'ti, la'ti.</i>
<i>tâl' ti</i>	<i>tâ'ti.</i>
<i>ma'ti</i>	<i>mat'.</i>
<i>mê-ti</i>	<i>ma'ti, m'eti.</i>
<i>hêkmat-i</i>	<i>kekamati.</i>
<i>drâti</i>	<i>drâti.</i>
<i>hazrat-i</i>	<i>hazrat, hazrat',</i> <i>hazra't',</i> <i>hazret,</i> <i>hazret',</i> <i>hâzret.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
suti	sut ⁱ .
tati	tat ⁱ , ta ⁱ ti, ta ⁱ t ⁱ , tat ^{ve} .
ti-ti	titi.
tō-ti	tōt ^{ve} i.
t ^a -ti	tsati.
wati	vat ⁱ , va ⁱ t ⁱ , va ⁱ ti, vat ^{ve} e.
wāti	vāt ⁱ , vāt ⁱ t ⁱ , vāt ^{ve} e.
yēti	yat ⁱ , yet ⁱ .
yi-ti	yi ti.
yiti	yeti, yit ⁱ .
hāvi	hājvi.
shēstravi	shast ^{ve} rei, shūt ^{ve} ravi.
bāyi	bāya, bāye.
grīst ⁱ -bāyi	grēst bāye, grēst ^{ve} bāye.
dōyi	doye.
āgayi	āgaye.
khēyi	kheye.
lāyi	lāye.
salayi	salayya.
cārpāyi	palangas.
par ⁱ yi	pa ⁱ riye.
dwā-yi	dw ^{ve} y ^{ve} .
hawā-yi	hawāye.
yiyi	yieye.
zi	ze.
dizi	dzi.
bēh ⁱ zi	bih zi.
khēzi	khyēzi.
tshān ⁱ zi	tsan ^{ve} zi.
sanzi	sanzi, sanzi.
pātashāha-sanzi	pādshahasanzi.
pātashēha-sanzi	pādshahā sanzi, pādshahā sanzi
ām ⁱ -sanzi	a ⁱ misanzi.
sōmaru-sanzi	sunar sanzi, sunarsanza.
yāra-sanzi	yārisanzi.

KAULA	STEIN
rōzi	rōzi.
kār ⁱ zi	ka ⁱ rzi.
marūz-i	marāj.
wās ⁱ zi	vaz ⁱ za.
vizi	vizē.
pōv ⁱ zi	pā ⁱ vzi.
kyāzi	kyāzi, kyā ze, kyā zi, kyā ⁱ z ⁱ .
ti-kyāzi	ti kyā zi.
aziz-i	aziza, aziza.

Words ending in i

wurdī	vurdī.
saragī	sargi, sargi, sargēh.
shōhī	shāhī.
pātashōhī	pādshāhi, pādshāhī, pād ^{ve} shāhī.
jūshī	jōshī.
hab-jūshī	habjōshī.
wōbālī	vu bā ⁱ lī.
dōtī	dā ⁱ lī.
tasalī	tas ^{ve} lī.
miskinī	miskinī.
wōphādōrī	vuph dā ⁱ ri, vupha dā ⁱ ri, vuphā dā ⁱ rī, vupha dā ⁱ rī.
tamaskhurī	tamis kuri.
phakīrī	fakīrī.
nōkarī	naukarī, nōk ^{ve} rī.
parī	pa ⁱ r ⁱ , pa ⁱ rī.
huzūrī	hazūrī.
wazīrī	vazīrī.
vēsī	vesī.
tī	tih.
baltī	balti.
masnavī	masnavī.
gaznavī	gaznavī.
pōravī	pāravī.

KAULA STEIN

yī	yi.
judōyī	zhudāi.
wōphōyī	vuphāi.
bē-wōphōyī	bēwophāi.
bēwōphōyī	bē vuphāi.
gum-rōyī	gum ^o rā yiy.

Word ending in ǝ

kē-hǝ k^aaho, kyaho.

Words ending in ǝ

ō	o.
sōhibō	sāhibō.
hō	hō.
khōs ⁴ hō	khāsihō.
ākō	ākhu.
tsākō	tsākhu.
kathō	kathu.
phakīrō	fakīrō.
vazīrō	vazirō.
hatō	hatō.
jāwō	jāo.
khōdāyō	kodāyu.
khyō	kh ^a au.
atsayō	atsayo.
arz ō	arzo.

Words ending in ǝ

lagahō	lagaha.
chalahō	chalaha.
dimahō	dim ^a ha.
yimahō	yimaha.
yith tshunahō	yetsang ha.
karahō	kare ha, karaha.
bāwahō	bāvq ha.
hāwahō	hāv ^o ha.

Words ending in ^u

amōb ^u	amōb.
sumb ^u	sumb.
rēlas sumb ^u	ritasumb.

KAULA STEIN

bod ^u	bud.
dod ^u	dud.
dōd ^u	dād, dōd.
shod ^u	shod.
thod ^u	thud.
kođ ^u	kur.
mod ^u	muđ.
mūd ^u	mōd, mūd.
gōnd ^u	gund.
hond ^u	hund.
pātashōhī-hond ^u	pādsāhīhund.
kathi-hond ^u	kat ^o ehund.
mājē-hond ^u	māje hund.
lālan-hond ^u	lālan hund.
tihond ^u	tihund.
tuhond ^u	tuhund.
konđ ^u	kund.
sonđ ^u	sund.
asond ^u	am ⁴ sund.
sōhibā-sonđ ^u	sāhib ^o sund.
pātashūha-sonđ ^u	pādsahā ^a sund.
pātashēha-sonđ ^u	pādsaha sund, pādsahasund.
shēnāka-sonđ ^u	shinākasund.
mōl ⁴ -sonđ ^u	mā ⁴ l ⁴ sund.
ām ⁴ -sonđ ^u	am ⁴ sund, am ⁴ mi sund.
gōlāma-sonđ ^u	gulāmasund.
sōdāgāra-sonđ ^u	saudāgārasund.
phakīra-sonđ ^u	fakīrasund.
sōnara-sonđ ^u	sunarasund.
yāra-sonđ ^u	yārasund.
khōdāyē-sonđ ^u	khudāyesund.
sapod ^u	sapud.
rūd ^u	rūd.
syod ^u	syud, s ² ud.
log ^u	log, lug.
lōg ^u	lōg.
shōng ^u	shung.
tog ^u	tug.

KAULA	STEIN	KAULA	STEIN
wuch ^u	vuch.	kól ^u	kól.
lyukh ^u	l'ükh.	mól ^u	mól, mōr.
rosh ^u	rush.	buñul ^u	buñyül.
buth ^u	but.	tul ^u	tul.
khoth ^u	khut.	tsol ^u	tsul.
thōth ^u	tōt. Cf. tōth ^u .	yēñēwōl ^u	yeñgi vāl, yeñyivōl, yeñy'vōl.
kuth ^u	kut.		
moth ^u	mut.		
tōth ^u	tōt. Cf. thōth ^u .	zōl ^u	zōl.
wōth ^u	vut, vuth.	kyom ^u	kyum.
wōth ^u	voť, vut, voth, vuth.	trēyum ^u	treyimi.
yuth ^u	yūth.	pōntsyum ^u	pānts'ūm.
byūth ^u	byūt, byūt, byōth, byōth, byūth.	kadun ^u	kadun.
dyūth ^u	dyūt, dyut, dyūth ^u , vuch.	ladun ^u	ladun.
kyuth ^u	kyut.	mangun ^u	mangun.
myūth ^u	myūt.	hūn ^u	hūn.
zyuth ^u	zyut.	dēshun ^u	dēshun.
gotsh ^u	gōts, guts.	tshon ^u	tsun.
hyth ^u	h'u, hyu.	gatshun ^u	gatsun.
khābuk ^u	kābuk.	qsh'kun ^u	qshkun, qskun.
bāguk ^u	bāguk ^u .	galun ^u	galun.
dōhuk ^u	dohuk.	tulun ^u	tulun.
watharanuk ^u	vat'ranuk.	anun ^u	anun.
nayistānuk ^u	nayis tānuk.	khanun ^u	khanun.
wanuk ^u	vanuk.	panun ^u	panen, panun.
jēnatuk ^u	jan ^u tuk, jan ^u tukh.	dapun ^u	dopun.
amyuk ^u	am ⁱ kuy, am ^u uk, amyuk, a'm ^u uk.	sōmb ^u run ^u	somb ^u run.
kamyuk ^u	kam ^u ük.	sāpharun ^u	safarun.
gōdanyuk ^u	gudeñyuk.	watharun ^u	vat ^u run.
hatsyuk ^u	hats ^u uk.	karun ^u	karun.
ōl ^u	āl.	mārun ^u	mārun.
phōl ^u	phul.	sōn ^u	sōn.
phōl ^u	phul.	sōn ^u	sun.
shēhul ^u	shuhul.	āsun ^u	āsun.
		khasun ^u	khasun.
		bikarmājētun ^u	vikarmājītun.
		tsatun ^u	tsatun.
		wātun ^u	vātun.
		atsun ^u	atsun.
		won ^u	vun.
		nērawun ^u	nērawun.

KAULA	STEIN
<i>trāwun^u</i>	<i>trāwun.</i>
<i>kāsawun^u</i>	<i>kās^uwun.</i>
<i>yun^u</i>	<i>h^uün, yün.</i>
<i>byon^u</i>	<i>b^uün, b^uyun.</i>
<i>cyon^u</i>	<i>chun, ch^uun.</i>
<i>cyön^u</i>	<i>chön, chön^u, chöny, ch^uön.</i>
<i>dyun^u</i>	<i>dyun.</i>
<i>hyon^u</i>	<i>h^uun.</i>
<i>khyon^u</i>	<i>khyun.</i>
<i>myön^u</i>	<i>myän, myön.</i>
<i>zyun^u</i>	<i>zün, z^uün, zyün.</i>
<i>zon^u</i>	<i>zun.</i>
<i>bōzun^u</i>	<i>bōzun.</i>
<i>sōzun^u</i>	<i>sōzun.</i>
<i>gusōñ^u</i>	<i>gosōny.</i>
<i>dop^u</i>	<i>dop, dop^u, dup, dup^u.</i>
<i>bōr^u</i>	<i>bōr.</i>
<i>mōdur^u</i>	<i>mudur.</i>
<i>gur^u</i>	<i>gur.</i>
<i>gūr^u</i>	<i>gūr.</i>
<i>phor^u</i>	<i>phurtas.</i>
<i>kor^u</i>	<i>kuḍ, kar, kur, kurⁱ.</i>
<i>mor^u</i>	<i>mud.</i>
<i>mōr^u</i>	<i>mōḍ, mōr.</i>
<i>pūr^u</i>	<i>pūr.</i>
<i>ṭōpōr^u</i>	<i>ṭopōr.</i>
<i>khōw^u</i>	<i>khāw^u.</i>
<i>hyor^u</i>	<i>h^uur, hyūr.</i>
<i>phyūr^u</i>	<i>p^uūr.</i>
<i>ōs^u</i>	<i>ās, ās, ās^u, ōs.</i>
<i>bus^u</i>	<i>bus.</i>
<i>ot^u</i>	<i>atⁱ, ot, ut, qth, uth.</i>
<i>hot^u</i>	<i>hut.</i>
<i>hoṭ^u</i>	<i>hot.</i>
<i>khot^u</i>	<i>khot^u, khut, khuṭ, khuth, kut.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
<i>khōṭ^u</i>	<i>khuṭ.</i>
<i>kot^u</i>	<i>koṭ.</i>
<i>koṭ^u</i>	<i>khuth.</i>
<i>kūt^u</i>	<i>kūt.</i>
<i>loṭ^u</i>	<i>loṭ.</i>
<i>āmōt^u</i>	<i>āmūt.</i>
<i>rūd^umot^u</i>	<i>rōḍ^umut, rūd^umut.</i>
<i>gamōt^u</i>	<i>gommūt, gōmus, gomūt.</i>
<i>gōmōt^u</i>	<i>gamūt, gomūt.</i>
<i>lōg^umot^u</i>	<i>lāg^u mut.</i>
<i>dyūṭh^umot^u</i>	<i>dyūṭmut.</i>
<i>lyūkh^umot^u</i>	<i>l^uūkhmut, lyūkhmut.</i>
<i>gāl^umot^u</i>	<i>gālmūt.</i>
<i>mumōt^u</i>	<i>momūt.</i>
<i>on^umot^u</i>	<i>on muth.</i>
<i>pēmōt^u</i>	<i>p^uēmūt, pyāmūt, pyūmūt.</i>
<i>kor^umot^u</i>	<i>kurmūt.</i>
<i>ōs^umot^u</i>	<i>āsmūt.</i>
<i>roṭ^umot^u</i>	<i>ruṭmūt.</i>
<i>rōṭ^umot^u</i>	<i>rot^umut.</i>
<i>wōṭ^umot^u</i>	<i>voṭ^umut, vōṭ^umuth.</i>
<i>dyut^umot^u</i>	<i>dyutmut, dyut^umut, dyūt^umut.</i>
<i>thow^umot^u</i>	<i>thāy mut.</i>
<i>thōw^umot^u</i>	<i>thāymūt, thāy^umut.</i>
<i>lādyōmōt^u</i>	<i>lāḍ^uōmūt.</i>
<i>nyūmōt^u</i>	<i>nyumūt.</i>
<i>noṭ^u</i>	<i>nūt.</i>
<i>pot^u</i>	<i>phot, phut, put, puth.</i>
<i>roṭ^u</i>	<i>rōṭ, rut.</i>
<i>drōṭ^u</i>	<i>drōṭ.</i>
<i>troṭ^u</i>	<i>truṭ.</i>
<i>host^u</i>	<i>host, host^u.</i>

KAULA	STEIN	KAULA	STEIN
<i>gryūst^u</i>	<i>grost.</i>	<i>kründ^a</i>	<i>k^orand.</i>
<i>tot^u</i>	<i>thuth, tot, tut.</i>	<i>tsünd^a</i>	<i>tsund.</i>
<i>tsot^u</i>	<i>tsôt.</i>	<i>wuch^a</i>	<i>vuch.</i>
<i>wôt^u</i>	<i>vât, vôt, vôt', vôt, voth.</i>	<i>bôlbôsh^a</i>	<i>bôlbâsh.</i>
<i>yût^u</i>	<i>yût.</i>	<i>hish^a</i>	<i>hish.</i>
<i>dyut^u</i>	<i>d^uut, dyut, dyuth.</i>	<i>zêth^a</i>	<i>zîth.</i>
<i>kyut^u</i>	<i>kh^uut, khyuth, k^uut, kyut, kyuth.</i>	<i>wôts^a</i>	<i>vuts.</i>
<i>tshyot^u</i>	<i>tsut, ts^uut, ts^uut.</i>	<i>wûts^a</i>	<i>vuts.</i>
<i>tyût^u</i>	<i>tyût.</i>	<i>dômbij^a</i>	<i>dumbij.</i>
<i>hots^u</i>	<i>hots, huts.</i>	<i>dûj^a</i>	<i>daje.</i>
<i>bôw^u</i>	<i>bôu.</i>	<i>shêh^aj^a</i>	<i>shahij.</i>
<i>thôw^u</i>	<i>thâu.</i>	<i>lûj^a</i>	<i>laj.</i>
<i>lôw^u</i>	<i>lâu.</i>	<i>mang lûj^a</i>	<i>mang^olaj.</i>
<i>môkalôw^u</i>	<i>moklau.</i>	<i>môj^a</i>	<i>mâj, mōj.</i>
<i>nôw^u</i>	<i>nâu, nôu.</i>	<i>dôda-môj^a</i>	<i>dod^omâj.</i>
<i>parzanôw^u</i>	<i>parza nây, parza nây.</i>	<i>wôramôj^a</i>	<i>vur māj, vur^omōj.</i>
<i>sômb^orôw^u</i>	<i>somb^orau, somb^o rau.</i>	<i>wôlinj^a</i>	<i>vâlinje.</i>
<i>samruw^u</i>	<i>sam ru, sam^oru.</i>	<i>tuj^a</i>	<i>tuj.</i>
<i>trôw^u</i>	<i>trôv.</i>	<i>gûl^aj^a</i>	<i>gâtij.</i>
<i>shêstruw^u</i>	<i>shast^oro.</i>	<i>tsûj^a</i>	<i>tsaj, tsaj^uy.</i>
<i>nêcyuv^u</i>	<i>n^oechu.</i>	<i>wôj^a</i>	<i>vāj, vāj, vāj^u.</i>
<i>mahanjyuv^u</i>	<i>mahnjy.</i>	<i>kôm^a</i>	<i>kâm, kâma, kôm.</i>
<i>bôy^u</i>	<i>boy, bôy.</i>	<i>trôm^a</i>	<i>trôm.</i>
<i>bûz^u</i>	<i>bôz.</i>	<i>satim^a</i>	<i>satim^u.</i>
<i>poz^u</i>	<i>puz.</i>	<i>pôntsim^a</i>	<i>pântsim, pânts^uum.</i>
<i>apoz^u</i>	<i>apuz.</i>	<i>trëyim^a</i>	<i>triyim.</i>
Words ending in ^a		<i>dôn^a</i>	<i>dân.</i>
<i>dôhuc^a</i>	<i>dohuch.</i>	<i>zabôn^a</i>	<i>zabân^uy.</i>
<i>nayistânuc^a</i>	<i>nayis tân nâch.</i>	<i>dîn^a</i>	<i>dîn^uy.</i>
<i>azic^a</i>	<i>azich.</i>	<i>chôn^a</i>	<i>chân^u.</i>
<i>bud^a</i>	<i>bud.</i>	<i>kûn^a</i>	<i>kan.</i>
<i>thüd^a</i>	<i>tađ, tor.</i>	<i>wâlûn^a</i>	<i>vâlân^uy.</i>
	<i>Cf. thûr^a.</i>	<i>nûn^a</i>	<i>nañyi.</i>
<i>kûd^a</i>	<i>kûd. See also kûr^a.</i>	<i>anûn^a</i>	<i>anən^u, aneñy.</i>
		<i>tshunûn^a</i>	<i>tsaneñy.</i>
		<i>panûn^a</i>	<i>panen, panen^u, panen^u, paneñy, paniñy.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
<i>kariñ^a</i>	<i>karin^v, kareñy,</i> <i>kariny.</i>
<i>sōñ^a</i>	<i>sāñ^v, sã^ñy.</i>
<i>wasūñ^a</i>	<i>vasan^t.</i>
<i>bikarmājēñ^a</i>	<i>vikarmājiteñy.</i>
<i>mōtūñ^a</i>	<i>mōteny.</i>
<i>bacāwūñ^a</i>	<i>bachāvinny.</i>
<i>pakawūñ^a</i>	<i>pak^avañy.</i>
<i>mōkalāwūñ^a</i>	<i>mokalāvañy.</i>
<i>yīñ^a</i>	<i>yiny.</i>
<i>cyōñ^a</i>	<i>ch^tān, ch^vān^t,</i> <i>ch^vān^v.</i>
<i>chyōñ^a</i>	<i>chāny.</i>
<i>myōñ^a</i>	<i>myē, mēñy, m^vēñ,</i> <i>myēñ, m^vēñy.</i>
<i>zūñ^a</i>	<i>zany, za^tn^v.</i>
<i>ōr^a</i>	<i>ār.</i>
<i>thūr^a</i>	<i>tar, tār.</i> <i>Cf. thūd^a.</i>
<i>ath^ar^a</i>	<i>atar.</i>
<i>kūr^a</i>	<i>kūd, kūr, khūd.</i> <i>See also kūd^a.</i>
<i>kūr^a</i>	<i>kar, kã^tr^t.</i>
<i>phikīr^a</i>	<i>fik^vr, phikīr.</i>
<i>t^ll^ar^a</i>	<i>tular.</i>
<i>māch-t^ll^ar^a</i>	<i>māch tular.</i>
<i>mūr^a</i>	<i>mar.</i>
<i>mīñē-mūr^a</i>	<i>mīng^o mar.</i>
<i>nūr^a</i>	<i>nur.</i>
<i>tūr^a</i>	<i>tar.</i>
<i>tsūr^a</i>	<i>tsūr.</i>
<i>zūr^a</i>	<i>zēr, z^vēr.</i>
<i>ōs^a</i>	<i>ās.</i>
<i>phūt^a</i>	<i>phut.</i>
<i>rūt^a</i>	<i>rat.</i>
<i>bōts^a</i>	<i>bāts, bāts.</i>
<i>dits^a</i>	<i>dits.</i>
<i>khüts^a</i>	<i>khats, kat.</i>
<i>kits^a</i>	<i>kits.</i>
<i>kōts^a</i>	<i>kāts.</i>
<i>adālūts^a</i>	<i>qđālat.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
<i>āmūts^a</i>	<i>ānuts.</i>
<i>gamūts^a</i>	<i>gamuts.</i>
<i>tsūj^amūts^a</i>	<i>tsajmats,</i> <i>tsajamats.</i>
<i>hēkmūts^a</i>	<i>hekamats.</i>
<i>mumūts^a</i>	<i>momuts.</i>
<i>tsuñ^amūts^a</i>	<i>tsuñye nuts.</i>
<i>wūñ^amūts^a</i>	<i>vun^vnuts.</i>
<i>pēmūts^a</i>	<i>p^vimats.</i>
<i>kūr^amūts^a</i>	<i>karmuts,</i> <i>kurmuts.</i>
<i>parzanōv^amūts^a</i>	<i>parza nāu nuts.</i>
<i>trōv^amūts^a</i>	<i>trau nuts.</i>
<i>rōts^a</i>	<i>rāts.</i>
<i>wōts^a</i>	<i>vāts, vāts.</i>
<i>yūts^a</i>	<i>yits^a.</i>
<i>gōv^a</i>	<i>gau, gau, gāu.</i>
<i>shēstrūv^a</i>	<i>shast^oro.</i>
<i>būz^a</i>	<i>bōz.</i>
<i>hūnz^a</i>	<i>hanz, hunz.</i>
<i>gurēñ-hūnz^a</i>	<i>gur^{en}-hanz.</i>
<i>yihūnz^a</i>	<i>yihaz.</i>
<i>sūnz^a</i>	<i>sanaz, sunz,</i> <i>sanazūy, sūnz.</i>
<i>khāwanda-sūnz^a</i>	<i>kāwandazunz.</i>
<i>pātashāha-sūnz^a</i>	<i>pādshāh sanz,</i> <i>pādshāhasanz.</i>
<i>pātashēha-sūnz^a</i>	<i>pādshahazanz,</i> <i>pādshahazunz.</i>
<i>rājē-sūnz^a</i>	<i>rājasanz,</i> <i>rājasunz.</i>
<i>mōl^t-sūnz^a</i>	<i>mā^tl^t-sunz,</i> <i>mā^tlisanz,</i> <i>mā^tlisunz.</i>
<i>ām^t-sūnz^a</i>	<i>amisanz,</i> <i>amisunz.</i>
<i>gōlāma-sūnz^a</i>	<i>gulāmasanz.</i>
<i>tām^t-sūnz^a</i>	<i>ta^tmisanzūy.</i>
<i>sōna-sūnz^a</i>	<i>sunazanz.</i>
<i>phakīra-sūnz^a</i>	<i>fakīrazanz,</i> <i>fakīrazunz.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
<i>sōnara-sūnz^ū</i>	<i>sunar sqnz,</i> <i>sunarsqanz.</i>
<i>wōrūz^ū</i>	<i>vuruck.</i>
<i>wuz^ū</i>	<i>daj.</i>
<i>nāyēz^ū</i>	<i>nāyiz.</i>

Words ending in *u*
gatshu gatshu.
nu nu.

Word ending in *ū*
saniyāsū sanyās^ū.

Words ending in *b*

<i>āb</i>	<i>āb.</i>
<i>sabab</i>	<i>sabab.</i>
<i>dab</i>	<i>dab.</i>
<i>dōb</i>	<i>dōb.</i>
<i>gōb</i>	<i>gāb.</i>
<i>khāb</i>	<i>kāb, kāv.</i>
<i>khūb</i>	<i>khūb.</i>
<i>sōhāb</i>	<i>zāhāb.</i>
<i>wahab</i>	<i>wahab.</i>
<i>par wahab</i>	<i>parwahab.</i>
<i>mōjub</i>	<i>mōjub.</i>
<i>phamb</i>	<i>phamb, pamb.</i>
<i>sōb</i>	<i>sāb.</i>
<i>tab</i>	<i>tap.</i>
<i>kitāb</i>	<i>kitāb.</i>
<i>jēwāb</i>	<i>javāb.</i>
<i>sawāb</i>	<i>savāb.</i>

Word ending in *c*

khar^cc *kharj.*

Words ending in *d* or *ḍ*

<i>had</i>	<i>had^ḍ.</i>
<i>khōḍ</i>	<i>khōḍ.</i>
<i>kōd</i>	<i>kād, kād, kād,</i> <i>kāḍ^d.</i>
<i>kākad</i>	<i>kākad, kakad.</i>
<i>lad</i>	<i>lad.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
<i>jēl^dd</i>	<i>jal^dd.</i>
<i>mad</i>	<i>mad^ḍ.</i>
<i>hamud</i>	<i>hamud.</i>
<i>ahmad</i>	<i>ahmad.</i>
<i>mahmad</i>	<i>mahamad,</i> <i>muhammad.</i>
<i>nād</i>	<i>nād.</i>
<i>and</i>	<i>and.</i>
<i>band</i>	<i>band.</i>
<i>gand</i>	<i>gand.</i>
<i>shānd</i>	<i>shānd.</i>
<i>yārkanḍ</i>	<i>yārkanḍ.</i>
<i>pasand</i>	<i>pasand, pasand</i>
<i>khāwand</i>	<i>khāwand,</i> <i>kāvand.</i>
<i>dard</i>	<i>dard.</i>
<i>murād</i>	<i>murād.</i>
<i>vir^dd</i>	<i>vir^dd.</i>
<i>rasad</i>	<i>rasat.</i>
<i>ustād</i>	<i>ustād, vustad,</i> <i>vustād.</i>
<i>vaḍ</i>	<i>vaḍ.</i>
<i>yād</i>	<i>yād.</i>
<i>nāyid</i>	<i>nāyid.</i>
<i>phār^yyād</i>	<i>pharyād,</i> <i>pheryād.</i>
<i>zad</i>	<i>zad.</i>
<i>zid</i>	<i>zid.</i>
<i>muhimzad</i>	<i>mohim zad.</i>

Words ending in *g*

<i>bāg</i>	<i>bāg.</i>
<i>bāg</i>	<i>bāng.</i>
<i>lāg</i>	<i>lāg.</i>
<i>mōv lāg</i>	<i>maulāk.</i>
<i>nāg</i>	<i>nāg.</i>
<i>palang</i>	<i>palang, palang,</i> <i>palaṅg.</i>
<i>mang</i>	<i>mang.</i>
<i>prang</i>	<i>prang.</i>
<i>wutsha-prang</i>	<i>wutsh^ḍprang.</i>

KAULA	STEIN	KAULA	STEIN
<i>zang</i>	<i>zang.</i>	<i>shēh</i>	<i>she.</i>
<i>drāg</i>	<i>drāg.</i>	<i>shēhan-shāh</i>	<i>shāhanshāh.</i>
<i>yēg</i>	<i>yeg.</i>	<i>pātashāh</i>	<i>pādshah,</i> <i>pād^oshāh.</i>
Words ending in <i>h</i>		<i>pātashēh</i>	<i>pādshah,</i> <i>pādshāh,</i> <i>pād^oshāh.</i>
<i>āh</i>	<i>ah.</i>	<i>kūth^oāh</i>	<i>kūtha.</i>
<i>bēh</i>	<i>be.</i>	<i>rāthāh</i>	<i>rātha.</i>
<i>bōh</i>	<i>bo, bu.</i>	<i>sāthāh</i>	<i>sātha.</i>
<i>marhabāh</i>	<i>marhaba.</i>	<i>sēthāh</i>	<i>setā, setā, sethā,</i> <i>sethā.</i>
<i>subuh</i>	<i>subu.</i>	<i>kēntshāh</i>	<i>kh^oē, kh^oē tsā,</i> <i>khyē, khyē tsā,</i> <i>khyētsā, kēn^otsā,</i> <i>kēn^otsā, kētsā,</i> <i>k^oēntsā, k^oētsā,</i> <i>k^oētsā, k^oētsā,</i> <i>k^oētsā, kyē tsā,</i> <i>kyētsā.</i>
<i>hēch</i>	<i>hech.</i>	<i>jāh</i>	<i>ja, jā.</i>
<i>wuch</i>	<i>wuch.</i>	<i>akh</i>	<i>ak, akh.</i>
<i>dah</i>	<i>da.</i>	<i>āk</i>	<i>āk.</i>
<i>dōh</i>	<i>do, doh.</i>	<i>kāh</i>	<i>ka.</i>
<i>d^oh</i>	<i>dū.</i>	<i>kāh</i>	<i>kah.</i>
<i>judāh</i>	<i>zhudā.</i>	<i>kēh</i>	<i>khyē, k^oe, k^oē,</i> <i>kyā, kyē.</i>
<i>aj^odāh</i>	<i>qzhda.</i>	<i>kīh</i>	<i>kīh.</i>
<i>sadāh</i>	<i>sadau.</i>	<i>bēkh</i>	<i>b^oēk, byēk.</i>
<i>wustādāh</i>	<i>vustāda.</i>	<i>labakh</i>	<i>labak.</i>
<i>alvidāh</i>	<i>al vida.</i>	<i>sabakh</i>	<i>sabak.</i>
<i>yēdāh</i>	<i>yerā.</i>	<i>dīkh</i>	<i>dīk.</i>
<i>gāh</i>	<i>ga, gā, gah.</i>	<i>kādikh</i>	<i>ka^odīk, karik,</i> <i>ka^orik.</i>
<i>āgāh</i>	<i>āga.</i>	<i>kūd^okh</i>	<i>ka^oduk.</i>
<i>bēgāh</i>	<i>begā.</i>	<i>ko^oduk</i>	<i>kūruk.</i>
<i>pagāh</i>	<i>pag^o, pagā.</i>	<i>bandūkh</i>	<i>bāndūk.</i>
<i>hargāh</i>	<i>har ga, har gā,</i> <i>hargā.</i>	<i>sapadakh</i>	<i>sapada^ok.</i>
<i>shōra-gāh</i>	<i>shōrā ga,</i> <i>shōragā.</i>	<i>yīd^okāh</i>	<i>īdgāh.</i>
<i>hēh</i>	<i>h^oe.</i>	<i>nazdikh</i>	<i>nazdik.</i>
<i>shūbihēh</i>	<i>shuybehe,</i> <i>shūybihe.</i>		
<i>chēh</i>	<i>shā, che, chu.</i>		
<i>chih</i>	<i>chē, chī, chu,</i> <i>ch^oq.</i>		
<i>chīh</i>	<i>chī.</i>		
<i>chuh</i>	<i>che, chu, chuh.</i>		
<i>pātashēhāh</i>	<i>pādshāh.</i>		
<i>khēh</i>	<i>k^oe.</i>		
<i>akhāh</i>	<i>akha.</i>		
<i>dādkhāh</i>	<i>dād kha.</i>		

KAULA	STEIN
<i>gōkh</i>	<i>gāk.</i>
<i>lagakh</i>	<i>lagok.</i>
<i>lagēkh</i>	<i>lagik.</i>
<i>chēkh</i>	<i>chak, chek.</i>
<i>chikh</i>	<i>chuk.</i>
<i>chukh</i>	<i>chuk, chukq.</i>
<i>wuchakh</i>	<i>vuchak.</i>
<i>wuchikh</i>	<i>vuchuk.</i>
<i>wuchukh</i>	<i>vuchuk, vucuk.</i>
<i>wuch⁴kh</i>	<i>vuchuk.</i>
<i>wuch¹hakh</i>	<i>vuch hak.</i>
<i>katikō chukh</i>	<i>kati kōchuk.</i>
<i>khēkh</i>	<i>kyek.</i>
<i>samokhukh</i>	<i>sam⁹ kukh.</i>
<i>dimahakh</i>	<i>dim⁹ hak.</i>
<i>phakh</i>	<i>phak.</i>
<i>dop⁴hakh</i>	<i>dop hak, dophak.</i>
<i>karahakh</i>	<i>kar⁹ hak.</i>
<i>kor⁴hakh</i>	<i>kur hak.</i>
<i>karuhukh</i>	<i>kar⁹ huk.</i>
<i>shēkh</i>	<i>shak, shōk.</i>
<i>ash⁹kh</i>	<i>ashik.</i>
<i>pōshākh</i>	<i>poshāk.</i>
<i>mūth⁹kh</i>	<i>motuk.</i>
<i>won⁴thakh</i>	<i>vunthak.</i>
<i>gatsakh</i>	<i>gatsuk.</i>
<i>dāp⁴zihēkh</i>	<i>dabza hek,</i> <i>dabzi hek.</i>
<i>likh</i>	<i>lekh.</i>
<i>lōkh</i>	<i>lōk.</i>
<i>tasalī kēh</i>	<i>tastīkq.</i>
<i>tulukh</i>	<i>tuluk.</i>
<i>vōlikh</i>	<i>vālik.</i>
<i>zōlukh</i>	<i>zāluk, zāluk.</i>
<i>makh</i>	<i>mak.</i>
<i>dit⁴makh</i>	<i>dit⁹mak.</i>
<i>dapyāmakh</i>	<i>dap⁹āmak.</i>
<i>anīkh</i>	<i>anka, ankā.</i>
<i>ānikh</i>	<i>anik, anik.</i>
<i>anukh</i>	<i>anuk.</i>
<i>onukh</i>	<i>anuk, unuk.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
<i>chunakh</i>	<i>chu nak.</i>
<i>tsunukh</i>	<i>tsunuk.</i>
<i>shēnākh</i>	<i>shināk.</i>
<i>dop⁴nakh</i>	<i>dop⁴ nak,</i> <i>dop⁴nak,</i> <i>dopu nak,</i> <i>dopunak.</i>
<i>kār¹nakh</i>	<i>kā⁴rinak.</i>
<i>kor⁴nakh</i>	<i>kurnak.</i>
<i>māranakh</i>	<i>mārenak.</i>
<i>rūt⁴nakh</i>	<i>rut⁹nak.</i>
<i>dyut⁴nakh</i>	<i>dyut⁹nak,</i> <i>dyutanak,</i> <i>dyūt⁴nak.</i>
<i>tsōnukh</i>	<i>tsānuk.</i>
<i>hōw⁴nakh</i>	<i>hāy nak.</i>
<i>thōw⁴nakh</i>	<i>thācnak.</i>
<i>zānakh</i>	<i>zānak.</i>
<i>āñ⁴kh</i>	<i>añyik.</i>
<i>kaññēkh</i>	<i>kanyek.</i>
<i>wañēnakh</i>	<i>vañye nak.</i>
<i>pākh</i>	<i>pāk.</i>
<i>dopukh</i>	<i>dopuk.</i>
<i>rakh</i>	<i>rakh.</i>
<i>būr⁴kh</i>	<i>bar⁴k, barak.</i>
<i>mōbārakh</i>	<i>mubāarak.</i>
<i>drākh</i>	<i>drāk.</i>
<i>shrākh</i>	<i>shrāk.</i>
<i>shērīkh</i>	<i>sherik.</i>
<i>krēkh</i>	<i>krāk, krēk,</i> <i>krēkh.</i>
<i>karakh</i>	<i>karak.</i>
<i>karēkh</i>	<i>kā⁴rik, ka⁴rikh.</i>
<i>kārīkh</i>	<i>kārik.</i>
<i>korukh</i>	<i>kāruk, koruk,</i> <i>kuruk.</i>
<i>kūr⁴kh</i>	<i>kāruk.</i>
<i>porukh</i>	<i>paḍuk.</i>
<i>phut⁹rukh</i>	<i>phut⁹ruk.</i>
<i>āsakh</i>	<i>āsak.</i>
<i>ōsukh</i>	<i>āsuk, ōsuk.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
<i>khasakh</i>	<i>khasak.</i>
<i>mushtākh</i>	<i>mushtāk.</i>
<i>vātakh</i>	<i>vatak.</i>
<i>dyutukh</i>	<i>d^uūthuk,</i> <i>d^uutuk,</i> <i>d^uūtuk,</i> <i>dyutuk.</i>
<i>hyotukh</i>	<i>h^uūtuk.</i>
<i>dit^akh</i>	<i>dituk.</i>
<i>thōvikh</i>	<i>thāvik.</i>
<i>thōv^akh</i>	<i>thāvuk.</i>
<i>milūv^akh</i>	<i>mīl^uvuk.</i>
<i>trōvukh</i>	<i>trāvuk.</i>
<i>yēkh</i>	<i>yek.</i>
<i>āyēkh</i>	<i>āyak.</i>
<i>byākh</i>	<i>b^yēk, byāk.</i>
<i>byēkh</i>	<i>b^yēk.</i>
<i>bacyōkh</i>	<i>bachōk.</i>
<i>lōyikh</i>	<i>lāyak.</i>
<i>lōyukh</i>	<i>lāyuk.</i>
<i>nyūkh</i>	<i>nyūk.</i>
<i>anyūkh</i>	<i>anyūk.</i>
<i>niyēkh</i>	<i>niyak.</i>
<i>pēyēkh</i>	<i>p^eeyak.</i>
<i>h^erēyēkh</i>	<i>h^erēyek.</i>
<i>koryūkh</i>	<i>kārūk.</i>
<i>mōryūkh</i>	<i>mār^uūk,</i> <i>mā^uryūk.</i>
<i>bōzakh</i>	<i>bōzak.</i>
<i>dizikh</i>	<i>dīz^eek.</i>
<i>lazakh</i>	<i>lazak.</i>
<i>nīzikh</i>	<i>n^uazīk, n^uēzik,</i> <i>n^uēzik, nazdīk,</i> <i>nēzik.</i>
<i>dāp^uzēkh</i>	<i>dāpōik.</i>
<i>sapūz^akh</i>	<i>sap^uzak.</i>
<i>alāh</i>	<i>alla, allāh.</i>
<i>bulbulāh</i>	<i>bulbula.</i>
<i>luh-luh</i>	<i>lolo, lölō.</i>
<i>kālāh</i>	<i>kāla.</i>
<i>salāh</i>	<i>salā.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
<i>sōlāh</i>	<i>sālq.</i>
<i>zālāh</i>	<i>zālq, zālā.</i>
<i>shēmāh</i>	<i>shamā, shamā.</i>
<i>kōm^aāh</i>	<i>kāma.</i>
<i>tamāh</i>	<i>tamā.</i>
<i>matī māh</i>	<i>mat^uma.</i>
<i>vumāh</i>	<i>vuma.</i>
<i>nōh</i>	<i>nu.</i>
<i>bīnāh</i>	<i>bīnā.</i>
<i>dānāh</i>	<i>dānq.</i>
<i>gōnāh</i>	<i>guna.</i>
<i>vuchunāh</i>	<i>vuchuna.</i>
<i>zanānāh</i>	<i>zanānq.</i>
<i>vig^unāh</i>	<i>vig^unya.</i>
<i>daph</i>	<i>dap.</i>
<i>thaph</i>	<i>tap, thap, thaph.</i>
<i>shāph</i>	<i>shāp.</i>
<i>kuluph</i>	<i>kulup.</i>
<i>sar^aph</i>	<i>sarp.</i>
<i>yinsāph</i>	<i>insāf, yin sāf.</i>
<i>yūsūph</i>	<i>yūsuf, yūsuf.</i>
<i>tāph</i>	<i>tāp.</i>
<i>rāh</i>	<i>ra.</i>
<i>brōh</i>	<i>brō.</i>
<i>brūh</i>	<i>broh.</i>
<i>khabarāh</i>	<i>kabara.</i>
<i>brūh-brūh</i>	<i>bro-bro.</i>
<i>shēharāh</i>	<i>shehra.</i>
<i>phakīrāh</i>	<i>fakīra.</i>
<i>phikirāh</i>	<i>fik^ura.</i>
<i>trēh</i>	<i>tre.</i>
<i>trih</i>	<i>tre.</i>
<i>vyūr^aāh</i>	<i>yūra.</i>
<i>nazarāh</i>	<i>nazar.</i>
<i>sōh</i>	<i>sq, su.</i>
<i>suh</i>	<i>so, su.</i>
<i>gāsh</i>	<i>gāsh.</i>
<i>hōsh</i>	<i>hōsh.</i>
<i>khash</i>	<i>kash, pash.</i>
<i>khōsh</i>	<i>khush, khush.</i>
<i>phāsh</i>	<i>phāsh.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
yih suh	yisu.
nāsh	nāsh.
nish	nish.
ōl'-nāsh	āl'nāsh.
manōsh	manōsh.
mē-nish	m'enish.
pēsh	pēsh.
pharōsh	pharōsh.
trēsh	trās, trēsh.
wōsh	vōsh.
gwāsh	ghāsh, gāsh.
ta wōsh	tavōsh.
yīsāh	īsā.
bakh°cōyish	bakcāyish, bakhshāyish.
ath	at, at', at, at', a't', ath.
ōth	āth.
tih	ti.
bōj'-baṭh	bāj'vat.
dith	dit.
kaḍith	ka'rit, ka'rit, ka'rith.
ganḍith	ganḍit.
wōridāth	va'r' dāth.
gath	gat.
lōgith	lāgit.
shōngith	shungit.
hath	hat, hat.
hēth	het, hit, hitsan, h'et, h'eth, h'eth.
bihith	behit, bihit, bihith.
khath	khath.
tāhkhith	tākhūt, tākūt.
daskhath	daskath.
māslahath	muslaḥ hat, muslahat.
nahith	nahit.
ziyāphath	ziāfat.

KAULA	STEIN
rahath	rahat.
mārahath	mār'hat.
ḍishith	ḍeshit.
mashith	māshit.
mathith	matit.
wōthith	vuthit, vutit.
ḍyūṭhuth	dyūṭhut.
kath	kat, kath.
kēth	k'et, kyet, kh'ath, khyath.
akith	a'kith.
kōtūh	kōta.
nōktūh	nukhta.
sak'ath	sak.
pōlith	pā'lith.
tulith	tulit.
wōlith	vālit.
zōlith	zālit.
math	mat.
yimāmath	yimāmat.
tāmath	tāmat.
yāmath	yāmat.
khazmath	kismat.
khizmath	khismat.
nūth	n'it.
anith	anit.
bōnth	bōnt.
amānath	amānat.
brōnth	brōnt.
wanith	vanit.
zīnith	z'ēnith.
wūñ'ath	vañyit.
path	pat, path.
pēth	p'et, p'et, pyet, pyet, p'eth, p'eth.
bāpath	bāpat.
hāpath	hāpat.
hāpuṭh	hāput.
papith	papit.

KAULA	STEIN	KAULA	STEIN
<i>rāth</i>	<i>rāt, rāth.</i>	<i>wasith</i>	<i>vasit.</i>
<i>rēth</i>	<i>rit, r'eth.</i>	<i>sōyisth</i>	<i>sōyist.</i>
<i>rath</i>	<i>rat.</i>	<i>tath</i>	<i>tat, tath, tat'.</i>
<i>barith</i>	<i>barit.</i>	<i>khatith</i>	<i>ka'tith.</i>
<i>sōmb^arith</i>	<i>sumbrit.</i>	<i>ratith</i>	<i>ratit, ratit.</i>
<i>khōrāth</i>	<i>khārāt.</i>	<i>mōkh ratith</i>	<i>mokratit.</i>
<i>phirith</i>	<i>phirit.</i>	<i>tsatith</i>	<i>tsa'tith.</i>
<i>phīrith</i>	<i>phērit, phirit,</i> <i>phērith,</i> <i>phe'rith.</i>	<i>wōith</i>	<i>vātīt, vā'tith.</i>
<i>shīrith</i>	<i>shērit.</i>	<i>dabōvith</i>	<i>dabāvit.</i>
<i>watharith</i>	<i>vata'rith.</i>	<i>wath</i>	<i>vat, vath.</i>
<i>karēth</i>	<i>ka'rit.</i>	<i>wāth</i>	<i>vāt.</i>
<i>karith</i>	<i>karit, kgrit,</i> <i>ka'rit, ka'rit,</i> <i>ka'rith, ka'rith.</i>	<i>wōth</i>	<i>vut.</i>
<i>koruth</i>	<i>kgrut, kurut.</i>	<i>wōth</i>	<i>vut, vut.</i>
<i>marith</i>	<i>marit.</i>	<i>hōwuth</i>	<i>hāvut.</i>
<i>mārath</i>	<i>mārat.</i>	<i>thāwath</i>	<i>thāvat.</i>
<i>mōrith</i>	<i>mā'rīt.</i>	<i>thōvuth</i>	<i>thāvut.</i>
<i>nīrith</i>	<i>nērit, nē'rith.</i>	<i>wōkavith</i>	<i>vok'vit.</i>
<i>prath</i>	<i>prat.</i>	<i>sōmb^arōwuth</i>	<i>sōmb^arāvuth.</i>
<i>pōrith</i>	<i>pā'rīt.</i>	<i>trōvith</i>	<i>trāvit, trā'vit,</i> <i>trā'vith,</i> <i>trā'vith.</i>
<i>pūrith</i>	<i>pā'rīt.</i>	<i>tsāv ath</i>	<i>tsāvat.</i>
<i>sōrith</i>	<i>sā'rīt.</i>	<i>yēth</i>	<i>yat.</i>
<i>sūrath</i>	<i>sūrath.</i>	<i>yith</i>	<i>yat, yat, yet,</i> <i>yath.</i>
<i>khōbsūrath</i>	<i>khāb surat,</i> <i>khōbsurat,</i> <i>khōb sūrat,</i> <i>khōbsūrat,</i> <i>khōb-sūrath.</i>	<i>tarbyēth</i>	<i>tara byat.</i>
<i>mutsarith</i>	<i>mut'srit.</i>	<i>mashīyēth</i>	<i>mashīyat.</i>
<i>dōh ta rāth</i>	<i>dokht^arāt.</i>	<i>zuryāth</i>	<i>zur yāt.</i>
<i>sath</i>	<i>sāt, sath.</i>	<i>nasīyēth</i>	<i>nasīyat.</i>
<i>sāth</i>	<i>sāth.</i>	<i>nās'yēth</i>	<i>na's'yat,</i> <i>na'siyat.</i>
<i>rukhsath</i>	<i>rukhsat,</i> <i>rukhsath.</i>	<i>was yith</i>	<i>vasyat, vasyat.</i>
<i>kōsith</i>	<i>khōsit, khā'sith.</i>	<i>zāth</i>	<i>zāth.</i>
<i>lāl sath</i>	<i>lāl'sat.</i>	<i>būzith</i>	<i>bōzīt.</i>
<i>phursath</i>	<i>fursath.</i>	<i>būzuth</i>	<i>bōzuth.</i>
<i>wasth</i>	<i>vast.</i>	<i>munazāth</i>	<i>mun^a zāt.</i>
		<i>dēva-zāth</i>	<i>dyav^azāth.</i>
		<i>ts^ah</i>	<i>su, tsā, tsā, tsī,</i> <i>tsu.</i>
		<i>atsh</i>	<i>ats.</i>
		<i>gath</i>	<i>gats, gats'.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
<i>shōtsū</i>	<i>shūts.</i>
<i>shēkhtsāh</i>	<i>sakhtsa.</i>
<i>kēntsāh</i>	<i>k'etsa.</i>
<i>tsōratsū</i>	<i>tsōrastq.</i>
<i>vih</i>	<i>v'e.</i>
<i>wōh</i>	<i>voh.</i>
<i>dawāh</i>	<i>dava, davā.</i>
<i>dāwāh</i>	<i>dāvā.</i>
<i>hawāh</i>	<i>havā.</i>
<i>bēnawāh</i>	<i>bē navā.</i>
<i>sivāh</i>	<i>siva.</i>
<i>photuncūh</i>	<i>photo va.</i>
<i>nēcuywāh</i>	<i>nichuva.</i>
<i>yih</i>	<i>ye, yi, yim, yiy.</i>
<i>yuh</i>	<i>yi.</i>
<i>yūh</i>	<i>yi, yū.</i>
<i>tōb'yāh</i>	<i>tā'bya.</i>
<i>khyuh</i>	<i>khyau.</i>
<i>āth' kyāh</i>	<i>at'kyā.</i>
<i>kyāh</i>	<i>k'g, kya, kyā,</i> <i>kyah. Cf. kyā.</i>
<i>ās' kyāh</i>	<i>as'kya.</i>
<i>vārayāh</i>	<i>vārya, vārya.</i>
<i>kōtyāh</i>	<i>kāi't'a, kā't'a,</i> <i>kā'tya.</i>
<i>āyē yih</i>	<i>āyiye.</i>
<i>z'h</i>	<i>zq, ze, z'i.</i>
<i>zāh</i>	<i>za.</i>
<i>hānzāh</i>	<i>hānzq.</i>

Words ending in *j*

<i>bāj</i>	<i>bāj°, bāja.</i>
<i>khar°j</i>	<i>kharj, khar°j.</i>
<i>māhrāj</i>	<i>mahrāj.</i>

Words ending in *l*

<i>bulbul</i>	<i>bulbul.</i>
<i>dil</i>	<i>dil.</i>
<i>badal</i>	<i>badal.</i>
<i>gāl</i>	<i>gāl.</i>
<i>hāl</i>	<i>hāl.</i>
<i>bōd'hāl</i>	<i>bānd'hāl.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
<i>phal</i>	<i>phal.</i>
<i>tsālahāl</i>	<i>tsat'hāl, tsāt'hāl.</i>
<i>jāl</i>	<i>jal.</i>
<i>kāl</i>	<i>kāl.</i>
<i>shēkal</i>	<i>shakal.</i>
<i>lāl</i>	<i>lāl, lāl°, lal.</i>
<i>atīl</i>	<i>atīl.</i>
<i>datīl</i>	<i>datīl.</i>
<i>zatīl</i>	<i>zatīl.</i>
<i>māl</i>	<i>māl, māl°.</i>
<i>mōl</i>	<i>mul.</i>
<i>lālmāl</i>	<i>lāl māl.</i>
<i>nāl</i>	<i>nāl.</i>
<i>pal</i>	<i>pal.</i>
<i>as°l</i>	<i>asl, asq.</i>
<i>tal</i>	<i>tal, thal.</i>
<i>chēh tal</i>	<i>chetal.</i>
<i>putal</i>	<i>putal.</i>
<i>vātal</i>	<i>vātal.</i>
<i>mārawātal</i>	<i>mārawātal.</i>
<i>tsāwul</i>	<i>tsāwul.</i>
<i>sawāl</i>	<i>sawāl.</i>
<i>kut°wāl</i>	<i>kutēāl, kut°vāl.</i>
<i>pyāwāl</i>	<i>pyāv°lq.</i>
<i>azal</i>	<i>azal, azq.</i>

Words ending in *m*

<i>ām</i>	<i>ām.</i>
<i>dim</i>	<i>dim.</i>
<i>ādam</i>	<i>ādam.</i>
<i>kadam</i>	<i>kadam, kadqm.</i>
<i>mukadam</i>	<i>mukadam.</i>
<i>sapodum</i>	<i>sapqnum.</i>
<i>yīdam</i>	<i>īdam.</i>
<i>gōm</i>	<i>gōm.</i>
<i>mangum</i>	<i>mangum.</i>
<i>chēm</i>	<i>cham, chem.</i>
<i>chīm</i>	<i>chīm, chum,</i> <i>ch°um, chyum</i>
<i>chum</i>	<i>chum, chum°,</i> <i>chum°.</i>

KAULA	STEIN	KAULA	STEIN
<i>larë chim</i>	<i>larichim.</i>	<i>wālanam</i>	<i>vāle nam.</i>
<i>lōhlari chim</i>	<i>lō larichim.</i>	<i>tsōñ^anam</i>	<i>tsāny nam.</i>
<i>wuchēm</i>	<i>wuchun.</i>	<i>dapanam</i>	<i>dapanam.</i>
<i>wuchim</i>	<i>wuchun.</i>	<i>dop^anam</i>	<i>dopu nam.</i>
<i>gōham</i>	<i>gōham.</i>	<i>dōr^anam</i>	<i>dā^ari nam.</i>
<i>lagaham</i>	<i>lag^aham.</i>	<i>harēnam</i>	<i>ka^ari nam.</i>
<i>tagihēm</i>	<i>tag^aeham.</i>	<i>karinam</i>	<i>karnam.</i>
<i>pātashēham</i>	<i>pādshaham,</i> <i>pādshaham,</i> <i>pādshaham.</i>	<i>kor^anam</i>	<i>kur nam,</i> <i>kur^a nam.</i>
<i>khām</i>	<i>khām, kām.</i>	<i>tōr^anam</i>	<i>tā^ari nam.</i>
<i>muhim</i>	<i>mohim, muhim,</i> <i>muh^aim.</i>	<i>tsāf^anam</i>	<i>tsēt^anam.</i>
<i>dop^aham</i>	<i>dop ham.</i>	<i>wanum</i>	<i>vanum.</i>
<i>yibrāhim</i>	<i>ibrāhim.</i>	<i>hāwanam</i>	<i>hāw^anam.</i>
<i>mōr^aham</i>	<i>mōrham.</i>	<i>hōw^anam</i>	<i>haunam.</i>
<i>khashēm</i>	<i>khashim.</i>	<i>thōw^anam</i>	<i>thāy^anam.</i>
<i>dyūthum</i>	<i>dyūthum.</i>	<i>trōw^anam</i>	<i>traunam,</i> <i>trāunam,</i> <i>trāy^anam.</i>
<i>kūr^atham</i>	<i>k^ar tam.</i>	<i>lōy^anam</i>	<i>lāy^anam.</i>
<i>tsē kūr^atham</i>	<i>tsik^ar tam.</i>	<i>añām</i>	<i>añyām.</i>
<i>gatsihēm</i>	<i>gats^aem.</i>	<i>arām</i>	<i>arām.</i>
<i>kam</i>	<i>kam.</i>	<i>bar^am</i>	<i>barām.</i>
<i>hakim</i>	<i>hakim.</i>	<i>garam</i>	<i>garm.</i>
<i>hukum</i>	<i>hukam, hukm,</i> <i>hukum.</i>	<i>mah^aram</i>	<i>mah^aram.</i>
<i>mahkam</i>	<i>mah kam,</i> <i>mahkam.</i>	<i>karēm</i>	<i>kairim.</i>
<i>lākam</i>	<i>lākam.</i>	<i>kārim</i>	<i>karim, ka^arim</i>
<i>aslāmalaikum</i>	<i>aslā malaikum.</i>	<i>kūr^am</i>	<i>kārūm.</i>
<i>wālaikum</i>	<i>vālai kum.</i>	<i>yikrām</i>	<i>ikrām.</i>
<i>ālam</i>	<i>ālam.</i>	<i>narm</i>	<i>narām.</i>
<i>gōlām</i>	<i>gulām.</i>	<i>kasam</i>	<i>kasim, khasam,</i> <i>kasam.</i>
<i>halam</i>	<i>halam.</i>	<i>kas^am</i>	<i>kas^am.</i>
<i>salām</i>	<i>salām, salāmaq.</i>	<i>āsīm</i>	<i>āsīm.</i>
<i>zulm</i>	<i>zulm.</i>	<i>ōsum</i>	<i>āsum.</i>
<i>nam</i>	<i>nam.</i>	<i>tam</i>	<i>tam.</i>
<i>nōm</i>	<i>nom.</i>	<i>tīm</i>	<i>tim, tīm^a, tim^a.</i>
<i>lod^anam</i>	<i>lud^anam,</i> <i>lud^anam,</i> <i>ludnam.</i>	<i>tum</i>	<i>tum.</i>
<i>gatshanam</i>	<i>gatse nam.</i>	<i>ditam</i>	<i>ditam.</i>
		<i>ditim</i>	<i>ditim.</i>
		<i>bēhtam</i>	<i>beh tam.</i>
		<i>wuch'tôm</i>	<i>wuch tôm.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
khētām	k'e tam.
hāvtām	hāvtām.
thāvtām	thāvtām, thāv tam.
yitām	yitām.
bōvtām	bōz tam.
thāvtum	thāvtum, tāvtum.
dop ^u wām	dopūm.
vārcim	varim.
yim	yim.
āyām	āyām.
āyēm	āyēm.
diyūm	diyūm.
gayēm	gayēm.
tshājyām	tsān ^u jām.
anyūm	añyūm.
banyōm	ban ^u ām.
wanyūm	van ^u ūm.
pyōm	pyōm.
peyēm	peyēm.
dapyām	dap ^u ām.
dāp ^u zēm	dap ^u zim.

Words ending in n

an	an.
bōn	bun.
bāban	bāban.
shūbān	shōbān, shūbān.
sōhibān	sāhibān.
lobun	lobun.
sōban	sāban.
biyābān	biyā bān.
zabān	zabān.
kālacēn	kāl ^u chen.
racēn	rachen.
dōn	don.
dādēn	dāden.
godān	garān.
godun	godun.
tshādān	tsārān.

Cf. tshārān.

KAULA	STEIN
kaḍan	karān.
kaḍān	kaḍān karān.
kaḍōn	korōn ^u .
kaḍun	karun.
koḍun	koḍun, kudun, korun, kurun.
kūḍ ^u n	kaḍin, kaḍun.
lodun	lodun, ludun.
mōdān	mādān, ma ^u dān, maidān.
gānḍin	gandin.
gonḍun	gundun.
sundēn	sandin, sandyān.
pātashēha-sandēn	pādshahas sandyān.
tasandēn	tasanden.
gardan	gardan.
vadān	vadān.
nōyidan	nāyidan, nā ^u yidan.
zādan	zādan.
pātashūh-zādan	pādshōh zādan, pādshāh-zādan.
lagān	lagān.
lōgun	lāgun, lōgun.
nāgan	nāgan.
nigūn	nigūn.
mangān	mangān.
pargan	pargan.
martsawāgan	martsewāgan.
zāgān	zāgān.
han	han, han, hen.
bahan	bahan.
bēhān	bihān.
subhān	subhān.
sub ^u han	suban.
chān	chān, ch ^u ān.
achēn	achan.
lich ^u n	lichin.
wuchān	vuchān.

KAULA	STEIN	KAULA	STEIN
<i>wuchin</i>	<i>vuchān.</i>	<i>pōthin</i>	<i>pāthin, pātin.</i>
<i>wuchⁿ</i>	<i>vuchan, vuchin,</i> <i>vucun.</i>	<i>kār^than</i>	<i>kā^rtan.</i>
<i>wuchun</i>	<i>vuchⁿ, vuchun,</i> <i>vucun, vucun^a.</i>	<i>ōsⁿhan</i>	<i>ōstan.</i>
<i>wuchahan</i>	<i>vucehan.</i>	<i>tshun</i>	<i>tsün.</i>
<i>shēhan</i>	<i>shahān.</i>	<i>gatshan</i>	<i>gatsan.</i>
<i>pātashāhan</i>	<i>pādshahān.</i>	<i>gatshān</i>	<i>gatsān, gatsun.</i>
<i>pātashēhan</i>	<i>pād^tshahān,</i> <i>pādshahan,</i> <i>pādshāhan,</i> <i>pādshahān,</i> <i>pādshahān.</i>	<i>pryutshun</i>	<i>prütsun.</i>
<i>rats^{hi}-han</i>	<i>ratsaⁿ han.</i>	<i>dawāhan</i>	<i>davāhan.</i>
<i>khān</i>	<i>khān.</i>	<i>mōkalāwahun</i>	<i>muk^alāwq hun.</i>
<i>khēn</i>	<i>khyen.</i>	<i>jān</i>	<i>jān.</i>
<i>ōkhun</i>	<i>ākhun, ākhun.</i>	<i>dujān</i>	<i>dujān.</i>
<i>kōd-khān</i>	<i>kād khān.</i>	<i>rājēn</i>	<i>rājān.</i>
<i>likhan</i>	<i>likhan.</i>	<i>tu^jn</i>	<i>tuh jin, tujen,</i> <i>tu^jyⁿ.</i>
<i>likhān</i>	<i>lekhān.</i>	<i>kan</i>	<i>kan.</i>
<i>mahalakhān</i>	<i>mahala kān,</i> <i>mah^alakhān.</i>	<i>kun</i>	<i>kōna, kun.</i>
<i>lyukhun</i>	<i>likhun.</i>	<i>ō-kun</i>	<i>ōkun.</i>
<i>musla-han</i>	<i>musl^ahan.</i>	<i>path-kun</i>	<i>pat^a kun,</i> <i>patkun.</i>
<i>kⁿahan</i>	<i>kan^ahan.</i>	<i>lēkan</i>	<i>lekan, l^eekan.</i>
<i>pinkān</i>	<i>pīn hām.</i>	<i>lōkan</i>	<i>lōkan.</i>
<i>pahān</i>	<i>pahan, pahān.</i>	<i>mulkan</i>	<i>mulken.</i>
<i>taraphan</i>	<i>tarfan.</i>	<i>makān</i>	<i>makān.</i>
<i>yūsūphan</i>	<i>yusūfan.</i>	<i>lā-makān</i>	<i>lā makān.</i>
<i>kār^t-han</i>	<i>kā^rd^than.</i>	<i>shēnākan</i>	<i>shinākan.</i>
<i>nāra-han</i>	<i>nār^ahan.</i>	<i>pakān</i>	<i>pakān.</i>
<i>shēn</i>	<i>shen.</i>	<i>pakun</i>	<i>pakun.</i>
<i>dēshān</i>	<i>dēshān.</i>	<i>mārakan</i>	<i>mār^akan.</i>
<i>nishin</i>	<i>nishan, nishin,</i> <i>nisan.</i>	<i>miskin</i>	<i>miskin.</i>
<i>nishin</i>	<i>nishin.</i>	<i>cālān</i>	<i>chālān</i> <i>chālāng.</i>
<i>hamnishin</i>	<i>ham nishin.</i>	<i>ningalān</i>	<i>ning^alān.</i>
<i>athan</i>	<i>athan.</i>	<i>hēlān</i>	<i>helen.</i>
<i>bata-han</i>	<i>battahan.</i>	<i>cholun</i>	<i>cholun, chulun.</i>
<i>tshēth han</i>	<i>tsethan.</i>	<i>phōlān</i>	<i>pholān.</i>
<i>kathan</i>	<i>kathen.</i>	<i>shōlān</i>	<i>shōlān.</i>
		<i>mōkalan</i>	<i>muklan.</i>
		<i>lālān</i>	<i>lālān.</i>
		<i>malan</i>	<i>malan.</i>
		<i>krālān</i>	<i>krālān.</i>
		<i>tsrālān</i>	<i>tsrālān.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
tulān	tulān.
tulin	tulin.
tulun	tulun.
putalēn	putalin.
wāṭalan	vāt ^o lan, vāt ^o lan.
mārawāṭalan	mār ^o cāṭalan, mār ^o vāṭelan, mārāvāt ^o lan, māre vāt ^o lan, māre vāt ^o lan, mārevāt ^o lan, mārevāṭalan.
tsalān	tsalān.
walān	valān.
wālān	vālān.
wāḥun	vāḥun.
wolun	vulun.
kuṭ ^o wālan	koṭvālan, kuṭvālen.
mukadaman	mukā daman.
gāman	gāman.
shāman	shāman.
lamān	lamān.
gōlāman	gulāman, gulāmān.
nōman	noman.
armān	armān.
asmān	asmān.
sāmān	sāmān.
timan	timan, timān.
yiman	yiman, yimān.
sulaymān	sulaymān.
mizmān	mēz ^o mān.
nīn	nīny.
anān	anān.
anōn	anōn.
anun	anun, anun.
onun	anun.
banān	banān.
d ^o nān	dōnān.
khānan	kānān.

KAULA	STEIN
kōd-khānan	kādkhānen.
nishīnan	nishīnan, nishīnan.
hamnishīnan	ham nishīnan, ham nishīnan.
shanān	sh ^o nān.
shunun	tsunun.
k ^o nan	kānan.
k ^o nān	kānān.
asmānan	as ^o mānān.
lōnān	lōnān.
nanān	nanān.
pananēn	panenen, panenēny, panen ^o en.
tiy nanān	tinanān.
zanānan	zanānan, zanānān.
panin	pan ^o en.
shētānan	shēlānān.
wanan	vanan, vanān, vanān.
wānān	vanān.
wanun	vanun.
wonun	vinun.
cyānēn	chān ^o en, ch ^o ānyen.
myānēn	myānen.
zānan	zānan.
zanēn	zanen, zan ^o en.
zēnan	z ^o ēnan.
zēnān	zēnān.
ūñ ^o n	ānyēn, anyin.
tsuñ ^o n	tsin ^o an, tsinyen.
zanēn	zanyen.
pān	pān.
dapān	dapān, dapān, dopān.
dapun	dapun.
dopun	dopun.
borun	borun, burun.

KAULA	STEIN
<i>sōmb^arān</i>	<i>sumb^arān.</i>
<i>dūran</i>	<i>dūran.</i>
<i>gudarun</i>	<i>gud^arun.</i>
<i>tōyiphdāran</i>	<i>tā^afaḍārān.</i>
<i>kārdāran</i>	<i>kārdāran.</i>
<i>garan</i>	<i>garan.</i>
<i>bōg^arēn</i>	<i>bāg^aren.</i>
<i>sōdāgāran</i>	<i>sōdāgaran,</i> <i>sōdāgārān.</i>
<i>āhan-gārān</i>	<i>ahengārān.</i>
<i>harān</i>	<i>harān.</i>
<i>khōran</i>	<i>kurān.</i>
<i>phērān</i>	<i>phērān.</i>
<i>ṭhakarān</i>	<i>tah^arān.</i>
<i>wōtharān</i>	<i>vutherān,</i> <i>vutharān^a.</i>
<i>ṭhārān</i>	<i>ṭsārān.</i> Cf. <i>ṭhāḍān.</i>
<i>mējēran</i>	<i>mējāran.</i>
<i>karān</i>	<i>karān.</i>
<i>karēn</i>	<i>ka^arin, ka^arin.</i>
<i>kārin</i>	<i>karin, ka^arin.</i>
<i>karun</i>	<i>karun.</i>
<i>korun</i>	<i>karun, korun,</i> <i>kurun.</i>
<i>kūr^an</i>	<i>karān, karun,</i> <i>kārūn, karān,</i> <i>karun, ka^arin,</i> <i>ka^arin, korun.</i>
<i>phakīran</i>	<i>fakīran,</i> <i>fakīrān.</i>
<i>lārān</i>	<i>lāḍān, lārān.</i>
<i>marān</i>	<i>marān.</i>
<i>mārun</i>	<i>mārūn, mōrun.</i>
<i>naran</i>	<i>narān.</i>
<i>nōrān</i>	<i>nerān, nērān.</i>
<i>nērun</i>	<i>nērūn.</i>
<i>paran</i>	<i>paran.</i>
<i>parān</i>	<i>paḍān, parān.</i>
<i>pīran</i>	<i>pīran.</i>
<i>porun</i>	<i>paḍun.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
<i>pōr^an</i>	<i>pīrān.</i>
<i>pūrun</i>	<i>pōrun, purun.</i>
<i>prārān</i>	<i>prārān.</i>
<i>srān</i>	<i>srān.</i>
<i>sārān</i>	<i>sārān.</i>
<i>misaran</i>	<i>misren.</i>
<i>trēn</i>	<i>tren.</i>
<i>tārān</i>	<i>tārān.</i>
<i>katarān</i>	<i>kat^arān.</i>
<i>pētarun</i>	<i>pītarun.</i>
<i>mutsarēn</i>	<i>mut^arin.</i>
<i>mutsorun</i>	<i>mut^arun.</i>
<i>jānāvārān</i>	<i>janavārān.</i>
<i>yārān</i>	<i>yārān.</i>
<i>yīran</i>	<i>yīran.</i>
<i>yīrān</i>	<i>īrān.</i>
<i>guzarān</i>	<i>guzrān.</i>
<i>wazīran</i>	<i>vazīran, vazīrān.</i>
<i>sān</i>	<i>sān.</i>
<i>āsun</i>	<i>āsun.</i>
<i>khasān</i>	<i>khasān.</i>
<i>kōsun</i>	<i>khāsun, khōsun.</i>
<i>yinsān</i>	<i>insān, yinsān.</i>
<i>pōsan</i>	<i>pāsān, pāsān.</i>
<i>ōs^asan</i>	<i>āsān.</i>
<i>wasān</i>	<i>vasān.</i>
<i>tān</i>	<i>tān.</i>
<i>ḍitin</i>	<i>ḍithin, ḍit^anas.</i>
<i>hatan</i>	<i>hatan.</i>
<i>pōkhtan</i>	<i>pukhtan.</i>
<i>shētān</i>	<i>shētān.</i>
<i>bikarmājētan</i>	<i>vikarmājītan.</i>
<i>latan</i>	<i>latan.</i>
<i>pōtēn</i>	<i>pōt^aen.</i>
<i>hāpatan</i>	<i>hāpātān.</i>
<i>rētan</i>	<i>rītān.</i>
<i>roṭun</i>	<i>rotun, rutun.</i>
<i>baritēn</i>	<i>bart^aen.</i>
<i>satan</i>	<i>satan, satān.</i>
<i>sötin</i>	<i>sqītīn, sqātīn,</i> <i>sqūtīn.</i>

KAULA	STEIN	KAULA	STEIN
mastan	mast.	bandurun	bandurun.
grēstēn	grēst ^{en} .	manganōwun	maṅge nāwun.
nayistān	nayis tān, nayis tān [*] .	ḍakhanāwēn	ḍakhe nāwān.
tōtan	tōtan, tōtan.	pakanāwēn	pak ^o nāwān.
wātān	wātān.	khananōwun	khanenāwun.
thāvtan	thāv ^o tan.	ṣhananōwēn	ṣṇanāwēn.
dyutun	d ^o ūthun, d ^o utun, d ^o ūten, dyutun, dyūtun.	garanāwān	garā nāwān.
hyotun	h ^o ūtun, hyūtun.	karanōwun	karanāwun.
tsōn	tsun, tsuan.	karanōw ^o n	kar naviṅṅ.
bātsan	bātsan, bāṣan, bātsen.	wātānāwēn	wāt ^o nāwan.
ḍits ^o n	ḍitsun, ḍitsan, ḍitsun.	wātānōwun	wāte nō wun, wāt ^o nāwun, wātānāwun.
hētsan	hītsan.	wātānōw ^o n	wātānāwun.
hēts ^o n	hītsan, hītsan, hītsun, h ^o eten.	wāna-wān	wān ^o vān.
shēkhtsan	shakhtsan.	parzanāwēn	parzenāwān.
pāntsan	pāntsen.	parzanōwun	parze nā wun, parze nāw wun.
wan	wan.	pāwun	pāwun.
wān	wān.	pēwān	p ^o evān, p ^o ivān.
bōwun	bāwun.	riwān	riwān.
cēwēn	ch ^o awān.	trāwēn	trāwān.
nēcivēn	nech ^o vin, nechevin.	trōwun	trāwun, trāvun, trāvun.
wōranēcivēn	wura n ^o ech ^o vin.	trōv ^o n	trāwun.
ḍiwān	ḍivān.	nōtūwēn	nōt ^o vān.
gōv ^o n	gāwun.	wartāwēn	vartāwān.
bāgwēn	bāgwān.	yiwān	yivān.
hēwān	h ^o evān.	bāyēn	bāyen.
hōwun	hāwun, hōwun.	biyēn	beyen.
chāwān	chāwān.	cēyēn	chayen.
chāwun	chāwun.	khōḍāyēn	khudāyen.
khēwān	khayevān, khayevān, k ^o awān.	pātashōhiyēn	pātashahiyan.
thāwān	thāwān.	khyōn	khyān, kyōn.
thōwun	thāwun.	tuṣyān	tu jān.
lalawān	lalaqān.	lāyān	lāyān.
		lōyin	lāyin.
		lōy ^o n	lāyin.
		lōyun	lāyun, lāyun.
		khālyūn	khā ^o lyūn.
		wālyūn	wālyūn.

KAULA	STEIN
<i>nyūn</i>	<i>nyūn.</i>
<i>nīyūn</i>	<i>nīyūn.</i>
<i>pēyūn</i>	<i>p^uiyen.</i>
<i>mōryūn</i>	<i>mā'ryūn.</i>
<i>phuṭ^uryūn</i>	<i>phuṭa r^uūn.</i>
<i>zan</i>	<i>zan.</i>
<i>zān</i>	<i>zān.</i>
<i>zīn</i>	<i>zīn.</i>
<i>bōzan</i>	<i>bōzan.</i>
<i>bōzān</i>	<i>bozān, bōzān.</i>
<i>bōzun</i>	<i>bōzun.</i>
<i>būzun</i>	<i>bōzun.</i>
<i>dazān</i>	<i>dazān.</i>
<i>tirandāzan</i>	<i>tīran dāzan.</i>
<i>lazan</i>	<i>lazan.</i>
<i>lūz^an</i>	<i>lāzun.</i>
<i>nāzan</i>	<i>nāzan.</i>
<i>rōzan</i>	<i>rōzan.</i>
<i>rōzān</i>	<i>rōzān.</i>
<i>sūzun</i>	<i>sōzun.</i>
<i>thōv'zēn</i>	<i>thāivzin.</i>
Words ending in <i>ñ</i>	
<i>āñ</i>	<i>āñy.</i>
<i>gōḍañ</i>	<i>gūḍa'ny, guḍeny, gūḍeñy.</i>
<i>kagañ</i>	<i>kagañ^y.</i>
<i>kañ</i>	<i>kañⁱ.</i>
<i>kiñ</i>	<i>kañⁱ.</i>
<i>kākañ</i>	<i>kākin^y.</i>
<i>tāñ</i>	<i>tāny^e, tāñy.</i>
<i>kus-tāñ</i>	<i>kustāny.</i>
<i>ot^u-tāñ</i>	<i>ottāñy, ot^utāñy.</i>
<i>yot^u-tāñ</i>	<i>yuttāñy.</i>
<i>yut^u-tāñ</i>	<i>yuttāñy.</i>
<i>yotāñ</i>	<i>yu tāñy.</i>
<i>yutāñ</i>	<i>yutāñy.</i>
<i>woñ</i>	<i>vu, vuny.</i>
<i>wuñ</i>	<i>vo, vu, vū, vun, vony, vun^y, vuny, voñy, vuñy.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
<i>pānawōñ</i>	<i>pane vāⁱnⁱ, pāne-vān^y, pāne vāñy, pānevāñy, pane vāny.</i>
<i>pānawūñ</i>	<i>pānevāñy.</i>
<i>katawañ</i>	<i>kaṭa vany.</i>
<i>yāñ</i>	<i>yāñy.</i>
Words ending in <i>r</i>	
<i>ār</i>	<i>ār.</i>
<i>bar</i>	<i>bar.</i>
<i>bār</i>	<i>bār.</i>
<i>gabar</i>	<i>gab^r, gabar.</i>
<i>khavar</i>	<i>kabar, khab^r, khabar, khabar.</i>
<i>bē-khabar</i>	<i>bē khabar.</i>
<i>ayālbār</i>	<i>ayāl bār.</i>
<i>nēbar</i>	<i>nebar, nebar.</i>
<i>barābar</i>	<i>barābar.</i>
<i>darbār</i>	<i>darbār.</i>
<i>sōbir</i>	<i>sābir.</i>
<i>tōbir</i>	<i>tāⁱbār.</i>
<i>zabar</i>	<i>zabar, zab^r, zabar.</i>
<i>dar</i>	<i>dar, ḍar.</i>
<i>dūr</i>	<i>dūr.</i>
<i>bēdār</i>	<i>bedār, bēdār.</i>
<i>ḍidār</i>	<i>ḍidār.</i>
<i>bah^a-dūr</i>	<i>bah^adūr, bah^adūr.</i>
<i>andar</i>	<i>andar.</i>
<i>bēbi andar</i>	<i>bebīnd^r, nēnd^r.</i>
<i>gar</i>	<i>gar.</i>
<i>gār</i>	<i>gār.</i>
<i>gōr</i>	<i>gār, gāⁱri.</i>
<i>agar</i>	<i>agar.</i>
<i>āgur</i>	<i>āgur.</i>
<i>paricardīgār</i>	<i>parvardīgār.</i>
<i>sōdāgar</i>	<i>saudāgar.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
sōdāgār	saudāgar, saudāgār, sōdāgār, sodāgar.
lāgar	lāgar.
nān-gār	nān gār.
yēngar	yingar.
zargar	zargar.
bōz ^g ār	bāzi gār.
har	har.
bahār	bahār.
shēhar	shahar.
mashhūr	maushūr.
khar	khar, kar.
khōr	khur.
khōr	kār.
mōhar	mohar, mohur.
pahar	pahar, pahar.
kuphār	kuphār.
saphar	safar.
wōphīr	vōphīr.
shēmshēr	shamshēr.
nēth ^r	nēth ^r , n ^ē lār.
pathar	pathar, patar, patar.
zahar	zahar, zehar.
mējēr	mējār.
kar	kar, qar.
kār	kār.
kōr	kōr.
bakār	bakār.
phakār	fakār.
lashkar	lashkar.
pēshkār	pēshkār.
kukar	kukar.
nakār	nakār.
nōkar	naukar, nāūkar.
lār	lār.
mār	mār.
amār	amār.
bēmār	bīmār, bīmār.

KAULA	STEIN
khumār	kumār.
shēhmār	shahmār, shāhmār.
shumār	shumār.
bē-shumār	bē shumār, bēshumār.
kashmīr	kashmīr.
nār	nār.
nēr	nēr.
sōnar	sunar.
zārapār	zār ^ē pār, zārā pār.
wōpar	vupar.
sar	sar.
asar	asar.
sār	sār.
sēr	sēr.
sīr	sīr.
sūr	sūr.
sangsār	sang sār.
takhśīr	tahsīr.
kusūr	kosūr.
misar	misar.
samsār	samsār.
tōr	tōr ^ē .
ābtar	ābtar.
khōtīr	khātīr.
tēr	tēr.
tōr	tōr.
tūr	tūr.
vīr	vīr.
bāvar	bāvar.
wumēdwār	vumēdwār.
jānāvār	jān ^ē vār, jānāvār.
savār	savār.
baktāwār	bakhtāvār.
zōrāvār	zōrāvār.
yār	yār, yār ^ē .
yōr	yōr.
dyār	dyār.

KAULA	STEIN
<i>hushyār</i>	<i>hushār.</i>
<i>tayār</i>	<i>taiyār.</i>
<i>zār</i>	<i>zār.</i>
<i>zōr</i>	<i>zōr.</i>
<i>bāzar</i>	<i>bāzar.</i>
<i>nazar</i>	<i>naz^ur, nazar,</i> <i>nazār.</i>
<i>mōnzur</i>	<i>mānzūr.</i>
<i>vazīr</i>	<i>vazīr.</i>

Words ending in *s*

<i>ās</i>	<i>ās, ās.</i>
<i>ābas</i>	<i>ābas.</i>
<i>dōbas</i>	<i>dobas.</i>
<i>khābas</i>	<i>kābus.</i>
<i>sōbas</i>	<i>sābas.</i>
<i>dis</i>	<i>disā.</i>
<i>baḍis</i>	<i>baḍis.</i>
<i>dōdis</i>	<i>dā^udis.</i>
<i>khōḍas</i>	<i>khūḍas.</i>
<i>kōdis</i>	<i>kā^udis.</i>
<i>kākadas</i>	<i>kākadas.</i>
<i>maḍis</i>	<i>modis.</i>
<i>andas</i>	<i>andas.</i>
<i>cēndas</i>	<i>chandās.</i>
<i>handis</i>	<i>hādis.</i>
<i>sandis</i>	<i>sandis, saṇdis.</i>
<i>pātashēha-sandis</i>	<i>pādshah^usaṇdis.</i>
<i>khāwandas</i>	<i>khāw^undas,</i> <i>kāwandas,</i> <i>kāwandas,</i> <i>kāwandas.</i>
<i>zāḍas</i>	<i>zādas, zādās.</i>
<i>shāhzāḍas</i>	<i>shahzādās.</i>
<i>pātashāhzāḍas</i>	<i>pādshāh zādās.</i>
<i>gōs</i>	<i>gās, gōs.</i>
<i>gōs</i>	<i>gās, gās, gās.</i>
<i>āgas</i>	<i>āgās.</i>
<i>bāgas</i>	<i>bāgas, bāgas.</i>
<i>nāgas</i>	<i>nāgas, nāgas.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
<i>palangas</i>	<i>palangas,</i> <i>palangas,</i> <i>palangas.</i>
<i>tēgas</i>	<i>t^uēgas.</i>
<i>togus</i>	<i>logus.</i>
<i>hēs</i>	<i>hās.</i>
<i>sub^uhas</i>	<i>subhas.</i>
<i>chēs</i>	<i>chas, ches.</i>
<i>chis</i>	<i>chas, chis, chus.</i>
<i>chus</i>	<i>chus.</i>
<i>yih chus</i>	<i>yichus.</i>
<i>yim chis</i>	<i>yimchis.</i>
<i>wōñ chus</i>	<i>vuchus.</i>
<i>khōra chēs</i>	<i>khurachās.</i>
<i>wuchus</i>	<i>vuchus.</i>
<i>dōhas</i>	<i>dohas.</i>
<i>aj^udāhas</i>	<i>aḥdāhas.</i>
<i>sōdāhas</i>	<i>sōdahās,</i> <i>sōdahās.</i>
<i>mangahas</i>	<i>mangā has.</i>
<i>hihis</i>	<i>hihis.</i>
<i>lyukh^uhas</i>	<i>l^uūkhas.</i>
<i>pātashāhas</i>	<i>pādshahās,</i> <i>pādshāhās.</i>
<i>pātashēhas</i>	<i>pādshahas,</i> <i>pādshahās,</i> <i>pādshāhās,</i> <i>pādshahās,</i> <i>pādshāhās,</i> <i>pād^ushāhās.</i>
<i>khas</i>	<i>khas.</i>
<i>murkhas</i>	<i>murkhas.</i>
<i>lyukhus</i>	<i>l^uūkhus.</i>
<i>on^uhas</i>	<i>añhas.</i>
<i>tshun^uhas</i>	<i>tsun has.</i>
<i>añēhas</i>	<i>añye has.</i>
<i>dop^uhas</i>	<i>dop has, dophas,</i> <i>duphas,</i> <i>dop^uhas.</i>
<i>yūsūphas</i>	<i>yūsūfas, yūsufas.</i>
<i>kor^uhas</i>	<i>kurhas, kur has.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
phut ^r has	phut ^r has.
tamāshēs	tamāshās.
manōshēs	manoshās.
athas	athas, atas.
bathis	ba'this.
kuthis	kuthis, kutis, kutis.
ūñ ^h thas	añythas.
kor ^r thas	kur thas.
mōr ^r thas	mōr thas.
wōthas	vothus, vuthus, votus.
byūthas	b ^y uthus.
zithis	z ⁱ ithis.
diṭṭ ^h has	diṭṭ ^h has.
gatsḥēs	gatsqas, gatses, gats ^{es} , gatsyes.
wōṭṭh ^h s	vutsqas, vutsus.
wūṭṭh ^h s	vatsās.
trōw ^h has	trōy has, trāvhas.
lōy ^r has	lōy ^r has.
nyūhas	nyū has.
dun ^t yāhas	duny ^t has, du ⁿ 'has.
wārayāhas	vāryahās.
lūj ^s s	lajis.
rājēs	rājas, rūjās.
kās	kās.
kus	kus.
akis	akis, akis.
kōmbakas	khumba khas.
sabakas	sabakas, sabakas.
dākas	dākas.
pōshākas	poshākas, pushākas.
malikas	mal ⁱ kas.
shēnākas	shinākas.
charkas	char kas, charkas.
shēharakis	sheharakis.

KAULA	STEIN
tōkis	tā ⁱ kis, tākis.
yitikis	yeti kis.
dōzakas	dōzakas.
ōlis	ōlis.
yiblis	yib ^h lis.
dūlas	dūlas.
khalas	kalas.
khalās	khalās.
lālas	lālas.
mōlis	mā ⁱ lis, mā ⁱ lyis.
nālas	nālas.
palas	palas.
pyālas	pyālās.
sālas	sālas.
sōlas	sālās, sālās.
muslas	mus ^h las.
paharawōlis	pah ^r ra vālis.
zālas	zālas, zālās.
mas	mas.
amis	amis, amis, amis suy, a ⁱ mis, a ⁱ mis.
ādamas	ād ^h mas.
pēmōs	p ⁱ inōs.
shikamas	shikmas.
gōlāmas	gulāmas.
halamas	hal ^h mas, hal ^h mas, halamas.
nēmis	namis, n ^h emis.
arāmas	arāmas.
tsūrimis	tsūrimis.
tamis	ta ^m suy, tamis, ta ^m mis.
satimis	satyamis.
yimis	yamis, yemis.
dōyimis	duyamis.
lōy ^r mas	lāy ^r mas.
trēyimis	treymis.
badanas	badanas, badanas.

KAULA	STEIN	KAULA	STEIN
<i>kāḷ^anas</i>	<i>kaṛ^ainas.</i>		<i>kurnas,</i>
<i>koḍ^anas</i>	<i>kura^anas.</i>		<i>kūr^anas.</i>
<i>mōdānas</i>	<i>maidānas,</i>	<i>kūr^anas</i>	<i>kaṛ nas, kar^anas,</i>
	<i>maidāṇas,</i>		<i>kaṛ^anas,</i>
	<i>mā^adānas.</i>		<i>kaṛ^anas,</i>
<i>nādānas</i>	<i>nā dānas.</i>		<i>kaṛ^anas,</i>
<i>gond^anas</i>	<i>gund^anas.</i>		<i>kaṛnas,</i>
	<i>gānas, gāṇas.</i>		<i>kur^anas,</i>
<i>hūnis</i>	<i>hūnis.</i>		<i>kūr^anas.</i>
<i>sub^ahanas</i>	<i>subahanas.</i>	<i>māranas</i>	<i>māra^anas.</i>
<i>chānas</i>	<i>ch^aāṇas.</i>	<i>srānas</i>	<i>srānas.</i>
<i>khānas</i>	<i>khānas, kānas.</i>	<i>āsanas</i>	<i>ās^anas, ās^anas.</i>
<i>lyukh^anas</i>	<i>l^aūkh^anas,</i>	<i>ōs^anas</i>	<i>ās nas.</i>
	<i>l^aūkhunas.</i>	<i>kōs^anas</i>	<i>khās^anas.</i>
<i>gōj^anas</i>	<i>gāj^anas.</i>	<i>bōṭanis</i>	<i>butṭanis.</i>
<i>khōj^anas</i>	<i>khāj^anas.</i>	<i>dit^anas</i>	<i>ditinas.</i>
<i>kanas</i>	<i>kanas.</i>	<i>nayistānas</i>	<i>naṇis tāṇas.</i>
<i>khōl^anas</i>	<i>kōlnas.</i>	<i>tsatanas</i>	<i>tsatanas.</i>
<i>tul^anas</i>	<i>tulinas.</i>	<i>dyūt^anas</i>	<i>dyūth^anas,</i>
<i>tul^anas</i>	<i>tul^anas.</i>		<i>d^aūt^anas,</i>
<i>dāmānas</i>	<i>dāmānas.</i>		<i>dyut^anas,</i>
<i>tshun^anas</i>	<i>tsun^anas,</i>		<i>dyut^anas,</i>
	<i>tsununas,</i>		<i>dyut^anas,</i>
	<i>tsunūnas.</i>		<i>dyūt^anas.</i>
<i>pananis</i>	<i>panaṇas,</i>	<i>ditsūnas</i>	<i>ditsanas.</i>
	<i>panaṇis,</i>	<i>hētsanas</i>	<i>hētsanas.</i>
	<i>panenīs.</i>	<i>hēts^anas</i>	<i>hētsanas.</i>
<i>won^anas</i>	<i>vununas.</i>	<i>wanas</i>	<i>vanas.</i>
<i>pānas</i>	<i>pānai, pānas,</i>	<i>wonus</i>	<i>vonus.</i>
	<i>pāṇas, pānes.</i>	<i>thāv^anas</i>	<i>thāṇ nas.</i>
<i>dop^anas</i>	<i>dop^anas,</i>	<i>thow^anas</i>	<i>thōṇnas.</i>
	<i>dop^anas,</i>	<i>thōw^anas</i>	<i>thōṇnas,</i>
	<i>dopunas,</i>		<i>thāṇ nas.</i>
	<i>dopūnas.</i>	<i>thūv^anas</i>	<i>thāṇnas,</i>
<i>trop^anas</i>	<i>trop^anas,</i>		<i>thāṇ nas.</i>
	<i>trup^anas.</i>	<i>mōkalōw^anas</i>	<i>muk^alāṇ nas.</i>
<i>karēnas</i>	<i>ka^arinas.</i>	<i>cyōnis</i>	<i>ch^aānis.</i>
<i>kār^anas</i>	<i>karinas.</i>	<i>lāyānas</i>	<i>lāyānas.</i>
<i>kor^anas</i>	<i>kur^anas,</i>	<i>lōy^anas</i>	<i>lāy^anas.</i>
	<i>kura^anas,</i>	<i>lōy^anas</i>	<i>lāy^ainas.</i>

KAULA	STEIN	KAULA	STEIN
myōnis	mē ⁿ nis, m ^v ēnis, m ^v ē ⁿ nis.	shēhmāras	shah mārās, shahmārās.
zinis	zinas, zinis.	nāras	nārās.
būz ⁿ nas	bōzus.	sōnaras	sunaras.
gōrzānas	gārzanās.	sīras	sīras, sīrās.
lūz ⁿ nas	laz ⁿ nas, lazqnas.	sūras	sūras.
sapañēs	sap ⁿ ñyes.	samsāras	samsāras.
dapas	dapas.	apsaras	afsaras.
dapus	dapus.	yāras	yāras, yārās.
dopus	dopus, dopusā.	phyūrus	ph ^v ūrus, p ^v ūrus.
drās	drās.	wazīras	vazīras, vazīrās.
dēras	dēras, dērās.	ōsus	ās, āsus.
garas	garās.	ōsis	āsis.
guris	guris.	ōs ^u s	qshīs, āsus.
sōdāgaras	saudāgārās.	dāsas	dāsas.
sōdāgāras	saudāgārās, sōdāgārās.	kōsus	khōsus.
grīst ⁱ -garas	grēst garās, grēstā garās.	saniyāsas	sanyāsas.
shēharas	shahras, shah ^r ras, shahqras, sheh ^r ras, shehqras.	tas	tas.
kharas	kharas.	hatas	hatās, hatās.
khōris	khāris.	hatis	hatis.
sapharas	saf ^r ras, safaras.	khātis	kātis.
mējēras	mējēras, mējeras.	matīs	matīs.
karas	karās.	mumatis	mōm ^t is.
karis	ka ^r ris.	natīs	natīs.
karōs	karōs.	jēnatas	jan ⁿ tas, jan ⁿ tas, janatas.
karus	karus.	hāpatas	hāpatas.
korus	kurus.	rātas	rātas, rātās.
kūr ^u s	karīs.	rētas	ritas.
phakīras	fakīras, fakīras, fakīrās.	kār ^t ōs	kār ^t ōs.
shikāras	shikārās.	trātīs	trātīs.
lōris	lāris.	tōtas	tōtas, tōtās.
marīs	mārīs.	khot ^v tas	khutas.
		nata tas	natatas.
		tsātas	tsātas.
		wōtus	vōtus.
		dyutus	dyutus.
		hyotus	h ^v ūtus.
		dīt ^u s	dīthas.

KAULA STEIN

<i>naph̄tas</i>	<i>naph̄tas.</i>
<i>wōt̄^us</i>	<i>vā̄tus, vā̄tus.</i>
<i>tās</i>	<i>p^uēz.</i>
<i>shēkht̄as</i>	<i>shakht̄as.</i>
<i>rā̄tas</i>	<i>rā̄tas.</i>
<i>vēs</i>	<i>vis.</i>
<i>nēcivis</i>	<i>n^uech^uvis.</i>
<i>hō̄vus</i>	<i>hā̄vus.</i>
<i>thā̄vus</i>	<i>thā̄vus.</i>
<i>parzanō̄vus</i>	<i>parzanā̄vus.</i>
<i>wōr^uvis</i>	<i>vā̄r^uvis.</i>
<i>yēs</i>	<i>yus.</i>
<i>yus</i>	<i>yis, yus, yūs.</i>
<i>āyēs</i>	<i>āyas, āyes.</i>
<i>biyis</i>	<i>beyes, beyis,</i> <i>biyas.</i>
<i>bō̄yis</i>	<i>bā̄yis.</i>
<i>buđyōs</i>	<i>buđ^u ās.</i>
<i>khō̄dāyēs</i>	<i>khudāyās.</i>
<i>gayēs</i>	<i>gayas.</i>
<i>lā̄yus</i>	<i>lā̄yus.</i>
<i>saniyās</i>	<i>sannyās,</i> <i>sanyās, sanyās.</i>
<i>pyōs</i>	<i>p^uōs, pyās, pyōs.</i>
<i>pēyēs</i>	<i>p^ueyes.</i>
<i>rō̄payēs</i>	<i>rupias, rupiās.</i>
<i>drā̄yēs</i>	<i>drā̄yas.</i>
<i>lā̄dyēyēs</i>	<i>lā̄dēyes.</i>
<i>tsajyēyēs</i>	<i>tsajēs.</i>
<i>suy yēs</i>	<i>suyyas.</i>
<i>suy yus</i>	<i>suyjus.</i>
<i>gā̄nd^uzēs</i>	<i>gand^u zyes.</i>
<i>mā̄ng^uzēs</i>	<i>ma^un^ug^uzas.</i>
<i>mā̄zas</i>	<i>mā̄zas.</i>
<i>pō̄zas</i>	<i>pā̄zas.</i>
<i>wuz^us</i>	<i>dajis.</i>

Words ending in *t* or *†*

<i>mast</i>	<i>mast.</i>
<i>rapat</i>	<i>rapat.</i>
<i>phō̄rsat</i>	<i>fō̄rsat.</i>

Word ending in *ts*

KAULA	STEIN
<i>pā̄nts</i>	<i>pā̄nts, pā̄nz.</i>

Words ending in *v*

<i>āv</i>	<i>āv, āy.</i>
<i>dēv</i>	<i>dyau.</i>
<i>gav</i>	<i>gau, gau, gāu,</i> <i>gāy.</i>
<i>sār^ugav</i>	<i>sār^ugau.</i>
<i>hav</i>	<i>hau.</i>
<i>hāv</i>	<i>hāy.</i>
<i>bēhiv</i>	<i>bihu.</i>
<i>khēv</i>	<i>khyaū.</i>
<i>thāv</i>	<i>thāy.</i>
<i>gatshav</i>	<i>gatsau.</i>
<i>gatshiv</i>	<i>gats^u, gatsyu.</i>
<i>jāv</i>	<i>jāo.</i>
<i>malakav</i>	<i>mal^ukau.</i>
<i>pakiv</i>	<i>pakyu.</i>
<i>ālav</i>	<i>ālau.</i>
<i>pō̄lāv</i>	<i>polāy, pulāy.</i>
<i>tsaliv</i>	<i>tsalau, tsal^u, tsal^u.</i>
<i>wā̄lav</i>	<i>vā̄lau.</i>
<i>dimav</i>	<i>dimau.</i>
<i>nimav</i>	<i>n^uemau.</i>
<i>nō̄mav</i>	<i>nomau.</i>
<i>karē̄mav</i>	<i>karimau.</i>
<i>timav</i>	<i>timau, yimau.</i>
<i>yimav</i>	<i>yimau.</i>
	<i>Cf. yimau.</i>
<i>yimō̄v</i>	<i>yimau.</i>
<i>nāv</i>	<i>nāy, nāv.</i>
<i>nēv</i>	<i>nyu.</i>
<i>baniv</i>	<i>bañyau.</i>
<i>āsh^unāv</i>	<i>āshnāy, āsh^unāv, ās^u nāv.</i>
<i>asmā̄nav</i>	<i>asmā̄nau.</i>
<i>zamī̄nav</i>	<i>zemī̄nau.</i>
<i>waniv</i>	<i>vanyu, vañyu.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
zanəv	za'nyau.
zānav	zānau.
pəv	pyau.
bārav	bārau.
drāv	drāy.
gudariv	guḍ ^r ryau.
khābardārav	kabar dārau, kabardārau, khabar dārau, khābardārau.
khārav	kārau.
shērav	shērau.
tsārav	tsārau.
khṛāv	krāy.
karav	karau.
kariv	ka'r ^u .
phakīrav	fakīrau.
nērav	nērau.
nīriv	nēru, nēr ^u , nēryū, nēr ^u ryu.
pīrav	pīrau.
trāv	trāy.
tsōrav	tsōrau, tsōrau.
tsūrav	tsūrau. Cf. tsūrau.
wasiv	vas ^u , vasyu.
tāv	thāy.
vuch'tav	vuch tuy.
vān'tav	vān'tō, vān ^t tōy.
satav	satau.
tsāv	tsāy, tsāv.
wātsāv	vātsau.
thāv'tav	tāivtau.
trōv'tav	trāv'toh.
būz'tav	būz tuy.
rūz'tav	rōz ^t tuy.
thōviv	thō ^t vuy.
narav	navau.
phaharavāv	pahre vāv.
ḍigiv	ḍiyu, ḍiyu.
dōyav	doyau.

KAULA	STEIN
lāḍyāv	lā ^t ḍyau.
gayāv	gayau.
khyaav	khyaau.
khēyēv	kheyau.
tujyāv	tu jāy.
ṭahalyav	ṭahalyau.
mōkalyāv	muk ^o lyau.
namyōv	nam ^u au.
nyūv	nyū.
banyāv	banyāy.
banyōv	banāy.
pyav	pyau.
dapyāv	dapyau.
mōdaryiv	mudr ^u au.
h ^o ryōv	h ^o r ^u au.
lāryāv	lā ^t ryau.
prāryāv	prā ^t ryau.
trōvyuv	trāvyu.
zuv	zu.
bāzav	bāzau.
nazarbāzav	naz ^r bāzau, nazar bāzau.

Words ending in y

ay	ai.
āy	āi, āy.
ay	ai, ai.
ōy	āy, āy.
bāy	bai, bāi, bāy.
bōy	buy.
grīst ^t -bāy	grēst bāy, grēst ^o bāy.
dōy	duy.
buday	budai.
ah ^o day	ah ^o dai.
khōdāy	khudā, khudai.
dōd ^t laday	ḍā ^t d ^u ladai.
zinday	zindai.
vāday	vādai.
jyāday	zhāday.
pyāday	pyāday.

KAULA	STEIN
gay	gai, goi.
dagāy	dagāi, dagāye, dagāy.
mangay	mangai.
tagiy	tagi, tagi.
hay	hai.
hāy	hāy.
chēy	chai, che, chi, chay, chāy, chiy.
chiy	chi, chiy, chūy.
chuy	chi, chī, chu, chī ² , chiy, cūy.
hargāh-ay	harga hay.
khēy	kh ² aiy.
tim-hay	tim hai, tim hay.
ān ² hay	an ² hai.
kor ² hay	kur hai.
kūr ² hay	karhai.
warihy	vq ² ri.
mot ² hay	muthai.
tithay	tithai.
tithiy	tīth ² .
wōthiy	vū ² thī.
yithay	ithai.
yuthuy	h ² ūthuy, yūthuy.
tyuthuy	tithuy, tūthuy, t ² uthuy, tyutuy.
gatshiy	gatse, gatsi ² , gatviy.
wōtsh ² y	vatsāyqas.
manganōv ² hay	manga nāv ² hai.
yihōy	yahoi.
yihuy	yohoi, yi hāy, yohāy, yūhoi.
yōhay	yohoi.
yuhay	yohoi.
yuhuy	yūhay.

KAULA	STEIN
jāy	jāi, jāy.
mājiy	mā ² ji, mā ² jiy.
rāy	rāj.
kiy	k ² ēy, kyēy.
okuy	akoy.
ūk ² y	akay.
hargāh-kiy	har ² gāk ² ēy.
gōlañukuy	gul ² nyukuy.
tamyukuy	tam ² kuy.
lāy	lāj.
balāy	balai.
balay	balai.
sōdurabalay	sudār balai.
jēlōy	yala vai.
kōlay	kulai.
mōkāliy	moklai.
salay	salai.
hawāla-y	havāla ² .
may	mai.
amiy	ami.
āmiy	am ² .
dimay	dimai.
dimōy	dimoi.
log ² m ² y	log ² mai.
hēmay	himai.
ladaham-ay	lade hamai.
khēmay	k ² emai, k ² emāy.
dyūth ² may	dyōt mai.
dālomuy	dāle muy.
vān ² may	van ² mai.
won ² may	vunmai.
bōg ² rēmay	bāge rēmai.
tamiy	tam ² , tami, ta ² m ² , ta ² mi.
tāmiy	tam ² .
timay	timai.
timay	timai.
yimay	yimai.
yimōy	yimōy.
gay ² may	gai mā.

KAULA	STEIN	KAULA	STEIN
nay	nai, nāi, nay, nāye.	añēy	añyai.
niy	niy.	gōḍañiy	guden ² i, gudeñy, gudeñyi, gudeñyi.
bō-nay	bunai.	kuñ ² y	ku ¹ niy.
yith-nay	yit ² nai.	otāñy	otāñy.
gabhanay	gats ² nai.	wuñ ² y	vun ² ai.
kunuy	kunuy.	myōñ ² y	myeñ ² iy.
pakanay	pakenai.	puy	pai.
wālanay	vāle nai.	pāy	pāy.
timan ² y	tim ² nai, timānai.	dapay	dapai, dapāi.
yiman ² y	yim ² nuy, yiman ² iy.	dapiy	da ¹ p ¹ y.
ananay	ananai.	dopuy	dopuy.
kananay	kananuy.	rāy	rāy.
nonuy	nunnuy.	baray	bare ² .
panunuy	ṛamenuy, pamunuy.	drāy	drāy, drāy.
zalānay	zanānai.	driy	driy.
zanānay	zanānai.	bēbi andar ² y	bebinda ¹ r ¹ .
pānay	pānai.	grāy	grāy.
dapanay	dap ² nai.	karay	karai, kare ² .
dop ² nay	dop ² nai.	koruy	kuruy.
kor ² nay	kur nay ¹ .	kōriy	kūd ² i.
sa nay	ṣnai.	maray	marai.
sōnuy	sōnuy.	tē māriy	tsimā ¹ ri.
kāsunuy	kās ² nuy.	susarāray	sus ² rārai.
zāsānuy	zās ² nuy.	sōruy	sāruy, sārui, sō ¹ ri, soira.
dyutun ² y	dyutanay.	sōriy	sā ¹ rē, sā ¹ ri.
wunay	vanai, vanāi.	mutsaray	mut ² rai.
waniy	vanē.	say	sāi, say, sāy, sai.
hōw ² nay	hāūnai, hāynai.	sōy	sai.
wālawunuy	vāle vunuy.	suay	su, suy.
trōw ² nay	trāy nai, trāynai.	āsiy	āsi.
wālawunuy	vāt ² vunuy.	ōs ² y	ās suy.
atsunuy	ats ² vunuy.	gōsay	gōsai.
yinay	yinai.	khasiy	khasi.
byonuy	b ² ūnuy.	chēsaiy	che sai, chesai.
cyōnuy	chōnuy.	chusay	chusai.
myōnuy	myō nuy.	kusuy	kusuy.
		musāy	musāi.

KAULA	STEIN
<i>amis^{ay}</i>	<i>amⁱ suy, ami süy,</i> <i>amⁱ say,</i> <i>amⁱ süy,</i> <i>ami suy,</i> <i>a'mi suy.</i>
<i>tamis^{ay}</i>	<i>tamⁱ süy,</i> <i>tamⁱ süy.</i>
<i>pānas^{ay}</i>	<i>pāne suy.</i>
<i>wasiy</i>	<i>vasiy.</i>
<i>tay</i>	<i>tai, tã, tã.</i>
<i>tiy</i>	<i>ti, tĩ, t'ey.</i>
<i>atiy</i>	<i>atⁱ, atih.</i>
<i>ätuy</i>	<i>atⁱ.</i>
<i>otuy</i>	<i>otuy, otuy.</i>
<i>dıtay</i>	<i>dıthai.</i>
<i>hatay</i>	<i>hatai.</i>
<i>möktay</i>	<i>muh^t.</i>
<i>patay</i>	<i>patai.</i>
<i>sätay</i>	<i>sāthai.</i>
<i>söty</i>	<i>sät, sät^h, sät^h,</i> <i>sät^h, sät^h,</i> <i>sät^v.</i>
<i>sötıy</i>	<i>sät^h, sät^h,</i> <i>sät^h.</i>
<i>tatıy</i>	<i>tatⁱ.</i>
<i>ataty</i>	<i>atāt^v.</i>
<i>yıtay</i>	<i>yi tai.</i>
<i>yutuy</i>	<i>yıtuy.</i>
<i>t^{ay}</i>	<i>tsüy.</i>
<i>tsay</i>	<i>tsäi.</i>
<i>hāway</i>	<i>hāvai.</i>
<i>chıncay</i>	<i>chu vai, chu voi.</i>
<i>thāncay</i>	<i>thāvai.</i>
<i>yıman^{ay}</i>	<i>yım^v vuy.</i>

KAULA	STEIN
<i>dönaway</i>	<i>don^v vai, don^v vai,</i> <i>donovai,</i> <i>dunuvai.</i>
<i>trēnaway</i>	<i>trin^v vai.</i>
<i>trāvıy</i>	<i>trāvıy.</i>
<i>trōvuy</i>	<i>trāvuy.</i>
<i>yıy</i>	<i>yi, yih, yı^v,</i> <i>yey, yıy.</i>
<i>yıy</i>	<i>yıy.</i>
<i>dıyıy</i>	<i>dıyıy.</i>
<i>chēyēy</i>	<i>chıyai.</i>
<i>wanayēy</i>	<i>wan^v yey.</i>
<i>sakharyēy</i>	<i>sakhr^v ai.</i>
<i>kūr^v yēy</i>	<i>kūdye.</i>
<i>vıy^v yıy</i>	<i>vıyāi.</i>
<i>yıyıy</i>	<i>yeyıy, yıyıy,</i> <i>p^veyıy.</i>
<i>pozuy</i>	<i>puzuy.</i>

Words ending in z

<i>az</i>	<i>az.</i>
<i>bōz</i>	<i>bōz.</i>
<i>bandūkbāz</i>	<i>bandūk bāz.</i>
<i>cīz</i>	<i>chāz.</i>
<i>tīrandāz</i>	<i>tīran dāz.</i>
<i>kākaz</i>	<i>kākad.</i>
<i>māz</i>	<i>māz.</i>
<i>kunz</i>	<i>kunz.</i>
<i>manz</i>	<i>manz.</i>
<i>shranz</i>	<i>shrūnz.</i>
<i>pōz</i>	<i>pāz.</i>
<i>raz</i>	<i>raz.</i>
<i>wāz</i>	<i>vāz.</i>
<i>ôziz</i>	<i>đziz.</i>

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

PAGE

xxix, last line of text. For "Wahāb", read "Wahb".

110, l. 11. Read *gör-zānas*.

151, l. 15. Read *dukhtar-ě-khāsa*.

271, l. 17. For *thôwun*, read *thövⁿ*.

308, l. 25. Read *grēstēn*.

313, l. 5. For "viii, 4, 10, 1", read "viii, 4, 10", and in line 10, for "v, 4", read "v, 4; viii, 11".

449, col. b, l. 19. For *kāi tva*, read *kāi tva*.

450, col. b, l. 6. For *khētam*, read *khētam*.

466, col. b, l. 17 from foot. For *shākh*, read *shākha*.

Literature. Kashmirian.
Ethnography. Kashmir.
Folklore.



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"A book that is shut is but a block"

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